

Wanted.

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

It is every day asserted by the Conservative press and party, that the majority of North Carolina troops in the field fighting for our independence, are Conservatives. They are constantly iterating the charge that the secessionists are at home and engaged in speculating in the necessities of life, laying up large fortunes at the expense of the suffering families of the soldiers.

If the Conservatives, who carried the State out of the Union, are in as large a majority as they claim to be, it must necessarily happen, that under the operation of the conscript law, more Conservatives would be called upon to enter the army than secessionists, simply for the reason that there were more of them. In that view of the case the statement is literally true. But if the Conservatives mean to say, that more of their party volunteered in the army before the pressure of the conscript law, or manifested more readiness to encounter the perils of the battle-field in defence of their rights, in proportion to the numbers of either side, the statement is simply a ridiculous one, and intended for mischievous purposes. How the fact is we shall not undertake to say; and we cannot see what evidence any one can have to make such an assertion. We cannot deny it, because we have no satisfactory figures, or data, upon which to base a denial, save our own speculations, unsupported by positive proof. For the same reason, we cannot admit the assertion; we have no means of verifying it, save the speculations of the Conservatives, which are entitled to no more weight than our own, until supported by facts.

There are so many shades of opinion in regard to secession, that, in the first place, no man can accurately classify the people as Conservatives or otherwise upon any platform of opinion that the Conservatives have made known, and in the next place, such a classification has not been attempted; and the only approach we can make to the number of soldiers holding opposite or differing political opinions, is purely guess-work. But a guess is sufficient to seem, for the Conservatives to found a charge of a grievous nature upon. It is only by professing all the cardinal virtues and denying any good to others, that they maintain power, and if a bold assertion well stuck to, will serve their purpose they have no occasion for accuracy that might confound their machinations. Whether the Conservatives have stated the literal fact in claiming the larger number of soldiers on their side, as we before said, we cannot say; neither can they, and they stand convicted of stating as a positive certainty what they do not know to be such. Had they merely ventured their opinion upon the subject there would be no harm done to truth, but by positively asserting what they cannot know, they have violated the truth.

They charge, too, that those persons who do not vote with them, and who are not in the army are making large fortunes by speculation and extortion. If the price of corn rises, the secession extortioners at home are charged with it. Every man who has anything to sell and demands a large price for it, they say, was an original secessionist. They hold up the men of means as original secessionists and always speak of them as an aristocratic concern, having no feelings in common with the mass of the people. In reply to this we can only say, that some of the men at home are Conservatives. We have a goodly number of them in the Legislature, and we believe the Conservatives are pretty fully represented in the offices of the State. We know some who are business men, and are at home. We know some who are farmers and at home, and we believe they sell their merchandise and produce at the market price. We shall not call them extortioners, however, or charge upon them that their political opinions have much weight with them in selling a pound of sugar or a bushel of corn. We know some wealthy gentlemen who are Conservatives, and we believe most of the wealth in Wake county is in possession of the Conservatives. Whether these gentlemen are aristocratic in their feelings, whether they have no community of feeling with the poor, we have never enquired. Their neighbors can best tell. We do not believe that their politics influences their conduct in these respects.

There is no telling the number of Conservatives remaining at home, for the same reasons that the number in the army cannot be ascertained. The assertion then, that all the people at home, or a majority of them, are secessionists, and are at home because they are secessionists, is equally false and reckless as the statement that the greater number in the army are Conservatives. Such charges are mischievous; they lead to disunion at home and destruction in the army. But they are in keeping with the temper and conduct of the party that puts them forth—the only party, too, in the Confederate States. The only means by which they can keep their beloved party united, is to feed it high with excitement, to keep the angry passions of the multitude in ferment and never give its adherents time for cool deliberation. Reason and calmness are fatal to its pretensions, and to its very existence and the moment it ceases to be mischievous that moment it dies.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 1st says that New Madrid has been evacuated. The magazine was blown up and all the defences destroyed. General Jeff Thompson, with a strong force, was within four miles. The pickets came into town. The Federal forces from New Madrid have gone to Fort Pillow and are fortifying. The Bulletin says the information is definite from Island No. 10. All the guns were spiked but one. Six thousand pounds of powder were destroyed. The men were all waiting for the first steamer to evacuate.

