WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1863.

Wanted.

SEVERAL Good Compositers can find steady employment, by immediate application at this office. January 12th, 1863.

Is the Conservative party the State of North Carolina? Can no one dissent from the actions of that party, without being charged with intentional disrespect to the State We have heretofore understood that the professions and practices of a party, were fair fair subjects of criticism and comment. At this time there should be no party, but the conservatives have created the only one in the Confederate States, and glory in the name. Since they so far differ from the opinion of other citizens of the Confederacy, as to believe that the machinery of a party is indispensable to the wants of the times, they must expect that the grounds not only of that belief will be examined, but the , rinciples upon which a party is built, in open opposition to the balance of the people, will be closely sifted. The people have a right to ask what object is intended to be subserved, when an association, calling itself a party, composed of a few only, in comparison with the number who refuse such association, arrays itself against the general sentiment of the people. And when the principles of the party are such as to make war upon the best interests of the people, duty to the people demands that they be exposed. The press is the recognized medium through which public opinion is made known. The press is expected to present to the people, a copy of the real life of the country. And bearing the relation to the whole country, which a State does, being necessarily affected by the action of one member, it is impossible that a party can sheller itself behind State lines and claim exemption from the comments of other parts of the country.

The common Government lives in all the members, and it is the legitimate province of its constituents to mark the policy and actions of any other of its associates. The party which exists only in one State betray's a sensitiveness which augurs of a conscience ill at ease, when it proclaims to the balance of the courtry that beyond its State line opinion must be suspended. Such never was the case before the dissolution of the old Union, and murmur as they please, the Conservative party of North Carolina can not and will not be exempted from the criticism of the world at large. That party is not only very thinskinned about its self-assumed sovereignty, but it attempts to exercise its stolen powers with a freedom which leaves little of liberty to those who are not numbered amongst its partisans. The outside world must perforce swallow its decrees without a question. -applaud all its fooleries as high statesmarship's and in silence let its proscriptive action go on to the enslavement of every one who presumes to think independently of its dictation.

The Richmond Enquirer has lately had several articles upon the action of the Conservative party in North Carolina, and especially directed to the course of the Standard. We have never seen any backwardness in the Standard in commenting upon newspapers either in or out of the State. We are not aware that the Conservative party is very regardful of the lines which bound other States. We think that both the Standard and its party have exercised a pretty large amount of the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech upon South Carolina and other States: Yet we have never heard that those States were particularly alarmed for the safety of their honor of of their sovereignty by these strictures.

And yet, let the Enquirer or any other paper, especially if it handles the lash pretty dexterously, speak in terms other than of commendation of the Standard and its party, and immediately the whole concern is thrown into paroxysms of alarm for the honor of the State, they muster their clans to resist an invasion of its sovereign powers, and terment the people with lamentations over the low estimate in which the State is held. If any paper, however, out of the State makes an attack upon the Confederate Government, the Conservatives dote upon the article and herald it over the land, though it teem with cordemnation of measures which North Carolinians advocate. Let the Standard defend the Standard and its party so long as only itself and its friends are attacked. It can reply for itself and its party in any terms which its taste dictates, and so long as it confines the quarrel to a reply to its assailants, we shall look on an indifferent spectator of the wrangle.

When the Standard pursues its adversary to the wall, and unable longer to withstand its arguments. its opponent shall turn toe quarrel upon the State of North Carolina, then our feelings will take fire.

But we protest against the Conservative part y making their quarrel that of the State. They are not the State, and they must excuse no party men if they fail to recognise them as such. They are men banded together for the purpose of party spoils; many believe they misrepresent the State in their chief purpose, and that their organization is mischievous .-Men who are not governed by party dictation and blindness, cannot allow theinselves to be represented in the public sentiment of the world, by those who are open partisans and place party above all else. Nor can the Conservatives in fairness expect those who are free from partisan bias to see an assault upon the State in every blow leveled at a mere party.

