THURSDAY, December 25, 1862

CHRISTMAS.

There will be no paper issued from this office after to-day until next Monday morning, in order to allow the employees to erjoy the relaxation of the Christmas holidays. May our brightening hopes not be dimmed by the events of the coming few days, and may our next issue be permitted to herald the nearer dawn of our rising independence. Weenschally extend to our friends the salutations

of the meason, wishing for each and all a "merry Christmas," te its fullest exteut. Any important news by telegraph or otherwise,

will be issued in bulletins during the temporary suspension of our issue.

In many respects, this revolution is the most extraordinary, chronicled in history. The word revolution conveys to the mind the idea of chaotic confusion, in which the only certainty is the din of arms. The revolted portion, by a natural reaction, seeks to oppose every opinion, every prejudice, every principle that obtained amongst them in common with those from whom they attempt to separate. Nothing good is seen in the old government, and even Religion has been dragged from her altars by the fury of revolutions. The consolidated structure of European nations, leaves; to a people in revolt, no national characteristic, no dream of glory or of happiness belonging especially to themselves-their p. st history is stifled, and they can only exist by creating for themselves, a history in the future, from materials entirely new .-Those governments live in alarm, employ their greatest care in strengthening power continually, and in c nvul: on and revolution are continually exposed to the loss of a smal existence. Our great advantage that the American principle of Confederation has over all other forms of government known to history, is this, that revolution in such a government goes not to the extent it dies in others. The framers of the Constitution of the United States, in providing a government adapted to the highest interests of man and to the most complete liberty ever known to the citizen, by a providential foresight guarded the greatest in terests of mankind from extinction in times of confusion. They systematiced revolution, and robbed it of half its horrors, and they restrain the expansion of human passion by discovering the laws by which it can be governed. By the adoption of a government which is the mere creature and agent of States, in which all the rights of sovereignty reside, they provided a means by which, when a member was lopped from the common body it still would live and flourish with the same healthy and vigorous organs which beong to the common organism.

Like that marvel of nature, by which, in some of her productions, a m-mber cut off from the common man grows immediately into a perfect being, our system of policy makes the same marvel easy in the affairs of government. This observation is illu-trated in ther volution in which we are engaged. A mighty government in a day is overturned. No confusion follows-the common agent is simply deprived of its powers and the States, in full stature of sovereignty, bear the burden of power without effort and without the sacrifice of one element of right, dear to freedom and to freemen. Immediately, these independent powers, for greater convenience and for greater force, without a jar and almost instinctively, form a regular, perfect, common government, in place of the discarded one, and we behold the work of ages complete in

the course of months.

By the disruption of our old relations, we have lost no glory of the past, have abated no anticipation of the future. We have established a permanent government, overlooking every department of our common defence; we live, as individuals, the subjects of the sovereignty of our State, upder laws unchanged by the times, addressed to the remedy of every wrong and to the preservation of every right; laws not the waifs of chance snatched from the tide of revolution by a people ready to perish, but tried and sanctioned by the experience of ages, and endeared to us by long usage and just rule. The social forms of a high civilization maintained their sway undisturbed by agrarian violence, or the dreams of an impossible communism. The ministers of religion dispense to atten. tive congregations, the comforts of her heavenly treasures, and the sabbath chimes from her thousand spires blend sweetly in accord upon each holy day. We are complete in every form by which a nation is

This happy condition, in view of the terrors surrounding us, is hard to realize by many. Many fear that the whole view is a deceptive mirage, presenting scenes of order and liberty and rest which seem and are not. We are astonished that a war without a paral'el for its magnitude and atrocity can rage around us without destroying every trace of rational order; and the fear of losing this beautiful structure of gov-ernment aids additional and heavy gloom to the

arkness enveloping us. We believe such fears unfounded, because, by the interposition of a gracious Providence, our national love for constitutional liberty is preserved inviolate. and jealousy of unathorized power is still quick in our bosoms. Our nature has not been changed, the form of government we have adopted is one suited to our mutual constitution and our natural prejudices. Our lives are protected by the same safeguards, our property held by the same tenure, our judges are the same familiar magestrates as of yore; and whilst Providence grants to us the same national characteristics of race, the same habit of liberty, we shall re-

