THURSDAY. January 15, 1863.

#### Wanted.

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

We publish to-day, some extracts from a deliate in the Yankee Congress. It seems from the tenor of the speeches, that the Yankee nation is not fully determined what position the Southern Stases occupy towards themselves. A portion of them congiller the seceded States as still a portion of the Ucion; and whilst conceding to them the same rights with States that did not secede, their ingenuity is sorely taxed to justify the confiscation laws and the emancipation policy of their Government. They are occupied in a futile attempt. They must adopt one of the two opinions; either that the States are independeut sovereignies and in a war with other independent sovereign ies, and so entitled to all the benefits of all the laws of war recognised amongst civilized nations, or they must treat the seceded States as only a part of a consolidated general government, in rebellion against the sovereign rights and powers of that government, and thus deny the soverignty of the States. Opinion must come to this complexion at the North, and if-we could place confidence in the adherence to a fixed opinion by the Yankee statesmen and people, we might have some hope that the true principle would prevait. But political principles have so long been regarded in the North as only the formula from which office is elminated, that we can found no expectation upon their adherence to any truth longer than a mean self-interest prompts; und we must be prepared, at least for a time, to see their statesmen betray any cause when a sufficent bribe is offered for descrition. Whilst the Conservative party of the North is thus wasting its strength and impairing its unity by idle discussions upon the political status of the secoded States, the genuine Abo'iti nists act in concert and are divided up in nothing.

Mr. Stevens who seems to be the spokes nan of the party, solves all doubts by a breath, and declares the So thato be in rebellion against the General Govern ment and only deserving the treatment which rank treason can expect.

He declares that " we must treat the States as conquered provinces; settle them with new men, and drive the rebels as exiles from 't'ie continent." We doubt not that such sentiments actuate the whole abolition party of the North, and are acquiesced in by a large portion of the Conservatives. If these opinions shall become the settled purpose of the North, State Governments have passed away forever. If the power to construe the constitution be once conceded to the president, he may construe it in times of peace as well as war And any legislation of a State opposed to his will can be easily d clared treasonable, and give a sufficient pretext to the executive a ithority to declare such State a conquered provin e.

The abolitionists have occupied the only positi n upon which this war can be carried on. For Gove nor Seymour to contend for State Rights, and stil join in the prosecution of the war, exposes him to a saults he cannot resist, and he will be eventually forced into the abolition ranks, or he must at once refuse to carry on the war a day longer.

We consider the abolitionists as still the masters of Northern politics, and that to the extent of their powers they will visit upon us the full extent of their hatred and revenge.

### The Yankees in Elizabeth City.

We have just learned from a gentleman direct from Elizabeth city, that on Friday last, notice was given to the citizens, that they must either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or withdraw beyond the lines of the enemy. Tuesday last, the 13th, was the last day allowed the people to deermine what course they would adopt. Some of the citizens remonstrated with the commander of the enemy, for singling out their town for such a harsh order-He replied that there must be a starting point, and that in less than ten days the same order would be extended from Currituck to the Chowan river. We understand that some seven or eight buffaloes have been killed recently around Elizabeth City. Our informant also states that the negroes are armed by the Yankees in that section, and that he saw about thirty with guns

### Torics in Madison.

. We heard on the street to-day that a messenger has just arrived from beyond the Blue Ridge, informing Gov. Vance that a raid was made upon Madison county, a few days since, by some Buffaloes and Tennessee traitors, the Court House and all the records of the County burnt, and various other depredations committed. We suppose these people are endeavoring to get back into "the best government that ever exis ed by the destruction of property and such lenient me ans as murder, arson, rape, &c.

## Is it so?

We notice in the last Register an extract from the Wadesboro' Argus, stating that some of the citizens of Mortgomery county were to have a meeting at Troy this week, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconstruct the old Union. We have heard to-day on the street, that the Hon. A. Dockery made a reconstruction speech in Montgomery county, but we did not learn at wh t time or whether it was at Troy. Can this be so? We would like to be informed. We deem comment premature before the facts are ascertained.