When any paper becomes so lost to the truth and the courtesies which ordinary good breeding inculcates, as to assail North Carolina unjustly, then it will be time enough to defend her honor. Let the Conservative party take care that they do nothing to ternish her fair name, and she can laugh at the sneers of any scribbler of them all. She can well afford to treat petty malice with silent scorn. Her name stands too fair to be injured by the attack of one paper or many.

But if the Conservative party is really so jealous of the honor of North Carolina as to see in every opponent of theirs, a mocket of the State, surely they ought to be careful how they deal with the honor of other States. Whatever demerit we may see in South Carolina or Virginia, we must expect that the people of those States will hardly submit silently and tamely to assaults upon their State pride.

We were therefore surprised to see in an article from the Standard, signed "Vindicator," Virginia a policy of in terms which if applied to North Caro-It's lina, would make our blood tingle in one weins. We

were especially surprised to learn that the article came " from one of the ablest and most gifted pens in the Confederacy," for, from that discription we should expect the writer to have a high place in the Conservative party; and that his position would have guaranteed a sister State from insult at his hands.

But we must say, whatever his personal associations, that if that invective of his against Virginia is any index of his ordinary thoughts, his mind must be painfully familiar with images of lust.

Virginia! The mother of Washington, a harlot There is but one man on the continent of America that can appreciate the sentiment. The same image doubtless o carred to Butler when he sought to tarwish the virtue of New Orleans by a proclamation akin in spirit to this one of "Vindicator's"

"Vindicator" has achieved immortality. Let the Standard herald his fame. We know of but one character in history entitled to share in his renown. and that is the Emperor Callguia, who boasted that he could teach the beastliest pro-titute of Rome some new trick in lew lness.

THE HARRIET LANE. - The Harriet Lane, a vessel of six hundred tons burden, was originally built for the Revenue service, but at the beginning of the war with the South she was turned over to the Navy, and at once underwent such alterations as were thought necessary to adapt her to her new service .-At the time of her capture she mounted eight guns of heavy calibre, her bow gun being a fifteen inch

Our own impressions are, says the Baltimore American, that General Dix having been relieved of the command at Fortress Monroe, General McClellan will be assigned to that post, and furnished with a force sufficient to enable him to assume offensive operations on Richmond by way of the James River -When that is done, adds the American, we shall once more have hope of the fall of Richmond.

From the New York Herald.

Serenade of Hon. Mr. Vallandingham. Hon. Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio, was serenaded at the New York Hotel last night. Dodworth's band was engaged for the occasion, and discoursed some charming music. On being called upon by the crowd for a speech, the gentleman from Ohio stepped forward on the balcony, and addressed them as

Men of New York: I thank you for your presence here to night. By it I am assured that the persistent and malignant representations of an Abolition press have not deprived me of the confidence of my fellowcitizens in this city. [Cheers.] I am glad to meet with you on such an occasion, and, asside from the compliments this implies. I accept it as a testimonial that there are those in this great metropolis of, the United States who are ready, after the experiment of twenty months, to turn their hearts from bloody threats to words of compromise. [Applause.] We are looking forward now to a peaceful settlement of our difficulties; but it can only be obtained by a strict adherance to the Constitution as it was made by our fathers. By this spirit the greatest structure of modern times, this mighty temple of liberty, can be restored and maintained as it ought to be. There are those who distinguish between the Union and the Constitution. I recognize no such distinction .-[Cheers.] If the Constitution be destroyed the Union perishes with it. [Cries of "Good."] I mean the Union as it was, the Union as our fathers made it-[loud cheers]-the Union as form d by Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, which gave us greatness and prosperity, such as belonged to no other people since the world began. But if we talk of the Union as it was, and not as it ought to be, we are called traitors. We want no such Union as the Administration proposes to give us. It is a despotism not a sovereignty of States, not a Union of free speech or free press, but a Union such as the Abolitionists alone would give you. I have been ever ready to defend the Union of '77.

Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, then followed in 2 speech somewhat similar in its character to that of Mr. Vallendingham. After which the crowd dis-

VOLUNTEERS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE MEXICAN WAR .- In a letter addressed to Bradley T. Johnson, Esq. of Maryland, during the Presidental campaign of 1860, by Major Griswold, of this city, then a member of the Breckinridge electoral ticket of Maryland, the following interesting statistics are furnished of the relative contributions of North and South in acquiring that territorial domain from which

the North afterwards sought to exclude the South. "In this crisis," asks Major Griswold, " whose arms and efforts achieved these wonderful campaigns in Mexico, and extended the area of our territory to the Pacific? At that time the great State of New York, with a population of 2,600,000, sent 1,699 men to the fields of Mexico, while the State of Louisiana, with only 352,411 inhabitants, (nearly one half of this number slaves,) sent 7,641 men. A ratio approximate to equality from the empire State should have furnished 70 000 men. The six New England States, with a population (census of 1840) of a little over 2,200,000, sent to Mexico nine hundred and thirty men; while the six States of Georgia. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Missouri, with a population then of merely a fraction over 2.000.000 free inhabitants, sent 25,085 men. All the free States together, with a population (slave and free) of only 2,732,707, sent 43,213 men! To be nearly equal the North should have sent some 89,-000 men." Thus the South, with less than half the population, (including both slaves and free,) sent more than twice as many soldiers to that war, in the fruits of which the North peremptorily denied her an equal participation with herself .- Richmond Dispatch.

DEPRAVITY IN RICHMOND .- The Examiner complains of the "utter depravity and corruption which ins crept into Richmond in the persons of abandoned refugee gamblers and professional libertines from Baltimore and Washington," and says that since the Mayor commenced breaking up the notorious brothels many of their inmates bave been smuggled into first class hotels, and mingled unsuspected among the wives and daughters of respectable families !-Such an evil will soon work its own cure.

COTTON CARDS.-Cutton Carks are now being manufactured at the Georgia Penitentiary, at the rate of thirty pairs per day. Skins of sheep, goats or dors, will be taken in exchange at present, as it is the desire of the factory to get skins on hand to work up. The cards are worth six dollars a pair. Let those who can forward to the Georgia Penitentiary, and receive cards in exchange.

A LESSON FOR TRAITORS .- When dirty or dangerous work has been wanted in the Yankee navy, preference has been given, throughout the war, to the renegades and traitors from the South.

At our latest reports, Bankhead was in command of the Monitor, and Drayton of the Passaic-both formerly South Carolinians.

The Captain of the bark Trent reports the destruction of his vessel by a new rebel privateer on the 5th of December. Himself and crew were sent adrift.

Lincoln never goes out in public without being surrounded by an armed guard! President Davis travels through the Southern Confederacy almost uny [For the State Journal.

To W. W. HOLDEN. Sin: -I am aware of your repugnance to answering questions, especially when they place you in a dilemma; notwithstanding, I submit the following, not expecting any reply. D.d you, on the 20th day of May, 1861, when you voted for the ordinance of secession, believe that a State for good cause, and a right to-withdraw from the Union? Did you give that vote in good faith, believing at the time, that North Carolina had good cause for dissolving her connection with the foleral government? If so, why have you from that day to this, repudiated your own act and made war on the secessionists? Whence your recent classification of parties into early and late secessionists? Why-now, into conservatives and destructives? The early, or original secessionists never had it in their power to sever the connection between the State and the federal government, and but for the co-operation of the late secessionists, the State would have remained up to this time, under the administration of Lincoln. What do you mean, then, by your present distinction of parties, conservative and destructive? Have you the impudence to intimate that you would have preserved the Union as it was, but for the small minority of secessionists? What have you conserved, and what have the early secessionists destroyed? Your distinction is without a difference, one, which no educated gentleman will recognise, one, which none but a foot would ever

