

THE NORTH CAROLINA INDIANS.

WEAVERVILLE, N. C., Sep. 27th, 1864.

To the Editors of the State Journal:

As you have, more than once, had the liberality to notice in your valuable paper, the services rendered by a command known as "Thomas' Legion," composed principally of Mountaineers and Cherokee Indians, it may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of the Journal, to know something of the history of the latter, and their right to bear arms in defence of their homes and the Government of their adoption, agreeably to the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The Indians composing a part of the Legion, principally reside along the southern base of the Iron or Smoky Mountain, in the Counties of Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, principally in the first mentioned county, adjacent to the "Hunting Grounds" reserved for the use of those Indians by treaty stipulations acquired in by the State of N. Carolina. The word Cherokee, a name by which the tribe is known, had its origin, very probably, with the white settlers on this continent, as the name those Indians are known by each other is You-we-yeh, which is construed to have reference to the color of the skin—"Red man." They have a tradition, with regard to the creation of man by the "Great Spirit," but instead of one Adam, their tradition has an Adam and Eve for each description of the human family. Their tradition, like the account we have in the Bible, represents that our first parents were made out of the earth, and the difference of color to have been the result of the different kinds of clay used in the creation. The Red Man is supposed to have been formed of red, the white race of white, and the black of black clay, &c.

The Indian tribes, long before the settlement of this country by the white race, had, if their traditions be true, their wars between the Northern and Southern tribes, resembling, to some extent, the present war between the Southern and Northern people. The Northern tribes, inhabiting portions of New York, sent out a War party along the Allegheny range of mountains, nearly a thousand miles, on foot. They attacked and killed some of the Cherokees on the war path leading across the mountains between Cherokee and Valley river, in the county of Cherokee, N. C. Ruins of stone mark the places where they were buried. The Cherokee warriors, to revenge the death of their friends, followed the Indians to their homes in New York, and while they were celebrating their victory, took ample revenge and satisfaction for their friends, and returned along the Allegheny range of mountains to their homes. The enemy followed as far as the Delaware river, crossed on a raft, but did not pursue any farther. From this time, about the middle of the seventeenth century, before the white settlements had extended across the Alleghenies, the Northern tribes ceased to make raids on the Southern tribes, and a permanent peace was the result.

The present war amongst the white race, will likely terminate in the same way. When the Northern armies cease to war on the Southern people, the present war will end and be followed by a durable peace.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

This subject appeals to every heart. There is scarcely a family which has not a member in prison, and no topic interests the public more. The Federal Government, through the letter of their Commissioner of Exchange, endeavors to throw the blame on us, because we will not exchange our slaves. We may add, in passing, that when our government prepares to entertain that proposition it will be time to give up the struggle.

It is very well known, however, that this is a mere pretext to cover another and better reason which governs the Yankees. That reason was frankly admitted by a Yankee General high in public estimation, and, by his own showing, a member of the Republican party supporting Lincoln's re-election. We refer to Brigadier General Truman Seymour. This officer is out in a letter addressed to a leading Abolitionist of New York, proposing to give his "impressions of the condition of the South," which is no doubt now being used as a campaign document in the Presidential election. Shallow, uncanonid and perverted as the letter is, we do not propose now to attack it. We prefer to place the writer on the stand as our witness. He is an Abolition General. Let him speak for his master.

We state on the authority of the general commanding the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and of several of his staff, the following facts:

Soon after Gen. Seymour reached Charleston he commenced negotiations for the exchange of himself and the officers with him. When allusion was made by some on our side, (this was in an official interview) to the exchange of the private soldiers, he said in substance, that it was not the policy of his Government to exchange prisoners, because it was well known that Confederate prisoners held by his Government, if exchanged, would return to the army, while it was equally well known that United States prisoners in our hands, whose term of service had expired, would not do so; nor would others re-enter the service after their term of service had expired. In reply to some one present that such a policy was in disregard of the usages of civilized war and of the cartel, and was, besides, most inhuman, he replied with a shrug, that in such a war as his Government was waging, such little questions of humanity would not be considered, or allowed to interfere with the general policy.

Here we have the mask removed. This is the true reason why prisoners are not exchanged. All others are subterfuges; Yankee tricks to cover up the true reasons.—Richmond Enquirer.

It looks as though McClellan was going to have a chance of election. His prospects have certainly improved rapidly. The Democrats are centering upon him to a man, all the dissatisfied are surrendering their dissatisfaction, and many Republicans, as well as Old Line Whigs, are coming up to him. Upon the whole, there is much reason for uneasiness on the part of Abraham and Wm. H. Seward. There will be but two camps—that of Lincoln and McClellan. Fremont will not be run, neither will any bolting Democrat. It will be a straight out fight. It will be hard and long, and we do not know yet whether we care much which wins. But we think it best to watch the progress of events.

Fernando Wood has come out for McClellan. In a recent speech he declared his belief that McClellan, if elected, will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. We thought Fernando would find some way to come round.—Wilmington Journal, 27th.

GOVERNMENT WHISKEY.—The Charleston Courier justly asks what becomes of the Whiskey supposed to be made under details and exemptions and contracts for the Government? The hospitals are not supplied in quantity—as all Surgeons and Chaplains and other intelligent and competent visitors can testify—and of the very scanty supply offered, a large portion is not fit to be used in liniment or lotion for a horse or dog. Cannot the Surgeon-General condescend to look at this matter?—Savannah Republican.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—Yesterday evening our cavalry attacked in front and flank Gregg's cavalry division, which had forced our cavalry pickets in on the Vaughn road 8 miles below here near Wyatt's house, capturing about 20 prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

The enemy with infantry, artillery and cavalry, advanced on the right about 4 1/2 miles below here to the west of the Weldon road and drove our cavalry from their breastworks at that point. Arrangements have been made to frustrate this movement, and it is not believed that the enemy will hold the works long.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—An official dispatch tonight says the attempt made this afternoon to re-take battery Harrison, though partly successful, failed.