[For the State Journal. Messrs, Editors: It would be well for the Editor of the Standard to advise with some of his legal friends, how far he comes within the principle of the case of Rex vs. Florence Hensey, M. D., tried before Lord Mansfield in 1758, for high treason, for compassing and imagining the death of the King. In which it was held, that latters written, giving intelligence to the enemy calculated and intended to give him aid. and prejudicial to the Royal cause, was sufficient to support the charge of treason, though the letters were intercepted and were never received by the enemy .-We fear if the Editor had to be tried before the learned Judge whom he now denounces, but whom he once praised as one of the ablest men in the State, he would run a near chance of sharing the fate of the learrel Doctor, of going to the gallows, if not of being quartered and disemboweled. We say as a friend of the Editor, he had better be cautious how he commitsthe overt act of giving intelligence to the enemy. CAUTION.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE STATE JOURNAL.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK. )

January 10th, 1863. Everything continues quiet in our front. enemy have advanced some of their encampments nearer the Rappahannock-but this is probably only a "ruse de querre" to conceal some different object, possibly to keep us on the qui vive here, while they transfer a large portion of their forces elsewhere. These demonstrations on their part, produce m re s neation at a distance than among our troops, we are ever vigilant, and ever prepared for any emergency, never in a condition to be surprised, or unnecessarily disturted by appearances, however significant. During the pleasant weather we have been so much enjoying, our Generals have been indulging us in some of t e pride and pemp of war-its circumstance we have participated in pretty liberally during the last six mouths. We had a grand review of Gen. A. P. Hd.'s Division, & few days ago, on the lowlands proximate to the river. The large level plateau, was well adapted to such a display. The Divison comprises about - thousand effective men, present for duty, all of whom went through the intricate evolutions, with a mathematical precision we rearly see. All seemed to feel that the eye of their commander was upon them, and all exerted themselves to perform their allotted duty satisfactorily. While admiring this gay scene, with the martial strains of the many excellent brass bands of the Division, we could almost forget that this was war, but rather a holiday pageant, such as we witnessed in bygone days. This display was in full view of the Yankees on the hights of the opposite si te of the river, and seemed to produce no little commotion among them. They seem ever apprehensive of some flank movement, and anything unusual appearing on our side of the river they interpret, as being perculiarly significant. Gen. A. P. Hill's Division is one of the largest and most efficient in the army, has the reputation abroad of being Virginia in composition. Such however is not the lact. It is composed of six Brigades-two of these are from North Carolina, Gen. Penders' and Gen. Lane's (formally the galland lamented Branch's), one from South Carolina, Gen. Greggs, one from Tennessee, Gen. Archer's, one from Georgia, Gen. Thomas, and one from Virginia, Gen. Fields. Thus while Virginia has the smallest Brigade, consequently a smaller number of troops than probably any other State represented in it, two of the largest Brigades, and at least one third of its aggregate are from our own State. I sha'l, probably hereafter, speak more in detail of the acts of the troops, among the others from N. C., during the important campaign of the

This review was preparatory to an anticipated visit from Gen. Lee, when every soldier is expected to participate in the welcome extended to our much leved | the Union; as conquered provinces; settle them with commander. Gen. Hill has endeared him-elf very | new men, and drive the rebels as exiles from the conmuch to this command—they not only admire his | tinent. They have the pluck and endurance which military attainmens, and successful leadership, but were not at first realized on this side of the House,they admire and respect him personally. His universal serenity and courteous deportment, attach all who are brought in contact with nim-he is dashing and gal ant as a military chieftain, but modest and affable as a gentleman His troops have implicit confidence in him as a leader, and he takes pride in their gallantry and discipline. In a short address to his Division not long since, he complimented them on having never been broken by the enemy, as a while .-Animated by these feelings, and inspired by the contidence reposed in each other, it is impossible that they can fail of doing gallant service.

We are looking with great interest to the developments of the Western campaign. It our troops there but do their duty Lincoln will very soon have to make another call for more men. His present army is evidently rapidly playing out, and accomplisting nothing. If the North can long withstand the rapid and successive reverses which has befallen them the past year, they certainly are actuated by a stronge hulluconation. The present is certainly one of the most anspicious periods that has dawned upon our conflict. It our people at home will only implie some of the animus that actuates our troops, and resolve to fight it out, to the last ditch on our own responsibility, and not be eternally prating of foreign intervention, the end cannot be far distant. Streaks of sunlight, in the distance it may be, are already beginning however to illuminate the horizon of our future. Lincolu's emancipation proclamation comes upon the stage with peculiar comico-dramatic effect. He has been enacting the tragedy for nearly two years, and now wishes to recuperate and amuse his auditors, by one of his peculiar come lies. No change certainly is wrought in the aspect of the war. The same motive has governed him from the outset. Before he was operating under a mask, now he exhibits his own face. The world are already too familiar with his acrobatic performances, to be decrived by this shallow specimen of legerdemain. More anon.