LATER FROM COLUMBUS, KY. Forrest was within a few miles of Columbus. The commander at Columbus refused to allow any boats to pass South. Forrest had several pieces of heavy artillery and a large cavalry force. The Louisville Journal, of the 29th, says that Morgan destroyed the trestle work near Muldrough's Hill, captured six hundred Federals, without loss. It will take thirty days to restore communication. LATER.—The evacuation of Island No. 10 is fully confirmed.

Col. Preston D. Cunningham of the 28th Tennessee regiment was killed in the battle of Marstonboro' while leading his regiment in a charge.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We continue this morning our selections from Northern files, bringing dates up to the 11th inst. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has called upon the U. S. Government to supply the Western army with fifty thousand horses, so that their infantry can be moved with the same rapidity that characterizes the Confederate troops in that quarter. The leading members of the New York Chamber of Commerce are out in a card protesting against the use of their rooms, or the name of the organization to which they belong, to welcome Beast Butler to New York. It appears that a private committee, self-appointed, undertook the proposed reception.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON. FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—The Legislature of this State assembled to day, and the message of the Governor as received. Gov. Robinson recommends that Kentucky reject the President's proclamation, and protest against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution. He thinks the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow. He says the saddest fact of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of unextinguishable hate, destroying all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was. He further says that the most alarming aspect of the proclamation is the usurpation of the powers of the Government by the President, under the plea of military necessity. He advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the proclamation.

THE STOCK GAMBLING MANIA. The special correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from New York, Jan. 9, says: The stock-gambling mania shows little or no let up. The crowd at both Boards, this morning, was quite as dense and as excited as yesterday. Among the crowd are many people whose faces are not often visible in Wall street. Every man that can beg or borrow a hundred dollars takes it to a broker, with instructions that he "operate for a rise," but to sell out "quick," as soon as a few per cent. are realized, for even the most credulous has an inward conviction that a sweeping reaction is in reserve, and what is more, there is no telling how soon it may come. The country all around about is being drawn into the vortex, and the click of the telegraph all day told of orders to brokers from people hundreds of miles away. The brokers themselves must be making fortunes in the way of commissions. Parties who were only "lame ducks" a few weeks ago are now flush—jubilant and happy. As might be expected, under these circumstances, the price of produce and general merchandise, sympathizing with the inflation and the upward tendency of gold and sterling exchange, are also stiffer.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The New York World of the 9th says: The gold market is active, and the premium is advancing steadily. The closing price was 136 at the second board, but in the open market dealers are more anxious to buy than to sell at that rate. The financial bills before Congress, which are likely to pass, propose to swell the paper money of the loyal States to \$1,200,000,000 (twelve hundred millions), against \$500,000,000, the largest amount they ever held before 1861. This is an inflation exceeding in amount and rapidity that of "continental money," which depreciated till \$28,000 was the price of a barrel of flour in Connecticut, and the end was repudiation. The business community are fairly alarmed by the prospect before them in the rapid depreciation of legal tender notes, and are rushing into gold, stocks and other property to hold instead of paper money.

ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Yankees held an election in North Carolina on the 1st inst., for a member of Lincoln's Congress, from the 2d District. The candidates were Foster and Piggott. The latter is believed to have been chosen. The correspondent of the Inquirer writes: The impression generally prevails here that Congress will refuse to recognize the validity of the election in consequence of the reception of many disloyal votes, which were received in accordance with the express instructions of the Military Governor. The Union and Free labor men of Eastern North Carolina are to hold an indignation meeting to protest against the recognition, and to appoint an attorney to go to Washington city to expose and dispute it. The immediate removal of Gov. Stanly will also be demanded. Nearly three hundred men of the Marine Artillery are confined in various jails and forts in this Department, on bread and water, for insubordination and vagrancy. The remainder of this regiment are wandering about the streets in a condition of entire destitution, having no rations, and not allowed to go North. They assert that they have never received any pay and they understand now that the service no longer claims them, and that they have never belonged to either the army or the navy. The readers of this paper will remember that we reported not long since a rebellion in Newbern. This will account for the number of men in jail.