In February '61, after the Convention was defeate by the vote of the Union party, you advised that the State must come out, let the Union men take out, and at all events let the Union men hold on the power they then had. The idea of taking t State out of the Union by the vote of Union me would have been unintelligible, but for the latter p of the sentence, " let the Union men hold on to the present power." The plain English of which w that should circumstances make it necessary to char the base of your operations and take the State out the Union, you would have a party sufficiently stru to control the State government. Circumstances soon after make it necessary for you and your Uni men to change position, you voted the State out the Union, and the desire of all the State offices, I a cohesive plaster, have held you together. I sequel is known. Were you and your colleagues Wake, et id omne genus throughout the State, elect as Union men to the Convention which unanimous adopted, the ordinance of secession? Did you and your colleagues pledge yourselves if elected to take the State out of the Union? Did not t pledge and your subsequent vote, make you a them to all intents and purposes, secessionists' Then, sir, was the time for you and your quond. Union men, to have united themselves with the ginal secessionists, presented an undivided front, solved to whip the yankees or perish in the attem Did you do it? So far from it, you have from the time to this, abused, maligned, villified and oppos them, formed a conservative party in opposition, re bed them of every office which they held at the ti and refused to give them a single loaf or fish.

In a ldition to this you have arrayed yourselv against the Confederate government, charged the Pi sident with being actuated by an unmitigated pa spirit in his administration of it; endeavored throw obstacles in the way of a successful prosecut of the war, and done many other acts and thin which will justly stamp you and your party with lovalty to the South.

For these and divers other offences, not included this indictment, you and your party in August, 186 will be pointed to the people as knot of idiots-mu -asses and office holders unworthy of their continu confidence and support. In the mean time you c strut in your present occupation, denouncing eve friend of the Confederacy, upholding every one sa pected of treason, for then your occupation will st for the want of a party to support your dirty sh Yes, you will then be found creeping about in shape of a candle snuffer, at the many funerals of ye defunct conservative party.

In the article of political honesty, I think your character is universally given up; but I observe there is still an opinion maintained by some people that, in point of ability, you are not defunct. For my own part, sir, I never could discover upon what foundation that opinion rested. Let it be fairly tried by the two great decisive tests of the human understanding, conduct and discourse. These, I know, are sometimes at variance with each other. An it telligent man may act very absurdly, and we frequently see a dall fellow conduct himself with firmness and propriety. It is your misfortune to have failed in both arcles-that you neither act with judgment nor write with ability. You, sir, have boxed the political compass; you started in life a Whig-self-interest (I will not undertake to relate the circumstances attending your first summerset) made you a democrat-you have been a Secessionist—a Union man. From all these associations and connections, you have cut loose -you have gone resolutely through the whole drudgery of party strife-assumed every political huewaited with patience long enough in all parties for the reward of your ambition, and have not been made Governor or Senator. Now, sir, I defy any living man, capable of judging, I care not whether friend or foe, to review this summary of your life, and tell me in what instance you have discovered a single ray of wisdom, stability or judgment. So much for the first test-conduct. As to the other test of your ability. mean your talent for speaking or writing, I can speak with greater precision, for I have been reading the Standard for many years and have never seen the first editorial that would do credit to a Freshman. As to your speaking in public, no one ever accused you of the folly of attempting it. You have sometimes in little party meetings regaled your hearers with the argumentum ad hominem, in a set of words, which might be applied indifferently, and with equal success, to all possible subjects. Your style is what an educated man would call a rigmarole in logic, a reddlemeree in vulgar acceptation, a few crude ideas in a brain incapuble of delivering them—the perpetual parturience of a mountain and the never failing delivery of a mouse. AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST.

STARTLING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY .- Speaker Buckner, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, has addressed a letter to every member, asking for their views on Lincoln's proclamation and the present conditio, of affairs in that State. From a number he has received answers, and fully two-thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the proclamation is enforced. The Legislature meets next Monday, wher Gov Robinson's message will be read. The Governor will bear down heavily on the Administration, and urge a separation it Lincoln's proclama ion document is promulgated on Thursday .- Enquirer.