## YANKEE CONGRESS.

REBEL.

The proceedings of the Yankee Congress on the 8th were quite interesting.

Mr. Daulop responded to the remarks of Mr. Stevens on a previous occasion, in which he (Stevens.) charged the people of Kentucky with being disloyal to the Union.

Mr. Dunlop said he stood here in defence of Kentucky. She was loyal and true as any other State .-She has one hundred and thirty-five thousand men liable to military duty. He acknowledged about one-third of them were disl yal, and some were actually in he therebel ranks, while others were silent sympath'z rs. but he was glad to know that thousands were engaged in fighting the battles of the Union. He was for the Government first, last and forever. He had no sympathy with those in rebellion, who would plunge the country in ruin. Exclude Kentucky from the suspicion of sympathizing with the rebellion, because justice demands it.

Mr. Stevens remarked that he had heard that three-

fourths of the people of Keatucky were in rebellion. Mr. Wadsworth (Union ) said that was a lie. Mr. Stevens was glad to hear that the report was

untrue. Mr. Wadsworth repeated that it was a lie. Mr. Stevens hoped then, the people of that State would endorse the President's acts hereafter. He knew Kentucky had many 'oyal men, but regretted she was unable to defend hers. If, and save Ohio, Iowa. Illinois and other States the calamity of sending troops there, to be butchered on Kentucky soil. He had only discriminated against the disloyal people of that State. There was one thing gentlemen were unable to deny, unless they denied the records of this House. Whenever any vote was taken to adopt measures deemed necessary by the Administration to put down the rebellion, there were two classes acting here with great unanimity. One was the Democratic party, naturally opposed to the Administration. They were led by the instin t of party to oppose i. The other class, with perhaps one exception, were found voting with the Democratic party against the supporters of

the Administration. He would leave the inference to the House and to the country. He asked them what such professions f loyalty were worth, when the votes of such gentlemen to to embarrass the Administration and boulk the measures necessary to carry on the war? Such boyalty is worth little more than this cursed secession

a d rebellion. Mr. Dunlop-Are not the seceded States still members of the Union?

Mr. Stevens-My opininion is they are not. Mr. Dunlop-Did ordinances of secession take them

out of the Union? Mr. Stevens-The ordinances of secession backed by armed power, did take them out, so far as it ope-

Mr. Dunlop-My opinion is they are still memb'rs of the Union. Mr. Stevens-They are not.

Mr. Dunlop-If those States are not in the Union, h w d vou propose to pay officers for collecting reve-

nue in States not in the Union? Mr. Stevens .- I propose to levy and collect taxes

as a war measure, just as all nations levy and collect them on all territory they conquer. I would not only do this as a war measure, but, if necessary, take every inch of territory of every disloyal man, and his real and personal est ste, and sell them for the benefit of the nation carrying on the war. We are to treat them as provinces until we conquer them. It is absurd to say a man in ar . s is entitled to the same con-

not obey the laws and repudiates their binding obli-Mr. Yeaman expressed himself astonished at the doctrine just advanced, and asked whether the gentleman held the South Carolina ordinance as legal un-

stitutional provisi us as a loyal man, when he does

der the Constitution? Mr. Stevens-I hold it as an act of treason and

Mr. Stevens held in the first place, that the Constitution operating at the time of secession, the people by armed rebellion committed treas n -Becoming belligerents they are now to be dealt with under the law of nations.

Mr. Mallory asked with what propriety the gentleman could speak of armed resistance as rebels or disloyal men, when he had distinctly stated that he thought the daty of obedience and protection were reciprocal, and where protection is not offered the citizens is not bound by obedience. Hence, had we a right to punish them by a confiscation of their property?