main forever great and free. Knowing that we have by every internal arrangement come to the full statue of a nation, we have been, and may well be, surprised that other nations have not by the conventional language of courts acknowledged our claims to the dignity of manhood. Conscious of our own power, of the lavished gifits of Providence to us, richer than those given to most other nations, we have become restless under the disrespect shewn us in not welcoming us into the family of nations. The diplomatic door of admission to the council of nations has not yet opened to us; but we know, that in its heart the world has acknowledged our independence What speech is made. that we are not called by the name adopted by us? What journal, whose columns are not full of us and our exploits. What cabinet but ponders deeply our affairs. What machine shop, what factory in the whole world but testifies to the value of our productions, and declares our usefulness to the prosperity of the world. No port on the whole earth but looks eagerly over the blue wave for a swelling sail from our shores. Interwoven as all the substigntial interests of the globe are with us and the gifts of our soil, the death of our nationality is, under Providence, impossible. The action of European courts, the uneasy throes which distress the United States, the initial dence amongst our people in the Confederate government, are all indicatious, not obscure, but to the eye of sound judgment plain and clear, that we are destined by Providence to a long career of national

The Raleigh Standard makes, of course, very strong opposition to the guaranty by North Carolina of her proportion of the war debt, in case the other Statet do so. The arguments it advances assail the credit of the debt, and contrive to introduce jealousies against the cotton States .- Richmond Enquirer.

The Standard is the mere tool of a faction in this State who have persistently used every effort to assail and injure the credit of the Confederate Government, by refusing to take its notes or to meddle with its bonds, &c. As to the effort to introduce jealousies against the cotton States, that is the common practice of the Standard and its faction. Unfortunately this faction controls the Legislature, and, therefore, we look for no guaranty of North Carolina's quota of the war debt from that body. The faction who control the Standard are against the Confederacy

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE STATE JOURNAL. HAMILTON'S CROSSING.

near Fredricksburg Va. Dec 17th. MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish you could have been present to have witnessed the great battle at and in the vicinity of Fredricksburg. The hills adjacent admitted of a most excellent view and had you seen the hosts of Yankee hirelings again and again retrace their steps before the galling fire we poured into their midst it would have filled your breasts with enthusiasm. Our boys as they observed from time to time the precipitate flight of the foe could not restrain themselves, but gave vent to their feelings by making the air resound with tumultuous applause. The exhibition of courage on the part of the enemy was more than usually creditable to them. They were for a time no doubt flushed with the thought that they would easily overpower us, by cit of supero numbers. Fatal delusion! Our commanding officers had flustd wise foresight and precaution in the selection of ground, and it is said to have been remarked by Gen. Lee that the enemy could not mast troops enough in front of us, to drive us from our position. The Confederate soldiers too were full of ardor, enthusiasm and determination, and being well protected in the main by rifle pits or entuenchments they fired apon the advancing columns of the foe with deliberate and unerring accuracy. While the enemy suffered to some extent in crossing the river in their pontoon bridge. This teat was performed without en countering any serious obstacles. The enemy did not however have a very pleasant time in its passage, and Barksdale's sharp shooters coused many a hapless victim to fall dead at the crack of their rifles. As Gen Lee had selected such an excellent position of defence, I am strongly of the conviction that he did not really intend to prevent Burnside from crossing. At any rate the regret was universal when it was known that the yankees had abandoned the idea of further attack. If the attack had been kept up for one week, I candidly believe we would have slain and wounded one hundred thousand men. The regiments that dealt such a terrible blow to the enemy in the streets of the suburbs of the town were the 24th Georgia, and 24th North Carolina. The latter is one of the best regiments in the service, and is commandel by Col. W. J. Clarke. Col. Clake is accustomed to fighting against heavy odds, and has never been known to flinch.

Our loss in the fight, I suppose, would not exceed 1600 or 1700, that of the enemy must have reached something like 15,000. Jackson's corps that fought on the right lost far more, in proportion, than Longstreet's, the latter occupying a much more favorable position. We mourn the loss of some able and efficient officers. The Yaukees it is thought sustained greater damage in this respect than we did. The prisoners taken by us are great admirers of McClellan, and express dislike of Burnside. Their strictures upon the latter in some instances are very severe. The Yankees are now engaged in burying their deal .-Many of them are still to be seen on the other side of the Rappahannock though Burnside has evidently ala McClellan determined upon "a change of base," and it is not unlikely the Washington dynasty may attempt to manufacture another pigmy into a giant to conduct the grand army in its advance on the "rebel"

In conclusion while I will say nothing in disparagement of other States, as it would be both unjust and unwise, I am proud that the sons of North-Carolina have fought with such dauntless and unflinching courage in our noble struggle to extricate ourselves from the thraldom of Yankee tyranny and fanatical usurpation.