THE CONSERVATIVES TO BE PUNISHED. The Charlotte Bulletin, echoing the sentiments of the Richmond Enquirer in relation to the ten regiment bill before our Legislature, says: "If they persist, we candidly believe the President ought to send a regiment to Raleigh, and arrest and punish every man engaged in the damnable plot." The Editor of the Bulletin belongs to that class of public men who, in concert with the abolitionists, destroyed the old government to gratify their devilish passions and to increase their chances for the spoils; and they would destroy the new government in the same way and for the same cause, if they had the power to do so. The only way to deal with such characters is to crush them beneath the iron heel of popular power. This has been done in this State, and hence the desperate manner in which they assail all Conservatives both in and out of the Legislature. Raleigh Standard.

The above article which we copy from the Raleigh Standard claims a reply at our hands. Whether serious or otherwise, we are somewhat at a loss to determine. The quotation from our editorial that appeared in the Bulletin of the 6th instant, although susceptible of the interpretation and application made by the Standard was mainly intended to apply to that faction in Raleigh which the Standard claims to represent, and which, on every opportunity, is covertly engaged in prejudicing the mind against our Government, its Chief Magistrate, and sowing the seeds of discord, mixed with bitter partisan rancor, among the unsuspecting and confiding people of our own State. In proof of this we have only to refer the reader to the language of the extract now under review, to wit: "The Editor of the Bulletin belongs to that class of public men who, in concert with the abolitionists, destroyed the old Government to gratify their devilish passions and to increase their chances for the spoils." &c. Now, if any one idea stands out more prominent than another, in the above quoted language, it is that its author has been and now is in favor of the old Confederation. He was opposed to its dissolution and is now anxious to see it crushed, and help do it, too, if his heart did not fail him, "beneath the iron

heel of popular [Yankee] power," those who despised its tyranny. It is evident to the mind of every unprejudiced man that Mr. Holden is no less bitter against genuine Southern and State Rights men than he is against the blackest hearted Abolitionist, and he would no doubt join, at any favorable moment, the latter class, if in doing so he could crush those of the South who were among the first to throw their allegiance to a corrupt Abolitionized Government. That is the position Mr. Holden and his faction occupy. But, the Standard, or rather its Editor, Mr. Holden, boasts that if the President were to send a regiment to Raleigh to punish the traitors, among whom he is the trumpeter, the people of Wake would soon dispose of his regiment; and "should the Editor of the Bulletin be able to screw his courage to the point of coming with the regiment, we [the Editor of the Standard] would not dignify him by using powder and ball upon his carcass, but we would hang him to one of our lamp posts."

That is decided. Which from the editor of the Standard, whose past history has proven the fact, on many occasions, that he has no relish for a feast of powder and ball. It is really funny to hear Mr. Holden writing about courage. When, we ask the question, did Mr. Holden ever appear upon the field of battle—as a soldier, fighting the battles of his country or in defence of his honor? We say it, not boastfully, for we only did our duty, that the Editor of the Bulletin has served his country upon the tented field, acceptably we hope, in the Florida War, and if it should become necessary to abandon our duties to the public we are ready to go again, but doubt whether force sufficient exists to carry, either upon the battle field or the field of honor, the Editor of the Standard and make him fight.

As regards the hanging of the Editor of the Bulletin to a lamp post, we feel perfectly safe, for Mr. Holden would only attempt that by an advance upon the rear or under the cover of night. Perhaps he would like to swing our effigy to a post as did some of the mischievous men do for him in Charlotte in 1861, to a swinging limb. The truth is, the Editor of the Standard is a disappointed man, more bitter enemy to every man or Journalist who acts independently of his opinions, while those who court his approbation enjoy his smiles. We will have none of it, nor do we dread his displeasure. Had we the power, we would "Put in the hands of every honest man A whip, to run the ragged rascal Round each rugged rock."