Mr. Stevens replied that all the crimes were committed before they become belligerents and acquired

the status of an independent nation. Mr. Maynard inquired whether the gentleman held to the theory that the American people are one people, or simply living under a compact between several independent sovereign States. If the gentleman held to the latter, he could well understand why he should hold responsible every individual citizens for acts committed by State authority. The gentleman's remarks will go out to the country as those of the party in power, and will be repeated as coming from a representative man.

Mr. Stevens replied that he spoke only for him-

Mr. Stevens desired to say, and the country to know, that be did not undertake to speak the sentiments of his side of the House or his party. The last fift en years he had always been a step ahead of the party with which he acted. But they would overtake and go with him before this bloody rebellion is ended. As the Constitution cannot be execut-ed in the seconded States, war must be carried on against an independent nation. The people will admit the measures he had advocated from the outset, to arm the negro slaves as the only way left on earth by which the rebellion can be exterminated. They will find we must treat these States as now outside of They have determination, energy and endurance, and nothing short of exile, extermination or starvation can make them submit.

#### LATEST FROM THE NORTH. FROBABLE CAPTURE OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12

The New York Herald of the 9th and the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 11th inst., were received to-Gen. Brown, commanding at Springfield, Missonri,

telegraphs Gen. Curtis that the rebels under Gens. Marmaduke and Breckinridge attacked the town on the 8th. The rebels forced the stockade on Thursday afternoon, when the telegraphic communication ceased, and was still interrupted of the 9th. Springfield had large amounts of army stores, arms and amunition. Gen. Brown's left shoulder was shattered and amputation was resorted to. He was being rapidly reinferced but too late.

Fitteen four horse teams and thir y men were captured a few n:iles north of Springfield.

The Federels represent their force at 2,000 and two pieces of artillery.

A dispatch from St. Louis 9th, says the opinion strong'y prevails that Springfield has been captured. A dispatch from Nashville, 9th, says Rosencranz has issued an order that all captured rebel officers be confined until President Davis' recent order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on army supplies; food contributed by friends to be confiscated for hospital use, and a re-etition of contributions to be considered a criminal-offence.

A dispatch from New York 10th, says the steamer Warrior, from New Orleans, reports that Banks is concentrating forces at Baton Rogue to attack Port Hulson; that the rebels have 12,000 men and 30 guns at fort Hudson, and earthworks twelve miles in extent. The Capitol at Baton Rogue was destroyed by fire recently, with many thousand valuable books and papers. Loss \$70,000.

Gen Dix telegraphs General Halleck, that a party of cavalry from Yorktown landed at West Point on the night of the 7th, captured a large amount of property at the depot, the rolling stock at the White House, and burm a steamer and several sloops. (!)

The train in which Butler was moving to Boston, on the 10th, collided with another, but he escaped uninjured. [A man born to be hanged will never be killed by accident ]

The steamer St. Louis had sailed from San Francisco with three hundred thousand dollars for Eng-W. A. Richardson had been nominated for United

States Senator from Illinois. A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 9th, says McClernand superse les Sherman. The ship George Griswo'd sailed from New York

Friday, with forty thousand dollars worth of provisions and sixty-eight thousand dollars in money for the suffering operatives in England. The Washington Chronicle says the election of

Seymour was an act of rank treason, and gave aid and comfort to Jeff Davis; that the men who nominated him are traitors, and all, with their leaders,

guilty of treason. The Herald says telegraphic communication between Memphis and Vicksburg is complete.

The Herald says that it is rumored that the Administration will accept Burnside's resignation as soon as his successor can be selected, and urges the appointment of McClellan. It says Burnside urges it. The radicals urge Hooker, who will probably be

In Congress, notice was given of a bill to aid Western Virginia in the extinguishment of slavery. Mr. Collamer introduced a bill authorizing any person. summarily 'arrested, to institute suits for damages. Gold in New York, on the 9th, rose to 138, closing at 137 3-5. Exchange advanced to 151 and 150.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Africa has : rrived, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

The intelligence of the tattle of Fredericksburg created widespread interest in England. The friends of the Union were grertly disappointed at the result, and the impression at Liverpool was unfavorable to hopes of an early peace.

Mr. Brazton, M. P. questions the good effect of Lincoln's proclamation. The London News (Abolition ) replies.