On perusing this hasty communication, I find I omitted to state that while the 24th was at a late hour contending with and holding in check 13 Yankee regiments, the 15th and 25th N. C., regiments were ordered forward to support them and fought with distinguished bravery and valor. It will be a long time before these 13 regiments will again desire to come in conflict with North Carolinians on the field of battle X. Y. Z.

[For the State Journal. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,) December 5th: 1862

MY DEAR SISTER .- I was more than delighted day before yesterday to receive your very interesting letter, and it being the first one I have received since I left home, mide it still more gratifying to me.

I recken you will be somewhat surprised to know that I am here, a few miles from Fredericksburg .-We have just ended a march of thirteen days, and I assure you I am very much jaded and worn out. We left Snicker's Gap on last Friday was a week ago. after performing three weeks or as severe and dangerous picket duty as ever any men performed. We received orders from General Jackson on the 22d. and took up our line of march on Friday morning, and came on through Winchester, and I assure you it was sad to witness the manifestations of sorrow and despair evinced by the inhabitants of that ancient town—the ladies hung their heads in grief and the men wore the impression of sadness, at our departure. So you see that Winchester (a levely town) and the great Shenandoah Valley is left open to invasion. On leaving this town the scene was revived when the bund struck p a live y air which aroused our spirits. and off we went at quick time down the valley turnpike, Gen. A. P. Hill leading the column, our brigade and the old 18th in the lead. We came on through Newtown then to Kernstown where a great battle was fought between Stonewall and Banks, and which will be famous in history as being the place where the contending forces ran a race to reach a stone fence to use as a fortification. Our Jackson won the race and was successful in gaining the position. We then came on through Middletown, Maurytown and Strasburg where Jackson fell back when he was pressed by the columns of Milroy and Shields. This place is strongly fortified and is a very strong position. We next came on to Woodstock, Edinburg, to Mount Jackson where Ashby engaged Banks across the riv-

er while the bridge was burning, the enemy being a little too late to cross. Around this place is the gar-den spot of the world; the finest lands, the best crchards, the best fruits, the finest booses, and the most picturesque and sublime scenery, and, the best of all, the healthiest place in christendam. I saw large barying grounds at this place, and the stones here the names of Yankees from every State nearly in the

United States.

We next came on to New Market where, or near by, the lamented Ashby fell. There is scarcely a fence dications every where around us of increasing confi- in the whole Valley, as it is a succession of camps from one end to the other. It is a shame that this lovely Valley should have been devastated, and ruined as it has been. Large farms have been laid in waste, houses have been torn down, stock killed, and in fact the whole country is almost ruined, and still the people are loyal, and cling to the cause with tenacity unparalleled by any prople. At New-Market we left the valley turnpike and took

to our left on the pike leading from that place to Gordonsville. We crossed the Massennettan Mountains, a beautiful range. When we had reache the summit the scene . was magnificent and truly sublime. We looked back on the great Shenandoah Valley, and Mt Jackson, Woodstock, and New Market were in full view, and the rich streams and fine farms, were held to our view; in front we beheld the Massennettan Valley lying between the Massenertan and Bine Ridge, it is also a mingnificent valley noted for its fine orchards and fertile soil. We went on across the latter valley and a still more formidable obstacle was presented, that of the Blue Ridge. We had it to cross. We came winding around and around, until we had got, as I thought, near the top, but come to find out after travelling a mile or two we were not wore than three hundred yards from where we started. At one time rather on the side of the mountain the road was in the shape of an M. When we were in front and higher up, we looked back and saw the column advancing, winding its way, the long train of wagons, the artillery and all made a sight not often seer in this life-the column and trains all make a line four miles long. And just imagine yourself on the summit of a high mountain and they in full view below you winding their way up the side of the mountain. We stopped on the summit, our brigade in front and took a good view of all the surrounding country, the bands of the different regiments playing. Our band standing on the summit of the Blue Ridge struck up the familiar old air, "Marseillaise Hymn," then the "Old North State" which caused the mountains to echawith cheers. It then struck up, "Oh for Carolina," while Field's Virginia brigade played the "old Domininion State" which caused a rivalry to exist .-Upon the whole it was a lively time and I could hardrealize that I was on the summit of the Blue Ridge with two of the largest and finest vallies in the world in full view, and seven or eight beautiful towns standing forth in brilliant sublimity to my vision-a large army below me in view, and clifts of rock, and precipices, and beautiful streams all surrounding me. I wish you had been with me, I know you could have enjoyed it, and fully appreciated it. Luray, Aldu, and Honeyville, in Page county, were all in sight near the foot of the mountain. Luray is a beautiful place, situated between two ranges of mountains, where the scenery is great at all times. I have chosen that place to live at when peace and plenty. shall smile upon our unhappy country again. We came down the side of the mountain through places the sun has never shore upon. We came next to Madison Court House a pleasant town, then to Orange Court House, where Monroe was born and lived, and

