

Wanted.

SEVERAL Good Composers 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 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 principles upon which a party is built, in open opposition to the balance of the people, will be closely sifted.

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 betrays a sensitiveness which argues of a conscience ill at ease, when it proclaims to the balance of the country 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 thin-skinned 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 follies as high statesmanship 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 respectful 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 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 torment 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 do upon the article and herald it over the land, though it teem with condemnation 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 the quarrel upon the State of North Carolina, then our feelings will take fire.

But we protest against the Conservative party making their quarrel that of the State. They are not the State, and they must excuse no party men if they fail to recognize them as such. They are men banded together for the purpose of party spoils; may 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 themselves 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 trample 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 mocker 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 travels through the Southern Confederacy almost upon its back, would make our blood tingle in our veins.

were especially surprised to learn that the article came "from one of the ablest and most gifted pens in the Confederacy," for, from that description 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 occurred to Butler when he sought to tarnish 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 Caligula, who boasted that he could teach the baseliest prostitute of Rome some new trick in lewdness.

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 rifle.

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. Vallandigham. Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, 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 follows:

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 fellow-citizens in this city. [Cheers.] I am glad to meet with you on such an occasion, and, aside 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 adherence 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 formed 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 a speech somewhat similar in its character to that of Mr. Vallandigham. After which the crowd dispersed.

VOLENTERS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE MEXICAN WAR.—In a letter addressed to Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of Maryland, during the Presidential 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 1,609 men to the fields of Mexico, while the State of Louisiana, with only 323,411 inhabitants, (nearly one half of this number slaves), sent 7,641 men. A ratio approximately to equality from the empire State should have furnished 70,090 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 25,935 men. All the free States together, with a population (slave and free) of only 2,782,707, sent 43,213 men! To be nearly equal the North should have sent some 80,000 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 pre-emptorily denied her an equal participation with herself.—Richmond Dispatch.

DEPRAVITY IN RICHMOND.—The Examiner complains of the "utter depravity and corruption which has 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 of many of their inmates have 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.—Cotton Cards are now being manufactured at the Georgia Penitentiary, at the rate of thirty pairs per day. Skins of sheep, goats or dogs, 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, Bunkhead 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 upon the coast of that State.

[For the State Journal.]

To W. W. HOLDEN. Sir:—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. Did you, on the 20th day of May, 1861, when you voted for the ordinance of secession, believe that a State for good cause, had 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 Federal Government? If so, why have you from that day to this, repudiated your own act and made war on the secessionists? Hence 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 recognize, one, which none but a fool would ever have attempted.

In February '61, after the Convention was defeated by the vote of the Union party, you advised that if the State must come out, let the Union men take her out, and at all events let the Union men hold on to the power they then had.—The idea of taking the State out of the Union by the vote of Union men, would have been unintelligible, but for the latter part of the sentence, "let the Union men hold on to their present power." The plain English of which was, that should circumstances make it necessary to change the base of your operations and take the State out of the Union, you would have a party sufficiently strong to control the State Government. Circumstances did soon after make it necessary for you and your Union men to change position, you voted the State out of the Union, and the desire of all the State officers, like a cohesive plaster, have held you together. The sequel is known. Were you and your colleagues of Wake, et id omne genus throughout the State, elected as Union men to the Convention which unanimously adopted the ordinance of secession? Did not you and your colleagues pledge yourselves if elected, to take the State out of the Union? Did not this pledge and your subsequent vote, make you and them to all intents and purposes, secessionists?—Then, sir, was the time for you and your quondam Union men, to have united themselves with the original secessionists, presented an undivided front, resolved to whip the yankees or perish in the attempt. Did you do it? So far from it, you have from that time to this, attacked, malign, vilified and opposed them, formed a conservative party in opposition, robbed them of every office which they held at the time and refused to give them a single loaf of fish.

In addition to this you have arrayed yourselves against the Confederate Government, charged the President with being actuated by an unmitigated party spirit in his administration of it; endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of a successful prosecution of the war, and done many other acts and things which will justly stamp you and your party with loyalty to the South.

For these and divers other offences, not included in this indictment, you and your party in August, 1864, will be pointed to the people as knaves of idiots—mules—asses and office holders, unworthy of their continued confidence and support. In the mean time you can strut in your present occupation, denouncing every friend of the Confederacy, upholding every one suspected of treason, for then your occupation will be best for the want of a party to support your dirty sheet. Yes, you will then be found creeping about in the shape of a candle snuffer, at the many funerals of your 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 intelligent man may act very absurdly, and we frequently see a dull fellow conduct himself with firmness and propriety. It is your misfortune to have failed in both articles—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 summer) 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 hue—waited 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, I 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 rigmorale in logic, a riddlemerge in vulgar acceptance, a few crude ideas in a brain incapable of delivering them—the perpetual pertinence 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 condition 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, when Gov Robinson's message will be read. The Governor will bear down heavily on the Administration, and urge a separation in Lincoln's proclamation 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 Confederate States.

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

CONFEDERATE DYE.—TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL BLUE.—Take alder berries, wash 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 dye is set.

IMPORTATION OF SAVAGES INTO PERU.—According to the Comercio, of Lima, a Mr. J. C. Berne is introducing savages from Oceania 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.

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1862.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES. Table with columns: DATES, BATTLES, Killed, Wounded, Captured, etc. Rows include June 16 Phillipi, June 18 Boonville, etc.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES. Table with columns: DATES, BATTLES, Killed, Wounded, Captured, etc. Rows include Feb. 12 San Antonio, Mar. 12 Fort Brown, Apr. 15 Fort Bliss, etc.

RECAPITULATION. Table with columns: Confederate Loss, Federal Loss. Rows include Killed, Wounded, Prisoners. Totals: Confederate 909/3067, Federal 238/1826/7614/8177.

PROSPECTU OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL. HEREFTER THE STATE JOURNAL WILL BE PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS: For the DAILY, -12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; months, \$1; 1 month, \$1. For the WEEKLY, -12 months \$4; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50.

TO Refugees and Others. HOUSE and Lot for Sale. Cotton and Woolen Factory for Sale. THE undersigned offer their Mills, known as the Orange Factory, for sale.

Conscription.

Thousands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed by the last two sessions of the Confederate States Congress, 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 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 our office, which is Five Dollars, we will furnish them the information 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 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 army.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. THE undersigned having taken the large and commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, have resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Tanner Wanted. A SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommendations, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by making early application to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

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

Notice. OFFICE OF N. CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Ships, Sept. 24, 1862.

\$50 Reward. RAN AWAY from the Confederate Stables of the Haw River, Alamance county, N. C., on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC.

Lead Wanted. ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. I WISH to purchase lead for this Department.

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.

Bristles! Bristles! Bristles! THE Subscriber will give the highest Cash Price for any quantity of Bristles.

Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate and States Army.

For Sale. A HOUSE and Lot in Mocksville, Davie county, N. C. The lot contains 18 or 20 acres part of which is wooded land.

Milburn Paper Mills—Cotton. THE Nourse Manufacturing Company will purchase 100 bales damaged Cotton, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh, or at their Mills.

For Sale. A 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 particulars apply at this office.