The steamship Jura Las also arrived with still la-

The working men of Manchester held a meeting expressing sympathy with the North and adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392 000. the Times thinks this shows that cotton is not king and that it will be far letter that England keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions until they were absorbed in other trades than vary one point from her national

Additional French troops, to the number of ten thousand, are declared indispensible in Mexico.

STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOULDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE

The following table exhibits an approximation to the esses 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 falsitiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Picavare 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. Ia 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.

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That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspond ence 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 deserters amount to 6,000.

### PROSPECTU

# DAILY STATE JOURNAL

BE PUBLISHED 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 sept 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 Favetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

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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, 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. Hillsboro', or J. H. Webb on the J. & J. H. WEBB. dec 30

#### Substitutes. COUR 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. Nov 18, 1862.

To Refugees and Others. HOUSE and Lot for Sale. --- An excellent House, and Lot at Holly Springs is offered for sale. The ouse is a large one with six rooms, four fire places and recessary 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. STATE JOURNAL OFFICE. Apply to

FEW Blanks on hand and for Sale, at the Journal Office.

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 adviscall 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 Favz Doncass, we will furnish them the land 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 re-sponsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but a Leor inate 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-formation regarding any other business connected with the

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this formation, we will notice no communication unaccount anied with our retaining fee of Five Dollars
THOMAS JONES & CO.

Baleigh, N. C The following papers will copy one month and send had the subscribers; N. C. Standard, Progress, Charleston ourier, Columbia Guardian, Richmond Dispatch, and avannah Republican Dec. 2, 1862.

lanufactured and Smoking Tobacco. Snuff &c.

THE undersigned having taken the large and commodious building, No 68 Main street, formerly coupled by Lewis Webb, have resumed the manufacture Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

We have in store a large and well selected stock of right and Dark Tobaccos, in 14. 1/2 and 14 boxes, and alf pounds in eudlies. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, in all the various zed packages, to which we invite the attention of the

rade before purchasing elsewhere. CHRISTIAN & LEA, No. 68 Wain st.,

### Tanner Wanted.

SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommender tions, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by aking early application to the undersigned at Rolewille. aka County, N. C. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

> EXTRACT. WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862.

ENERAL ORDERS, No. 63, III. Paragraph I. General Orders, No. 44, current so es, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose egiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Virnia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at

icksburg, Mississippi. IV. Ail seizures and impressments of every description \* property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance ares belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are greby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are en ined to abstain carefully from such svizures and inseress. ents, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers

re ordered to make prompt restitution. By command of the Secretary of War,

Adjutant and Inspector General. BEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, ) August 6th, 1862.

The attention of the officers and mes of the 5th N. C. egt., is called to the above erder, No. 63, and all officers, nd men are required to report immediately to the Head uarters, or send ertificates of Surgeons. By order of

> Notice. OFFICE N. C RAILROAD COMPANY.

Company Shaps, Sept. 24, 1862. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS and others interested, that the tariff of freight rates this Road will be raised twenty-five per cont, and the ates of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the st day of October.

T. J. SUMNER.

En incer and Superintendent.

\$50 Reward. ANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at Haw River, Alamance county, N. C., on the night the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC. The said negro is a Carpenter by teade, very bright com plexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height had on when he left, a pair of white pants, drah vest and cap; when spoken to, speaks very short. When last hand from, he was in Releigh, trying to make his way to New-

be waiting or sone of the cames near Kinston. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again. Address

bern. Perhaps he will try to pass as a free man, and may

W. A. K. FALKENER. Warrenton, N. C. 15 tjny 1

### Lead Wanted.

Nor 8

apply to me.

Dec 4 -38-dtf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. Raleig , N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. WISH to purchase lead f r this Department.

A Persons having large or small uantities will please THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

A Teacher

WANTS a Situation in a School or a private VV 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. 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 PHILLIP THEIM.

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

Reward of Thirty Bollars (\$30) will be paid A 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, Capt. & A. Q. M

GLUE. THE BEST IRISH GLEE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS,

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 29, 1862. Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. LIAVING 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 Id stations. The mill is a fifty borse power, in good running order.—
The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.—
Can be bought on a credit if desired. The till is suitable

for a hiskey still. N. M. VINSON. For Sale. HOUSE and Lot in Mocksville, Davie county,

A 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. Dec 3 36-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-H. W. HUSTED.

Treasurer. Raleigh, Dec. 17-2w.