also the birth place of Gen. Zack Taylor. We camped at Ora ige Court House, and I saw the house where old Zack was born, and the farm once owned by the illustrious Monroe. I have seen since I left home the burying ground of Tyler, the house of Mason, the house of Taylor, the birthplace of Monroe, and the home of Jefferson. While I was in Winchester I saw the house in which lived the Hon. James M. Mason which was razed to the ground by the Yankees. It was once a fine mansion, but now lies almost in ruins. The farm of Hon Charles J Faulkner, near Winchester, 'was utterly destroyed, ravaged to the last. I am digressing too much. We next came on through — town, and came on by where Longstreet's corps was encamped, by Gen. Lee's headquarters to this place, near Guina Station, seven miles from Fredericksburg, right on the railroad. Thus endeth a march of thirteen successive days, and

hard forced marching at that. One hundred and seventy prisoners, captured by General Wade Hampton, near Dumfries, on the 13th, have arrived at Gordonsville, en route for Richmond.

PROSPECTUS

HEREAFTER THE STATE JOURNAL WILL BE PUBLISHED

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORN-ING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure TELE-GRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CON-FEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENE-RAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE COR-RESPONDENTS will be secured, in the Army and elsewhere, The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Jour-nal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

For the DAILY.-12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$350 months, \$2; 1 month, \$1.
For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months 4; 6 months, \$2.50;

For the WEEK1.Y.-12 months, \$2; 6 menths \$1.50. No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms. ADVERTISING RATES: Ten lines make a square. Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in

the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first in-sertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-

Address. JNO. SPELMAN. Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 15, 1862.

Office of Raleigh, Dec. 22d, 1862.

The Bonds of this Company will mature on the first day of January, 1863, and will be promptly paid at this office. Parties holding these Bonds are hereby notified that no interest will be allowed on same after maturity.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer. Dec 24, 1862-54-1m

OFFICE OF RALBIGH & GASTON R. R. Co. }
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 22, 1862. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have delared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital Stock, payable o and after the first Monday in January, 1863.
W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Valuable Land and Saw Mill For . Sale.

1 will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 1st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., the tract of Land on which 1 reside, 10 miles southwest of Raleigh, containing 350 acres, of which about 80 acres are in cultivation. There are on the premises comfortable houses and convenient barns.

On the land is also a steam saw mill and plenty of long leaf pine timber. This will be sold either with or without the land.

GEO, W. ATRINSON.

STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOULDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SAVERAL DATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IS THE

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the rear. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published.) Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, 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.

PEDERAL SUCCESSES.