ENGLISH Goods .- The Camden (Ark.) Herald, says it has creditable information that seventy tons of English goods for soldiers' clothing, has arrived at a landing on Red river, through Mexico, for the Confed-

PEACE FEELING IN ILLINOIS .- The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes: I look for some strong anti-war demonstations from portion, at least, of the Democratic side of the Legislature this week

CONFEDERTAE DYE-TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL BLUE. -Take alder berries, mash them and press out the juice; to two gallons of juice add one ounce of alum. Dip the thread in this thoroughly and air it, and the

IMPORTATION OF SAVAGES INTO PERU .- According to the Comercio, of Lima, a Mr. J. C Berne is introducing savages from Oceana into Peru, for the purpose of selling them as slaves.

The Florida Legislature has extended to all the Confederate States the privilege of manufacturing salt upon the coast of that State.

STATEMENT OF THE RILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER INGAGENERIS IS THE

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such re-ports 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 Magrader'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,

	FEDERAL S	UCC	ESS	ES.	117		
Dates.	BATTLES.	Confederates killed.	Confederates won-ded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	captured.
June 18 July 12 July 18 Aug. 28 Oct. 21 Nov. 7	Phillippi,	13 12 00 12	00	500 500 691 00	20 4 00 00 8	9 50 10 00 00 23	
	Total,					207	
	CONFEDERATI	s su	CCE	SSE	S.		
Dates.	BATTLES.	killed	Confede	Confeder	Federa	Wound	capture

	CONFEDERATE			- 1		_	-
Dates.	BATTLES.	killed.	Confederates	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	captured.
Feb. 16	San Antonio	00	00	00	-00	00	15
Mar. 12	Fort Brown,	00	00	-00	00	0.55	10
Apr. 13	Fort Sumter,	90	00	00	00	C 42 Cm 3	10
Apr. la	Fort Bliss,	00	00	00	00	1272	60
Apr. 20	Indianola.	OC.	00	16 54		10	(
May 19	Sewell's Point,		2	5	5	00	
May 31	Fairfax Court House,	QU		00	00	100000	
June 1	Acquia Creek,	00		F-3	. 00	1.000	. (
June 10	Great Bethel,	100	7	00	150	250	
	Vienna,	00	00	00	50		
June 17	Kansas C.ty,	15	30	00	50		
June 19	New Creek,	00		00	3	. 7	1
June 26	Romn'y,	2		00	15		
June 27	Matthias' Point,	00		00	6	-22273	
July 2	Haynesville,	70	12	.00	300	200	
July 5	Carthage,	1 7	230	00		100	100
July 17	Scarey Creek,	13	53	3	200		
	Bull Run,	393				2500	
July 21	Manassas,			00	10		(
July 28	Fort Staunton,	ga.		00	. 00		7
Aug. 10	Springfield,	265		30	1000	1200	3
Aug. 15	Matthias' Point,	00	00	00	1	100	100
Aug. 26	Hawk's Nest,	1	00	90		1000	(
Aug. 27	Bailey's Cross Roads.	00			1	00	
	Cross Lanes,			9 PERSON			41
	Big Creek,		ALC: NO	00	150		1
Sept.10	Gauley,	00	40		150		
Sept. H	Lewinsville,	1	1	1000	1000		
Capt 18	Toney's Creek, Barboursville,	2		1 12071			1
	Lexington,	1 1 1 2 2 2 2		- 00	100000	120	35
	Alamesa						(
	Steamer Fanny,	00		00	00	00	
	Greenbrier,	6	31	12	100	1	
	Chickamacomico	00		1 2 7			
	Santa Rosa,		1	1500	20	1 372	
	Mississippi Passes,	00	2.0	1000	00		(
	Bolivar,	27	114	× 00	500		7
	Leesburg	95		117	400	1 4	20
	Piketon,	5			219	100	(
Nov. 9	Guyandotte,	- 2		00	40	50	
Nov. 16	Upton Hill,	00	00	00	G	00	
Nov. 18	Fa'ls Church,	- 1	2	00	7	00	1.1
	Pensacola,	1	6	1.00	10		
	Near Vienna,				10	00	
	Anandale,		0.0	2	100	200	
	Alleghany		60 10	1 22/03	100	200	(
11ec. 11	Woodsonville,	4	1000	11 1 2 - 21			140
	Opetheyoholo,	12	20	00	75	125	10

RECAPITULATION. Confederate Loss. Federal Loss.