The people of South Carolina begin to see the inconvenience and danger of having two heads in the management of the war, and call upon their Legislature in the following article to supply the demands of the Confederate authorities for men, and trust to those authorities for defence. We believe that two sets of troops are injurious to the service. Messrs. Editors:—I desire to make a few suggestions for the consideration of our Representatives in the State Legislature during the recess of that body. It is understood that a bill has passed two readings in the House, and will be considered by the Senate when the Legislature re-assembles, which is very similar in its character to the notorious "First and Second Class of Reserve" measure devised by the defunct Executive Council. I do not propose to discuss the merits of this bill, for, in my humble opinion, it has none, but if the Legislature intends to adopt this bawling of the late Executive Council, why not take it with the unexceptionable name that was given to it by its authors? Are the people of South Carolina not yet willing to leave the military defence of the State in the hands of the Confederate authorities, after having acquiesced in the Conscription Act, by turning over our entire effective military force? Without the right now to command our men between the ages of 18 and 45, because the Confederate Government has promptly assumed the command of them all for our common defence, is it necessary for the State of South Carolina to put into the field also the old men and boys, without being asked by the Confederate Government? I fear, Messrs. Editors, that we are much more deficient in statesmanship than generalship, in the Southern Confederacy. Have we not already men enough in the field? Three or four hundred thousand trained veterans, well clothed, well fed, equipped and amply provided for in every respect, will accomplish more for us and be more formidable to our enemies than double that number, rushed into the field without proper outfit, and without the supplies and means to sustain them afterwards.

According to a report from the "Chief of the Military Department," submitted recently, this State had in Confederate military service, on the first of October, last, upwards of 43,000 men, or about one seventh of the whole population of the State. If the other ten States that seceded from the Federal Government and united with the Southern Confederacy, have put the same proportion of men in the field that we have, there ought to be now in Confederate service upwards of 800,000, without counting the Kentucky, Missouri, or Maryland forces. This statement is made deliberately, and is based upon official tables. I hazard nothing in asserting, therefore, that we have already troops enough in the field. Indeed, it is more probable that we have too many than too few men under arms in the Confederate States. Our enemies have a tempted the experiment of overwhelming us by numbers, and their repeated disasters should satisfy us that an army so numerous as the Yankees have rushed into service, is as unwieldy as a mob when precipitated against our disciplined veterans. There is not the slightest danger of our being subdued, or even suffering serious disasters, so long as we can keep our Confederate army up to its present number—but in order to do this, there must of course be men left at home to supply from time to time the places of our brave soldiers who die in the service. In this way our military force will be preserved and will be kept up to the highest standard continually, whereas, by the proposed system our entire strength will be put out at once, and must of course continue to grow weaker and weaker afterwards. Such short sighted policy is not unlike the folly of a gambler who stakes everything on the throw of a single card. But, in such a war as this, there are other considerations quite as important as an irresistible array of armed men in the field. Our brave defenders must be fed, clothed, armed and paid. Their families left at home must be sustained, and our entire population must be supported. Our State and Confederate Government must levy heavy taxes upon us—far greater than ever before to defray the current expenses, besides paying interest on the immense funded debt that we owe. Cut off as we are from the world, and thrown entirely upon our own resources, and these very seriously diminished by the necessary absence of hundreds of thousands of our producing population it is indeed, a great misfortune on those remaining at home to supply the extraordinary demands that must be made upon them by the State and Confederate Governments, and their friends in the army.—Charlotte Courier.

We learn, upon authority deemed reliable, that Lieut. O'Conner, stationed at Cumberland Gap, but on a visit to Lee county, hearing that the bridge-burners were passing out of our State unmolested, gathered together about one hundred citizens, pursued them, and from behind trees succeeded in killing about forty of them. This occurred in Lee county, Va.—Knorrville Reg.