0 0 0

| Dates. | BATTLES. | Confederates killed. | wounded. | captured. | Federals killed. | Federals wounded. | erals |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| June 16 | Phillippi, | 7 | 20 20 | 50 | 00 | | |
| June 18 | Boonville, | - 20.00 | 58 | A CONTRACTOR | 20 | 50 | |
| July 12 | Rich Mountain, | 13 | 00 | 500 | | | ***** |
| July 18 | Hatteras, | 12 | . 00 | 691 | | 00 | |
| Oct 21 | Frederickstown, | 00 | 100 | | 0.74 | 00 | |
| Nov. 7 | Port Royal, | 12 | | | The second second second | | ***** |
| Dec. 3 | Dranesville, | 43 | 143 | 8 | 50 | 100 | |
| | Total, | 136 | 278 | 1249 | 82 | 207 | |
| =3== | CONFEDERATI | su | CÇE | SSE | s. | | -3 |
| 1- | | Cor | Con | Cor | - | 4 70 | 2 % |
| | | E : | 3 6 | 50 | 2.8 | ou | ede |
| Dates. | BATTLES. | 2 5 | wounded. | onfederates captured. | Federal killed. | Federals wounded | Federals captured. |
| - | | - 3 | 200 | 99 | - 2 | 25 | 25 |
| | * 30 - 1 - 1 | killed. | - 6 | . 68 | | | 4 |
| Feb. 16 | San Antonio | 00 | 00 | | 00 | 1 2 12 12 1 | 150 |
| Mar. 12 | Fort Brown, | 00 | 00 | 100000 | 00 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 100 |
| 4 13 | Fort Sumter | .00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 100 |
| A 15 | Fort Buss | | 00 | 75.75 | 00 | | 600 |
| A 20 | indianola, | - | 00 | -00 | 6 | 10 | 00 |
| May 19 | Sewell's Point, | 1 | 2 | 5 | - 5 | '00 | 4 |
| May 31 | Fairfax Court House, Acquia Creek, | 00 | - 00 | 1 2 2 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Inna 5 | Pig's Point | 00 | 00 | -00 | 00 | | 00 |
| June 5 | Great Bethel, | 1 | 7 | 00 | 150 | and the second | 00 |
| Inne 16 | Vienna, | 00 | 231 | , 00 | 50 | | 00 |
| Lune 17 | Kansas City, | 19 | | 00 | 50 | 155 | 150 |
| Inne 19 | New Creek, | Ų0 | | 00 | 3 | 7 | 00 |
| Inne 26 | Romney | 2 | 3 | 00 | 15 | 1 | 00 |
| Inne 27 | Matthias' Point, | 00 | 12 | 00 | 67 | 85 | 53 |
| July 2 | Haynesville, | 70 | 200 | 00 | 300 | 200 | 100 100 |
| July b | Carthage, Scarey Creek, | | 1 | 00 | 50 | | 00 |
| July 10 | Bull Run, | 13 | 53 | 3 | 200 | 300 | 20 |
| July 21 | Manassas, | 393 | 1200 | | 1000 | 2500 | |
| July 25 | Mesilla, | 00 | 00 | 1 1 | 10 | 25 | 00 |
| July 28 | Fort Staunton, | 00 | 00 | | 00 | 00 | 750 |
| Ang. 10 | Springfield, | 265 | | | | 1200 | 300 |
| Ang. 15 | Matthias Point, | 00 | | | 20 | 80 | 00 |
| Aug. 26 | Hawk's Nest, | 00 | 00 | | 1 | 00 | 5 |
| Aug. 27 | Bailey's Cross Roads, | 3 | | | h4 | 50 | 100 |
| Aug. 27 | Cross Lanes | 00 | | | 2 | 3 | 00 |
| Sept. 10 | Gauley, | | | | 150 | 350 | 00 |
| Sept. 11 | Lewinsville, | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Sept.11 | Toney's Creek, | 00 | | | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Sept.18 | Barboursville, | 2 | | | 50 | | 2500 |
| Sept. 20 | Lexington, | 25 | | | 39 | 77. 66.60 | 3500 |
| Sept.25 | Alamesa | 2 | | | 30 | 100 | |
| | Steamer Fanny, | 00 | | | | The same of the | 45 00 |
| | Greenbrier, | 00 | 31 00 | 12 | 100 | .00 | 32 |
| | Chickamacomico Santa Rosa, | 26 | 10000 | | 1 22 3 | | 17 |
| Oct. 9 Oct. 12 | Mississippi Passes, | 00 | | | 1 2 2 2 | | 00 |
| Oct. 16 | Bolivar | 1 | 10 | 0.27-6.4 | | | 12 |
| | Leesburg, | 27 | 114 | 00 | 500 | 18.05 (8.50 (2.5) | 726 |
| | Belmont | 95 | 373 | 117 | 400 | 600 | |
| Nov. 8 | Piketon, | 5 | | | 219 | 100 | 00 |
| Nov. 9 | Guyandotte, | 2 | | | 40 | 50 | 98 |
| Nov. 16 | Upton Hill, | 00 | | | 6 | 00 | 30 |
| | Falls Church, | | | .00 | 7 | 00 | 10 |
| Nov. 22 | Pensacola, | 00 | 00 | | 10 | 20 | 00 26 |
| N 00 | Near Vienna, | | 00 | 320 | 4 | 00 | 15 |
| | Anandala | | | | | 00 | |
| Dec. 2 | Anandale, | | | | 100 | 200 | 00 |
| Dec. 2 Dec. 13 | Alleghany | 25 | | 00 | 100 30 | 200 45 | 8 |
| Dec. 2 Dec. 13 Dec. 17 | | 25 | 60 | 00 | 30 | | 7.5 |