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 deserters amount to 6,000.

PROSPECTU

## DAILY STATE JOURNAL

HEREAFTER THE STATE JOURNAL WILL

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 CORRESPONDENTS will be secured, in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER. TERMS:

For the DAILY.-12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; months, \$2; 1 menth, \$1. For the TRI-WEEKLY .- 12 months 4; 6 months, \$2,50 For the WEEKLY.-12 months, \$2; 6 months \$1.50. No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES: square, 1 day ......\$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days ......\$1 50 do 2 days...... 0 75 1 do 1 week...... 1 75 do 3 days...... 1 00 1 do 2 weeks..... 3 00 do 4 days ...... 1 25 1 de 1 month ..... 5 00 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 insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-Address, JNO. SPELMAN.

Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 15, 1862. Cotton and Woolen Factory for Sale THE undersigned offer their Mills, known as the Orange Factory, for sale. Application can be made to James Webb. Hillsborn', or J. H. Webb on the J. & J. H. WEBB.

Substitutes.

dec 30

FOUR good reliable men, natives, over 45 years of age, can be employed as Substitutes for a reasonable price, if immediate application be made at the Army Intelligence office, Wilmington St., over P. Far-rell's Store, opposite Town Hall, Raleigh, N. C. Nev 18, 1862.

To Refugees and Others. HOUSE and Lot for Sale...An excellent House and Lot at Holly Springs is offered for sale. The louse is a large one with six rooms, four fire places and necessary outbuildings, and a fine well of water in the yard. The lot consists of 25 acres in wood. The place will be sold cheap. The neighborhood is good.

Apply to STATE JOURNAL OFFICE.

FEW. Blanks on hand and for Sale, at the January 13th, 1803.

Conscription.

Thousands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed by are so mystified as to their real duties that they know not what course to pursue. We advise all who really believe themselves subject to the law to report immediately at the respective camps appointed for the enrolment of Conscripts in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that on securing our fee, which is Perz 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 La. sponsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but a 1,x orrivare business. Those whom we find are really liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not (and there are thousands in every State who are not) we will give them our advice with the law bearing upon their cases.

Having every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in precuring this information, we will notice no communication unaccom panied with our retaining fee of Fies Dollars THOMAS JONES & CO.

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

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco. Snuff, &c.

THE undersigned having taken the large and L commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, have resumed the manufacture

of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. We have in store a large and well selected stock of Bright and Dark Tobaccos; in 36.34 and 36 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.

## Tanner Wanted.

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

EXTRACT. WAR DEPARTMENT.

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

ries, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Vir. nia, 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 an joined to abstain carefully from such spizures and impress ments, 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. ( Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63, and all officers, and men are required to report immediately to the Head quarters, or send vertificates of Surgeons.

By order of

Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS DEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS and others interested, that the tariff of freight rates on this Road will be raised twenty-five per cent, and the rates of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October.

T. J. SUMNER. En ineer and Superintendent

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at Haw River, Alamance county, N. C., on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC. 

shini nigain. Address

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

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. Dec 4 -38-dtf In charge of Ordnance.

A Teacher

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

Bristles! Bristles! Bristles! THE Subscriber will give the highest Cash

Price for any quantity of Bristles.

Farmers and others would do well to be careful and save all the Bristles they may have during the coming Apply to PHILLIP THEIM. Raleigh, N. C.

September 19th, 1862. C. S. MILITARY PAISONS, .

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. GLUE,

THE BEST IRISH GLUE MANUFACTURED BY

THIEM & FRAPS,

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and 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 biskey still.

N. M. VINSON.

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

Milburnie Paper Mills---Cotton. The Neuse Manufacturing Company will pur-chase 100 bales damaged Cotton, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh, or at their Mills-

Treasurer.

Raleigh, Dec. 17-2w.

H. W. HUSTED,