WILLIAM B. POLK.—This gentleman, brother of ex-President Polk, died suddenly at the St Cloud hotel, Nashville, on the 16th. Gen. Rosecrans acceded to a request of Mrs. James K. Polk, to send the remains to the family of the deceased at Columbia

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1861. The following table exhibits an approximation to the loss 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 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 fabricators 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. An estimate of the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES. Table with columns: Date, Battles, Killed, Wounded, Captured, Total. Rows include June 16 Phillipi, June 18 Boonville, July 12 Rich Mountain, etc.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES. Table with columns: Date, Battles, Killed, Wounded, Captured, Total. Rows include Feb. 16 San Antonio, Mar. 12 Fort Brown, Apr. 13 Fort Sumter, etc.

RECAPITULATION. Table with columns: Confederate Loss, Federal Loss, Total. Rows include Killed, Wounded, Prisoners.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL. 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 MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, as they are supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mail 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. The 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 TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL 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 NEWS PAPER. TERMS: For the DAILY.—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; months, \$2; 1 month, \$1. For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months, \$2 50; 6 months, \$1 50; 3 months, \$1. No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms. ADVERTISING RATES: 1 square, 1 day, \$0 50; 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50; 1 do 2 days, \$0 75; 1 do 1 week, \$1 75; 1 do 3 days, \$1 00; 1 do 2 weeks, \$3 00; 1 do 4 days, \$1 25; 1 do 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 insertion. 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, Hillsboro', or J. H. Webb on the premises. J. & J. H. WEBB, Dec 30 9-44

Substitutes. 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 F. Farrell's Store, opposite Town Hall, Raleigh, N. C. 23 541f 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 house is 2 1/2 stories, with six rooms, four fire places and necessary outbuildings, and a fine well 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. A 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 advise all who really know themselves subject to the law to report immediately to the respective camps appointed for the enrollment of troops in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that on some occasions, which Five Dollars, we will furnish those who are bearing on their cases and every additional information which we have gleaned from the actions of the authorities in parallel cases, and we are prepared to take all the responsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but legitimate business. Those whom we find are really liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not, and those who are thousands in every State who are not, we will give them our advice with the law bearing upon it, and will give them every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the army. Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this information we will notice no communication unaccompanied with our retaining fee of Five Dollars. THOMAS JONES & CO., Raleigh, N. C., Box 238 P. O.

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

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. THE undersigned having taken the large and commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, has resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. We have in store a large and well selected stock of Bright and Dark Tobacco, in 3/4, 1/2 and 1/4 boxes, and half-pounds in caddies. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, in all the various sized packages, to which we invite the attention of the trade before purchasing elsewhere. CHRISTIAN & LEA, No. 68 Main street, Richmond, Va. dec 8

Tanner Wanted. A SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommendations, and willing to apply to the tanning year, by making early application to the undersigned at Raleigh, Wake County, N. C. J. ROBT. JEFFREY, Nov 6 13-41f

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. 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 enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments, and if 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, August 6th, 1862. The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. 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. MORAN, 76 41f aug. 9

Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY 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. Insuper and Superintendent, 89 41f Sept 27

\$50 Reward. RANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at Law Kitter, Alamance county, N. C., on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC. The said negro is Carpenter by trade, very bright complexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, had on when he left, a pair of white pants, drab vest and 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 Kingston. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again. Address W. A. K. FALKNER, Warrington, N. C. Nov 8 15 41f

Lead Wanted. ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. I WISH to purchase lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me. THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance. Dec 4 38-41f

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. Address M. Caro Editors State Journal, 13-41f Nov

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 season. Apply to PHILLIP THIM, Raleigh, N. C. September 19th, 1862. 87-41f

A Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this point; or Fifteen 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. Oct 8-92-41f

GLUE, GLUE, GLUE, THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 29, 1862. 6-41f

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING saved the best portion of timber of N. C. The lot contains 15 or 20 acres part of which is wooded land, with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply at this office. Dec 3 36-

For Sale. A HOUSE and lot in Rockwell, Davie county, N. C. The lot contains 15 or 20 acres part of which is wooded land, with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply at this office. Dec 3 36-

Milburnie Paper Mills—Cotton. The Newse Manufacturing Company will purchase 100 bales damaged Cotton, delivered at their Depot in Raleigh, or at their Mills. H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer. Raleigh, Dec. 17—2w.