909 3067 238 1825 7614 8177 RECAPITULATION.

Confederate Loss. Federal Loss. Killed 4,911 Wounded..... Prisoners

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date. By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of priseners in the South and de-

scrters amount to 6,000. If we had the means of scertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishers &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figure indicated in the New York Times.

CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD. A T A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AP-A pointed 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.

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 Apply to PHILLIP THEIM. Raleigh, N. C.

September 19th, 1862. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS. SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

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 teen 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. oct 8-92-tf , Capt. & A. Q. M 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 Partizan Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always be-yond 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 Partizan's than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partizan companies will be disbanded and enrolled as conscripts. D. H. HILL.

Major General Commanding, Aug. 9 GLUE, GLUE, GLUE,

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

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 Smithfi ld stations. 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 still is suitable for a hiskey still.

Out 15 Conscription.

Phonsands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed 5; the last two sessions of the Confederate States Congress. are so mystified as to their real duties that they know how 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 Conscription 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 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 ra sponsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but a les girinate 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 in-

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

Raleigh, N. C The following papers will copy one mouth and sead his 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 baving taken the large and commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, have resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smoking Tobacca.

We have in store a large and well selected stock Bright and Dark Tobaccos, in %, 1/2 and 1/2 boxes, and half-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.,

Richmond, 'Va. dec 8

Tanner Wanted.

SKILLPUL Tanner with good recommenda-A tions, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by making early application to the undersigned at Rolesville. Wake Councy, N. C.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS. Notice.

40-d'm

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for Wake county, at the fall term, 1861 (amen ded at the fall term, 1862). I will sell in the town of Forestville, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at public outery, to the highest bidder, a lot of four acres in and lying in said town of Forestville, well situated and well improved, belonging to the estate of the late Brian

ALSO, under the same authority. I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Louisburg, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1863, a tract of ten agres 8 land in the county of Franklin, near the land of William Ha ris and Dr. Crudup, and belonging to the estate of sand de-

Both the above parcels of land will be sold on a credit of six months; purchaser to give bond with two approve ed securities.

C. B. HARRISON, Adm'r & Commissioner ALSO, on the 1st day of January, 1863, at Louisburg. will sell Two Hundred and Twenty acres of land, in the Southeast corner of said county of Franklin, adjuining the land of Capt. Crudup.

Terms of sale cash or credit to suit purchaser C. B. HARRISON. 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 session of five months, but in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has seemed t 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

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practic of Medicine.

Beverly R. Wellford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medicine.

Tea and herapeuties. A. E. Peticolus, M. D., Professor of Anatomy L. S. Joynes, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

James H. Conway, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c. James B. McCaw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Marion Howard, M. D., Demenstrator of Anatomy

FEES .- Professors' ticket, each, Demonstrator of Anatomy, \$10. Matriculation, G.aduation. For further information, or a copy of the catalogue ddress L. S. JOYNES, M. D., ddress Dean of the Faculty. Sept 13 EXTRACT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE, RICHMOSD, July 31st, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, III. Paragraph L. General Orders, No. 44, current se-

ries, 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 stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are en joined 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 Inspector General. HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT,

The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. August 6th, 1862. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63, and all officers, and men are required to report immediately to the Headquarters, or send certificates of Surgeons. By order of COL. . MCRAE. aug. 9

> Notice. OFFICE N. C RAILBOAD COMPANY,

Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS BEREBY 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.

En ineer and Superintendent. Sept 27

\$50 Reward. DANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC.

The said negro is a 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 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 some 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 delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again. Address

W. A. K. FALKENER. Warrenton, N. C. Nov 8 15-tjnyl

Lead Wanted. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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 Journal.

13 dtf