In the attempt to take battery Gilmer, yesterday, the Yankees put the negro troops in front. A large number of them were killed.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 27.—The fight near Port Republic on Monday was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy. They came over the river and were driven back three miles by our cavalry across the river. The enemy's cavalry entered Stanton about 5 p. m. Monday. A force appeared at Waynesboro about nine o'clock this morning and went back about one mile from the town. No damage done up to 4 p. m. The smoke seen indicates that they are burning the Railroad between Christian's and Stanton. No fighting between the armies up to four o'clock this evening. No serious anxiety is felt here.

FROM ANXIETY.

Capture of a Yankee Train—Large Confederate Force Moving North.

We have an interesting telegram through the Washington Chronicle dated St. Louis, September 24, as follows:

The train captured at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, consisted of two hundred wagons, instead of one hundred as previously reported, several ambulances, and a sutler train of about fifty wagons.—The total value was estimated at \$1,000,000. McDonald and Fuller of Leavenworth, are heavy losers. McDonald and Lough lost about \$300,000. The escort numbering eight hundred, were all captured, except Lieutenant Col. Waller and a few wagon-masters.

The attack was made at two o'clock in the morning, by 1500 rebels, supposed to be under Stand-waite, and must have been a complete surprise. The fact of the train being destroyed on the spot indicated rapid movement northward on the part of the rebels.

A despatch from Mound City, Kansas, says that a large force of rebels are moving north—one column towards Springfield, Mo., and another towards Fort Scott. The same despatch mentions a rumor, which needs confirmation, of the capture of Port Gibson, by 3,000 rebels.

General Price is reported at Cave Creek. Two hundred guerrillas plundered the town of Krigsville, Charon county, Mo., on Wednesday, and burned the Court House and all the books and records of the county, and also killed the Sheriff.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM THE WEST.—Trans-Mississippi advises that a fight occurred recently between Magruder and Steele, seven miles from Little Rock, in which we were successful. Shelby has destroyed the railroad near Little Rock, captured 400 prisoners, and four trains with \$1,500,000 worth of property.

Seven thousand pounds of wool were captured by the Yankees last week in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, intended for the Government this side of the river.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Gen. Echols reports officially to the War Department that on the 22d Gen. Vaughan attacked the enemy at Blue Springs, Tennessee, and drove them seven miles, into their intrenchments at Bull's Gap, killing and wounding a great number, besides taking numerous prisoners. Our loss was small.

KENTUCKY.—Our accounts from the new Military Department of Kentucky are of very recent date and of a decidedly cheering character. Recruits are flocking to our standard in large numbers, and with proper management a very formidable force will soon be gathered under Gen. Johnson's command, fully mounted and equipped by the loyal citizens of the Department.—Lynchburg Republican.

THE DEFENCES OF WILMINGTON.—As Gen. Beauregard was recently in Wilmington, on a tour of inspection, and subsequently in Raleigh, we presume he is the very high authority for the following statement in the Conservative as to the strength of its defences:

"We are glad to learn from the judgment of one of our best engineers in the army, that its fortifications and means of defence are admirable. Gen. Whiting has done himself much credit by the skill and ability shown in fortifying the place. We doubt seriously if the enemy can reach it by water, and a large land force would be required, which, fortunately, the enemy cannot now spare. Our forces at command ought to be fully able to defend the place against all odds."

YANKEE PRISONERS ENTERING OUR SERVICE.—The Constitutional says that some of the Yankee prisoners, whose term of service has expired, and who are detained in captivity because Lincoln, having no further use for them, will not exchange them for our own men, have entered our service and are now doing duty on James' Island. We believe, with that paper, that thousands of them would gladly accept the same proposition, if properly made to them, the disgraceful conduct of their own Government having released them from all obligations to it.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND MAGISTRATES.—Many of our exchanges are propounding the very important question what shall be done with the militia Officers and Magistrates under 45 years of age? We would like to answer this question—we would like to be able to show that the services of these officers at home are indispensable to the public welfare and that they are needed worse here than they are at the front; but we cannot. We think it a very dangerous, not to say stupid policy, that persists in withholding the services of probably eight or ten thousand much needed soldiers, in this State alone, from the defence of the country. These officers are needed at the front. We are now in the crisis of our fate, and it will be a poor satisfaction after all is lost, to lament over this injudicious sticking of the Legislature upon which may depend the fate of the country.—Savannah Watchman.

It is estimated that there are 3,000 militia officers and 5,000 magistrates in this State. The Confederate thinks that "there are 3,500 of these two classes, who might be made available as soldiers, and who are not at all necessary for any home purpose."

Tar is selling in New York at two dollars a pound. It used to sell at eighty cents a barrel.

FROM GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 29.—Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army for several days, except the visit of President Davis, who arrived here on Monday and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause, and made them a speech. Gen. Hood also made a speech saying that he would, in a few days, lead the army to battle and to victory.

The Yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Forrest. They say he has 25,000 men. Two divisions of the fourth corps have been dispatched from Atlanta and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him. His name is a perfect terror to them all. They seem to have no hope of keeping their communications open, and but little of whipping him. They have no cavalry able to do anything with him.

Capture of Athens—Brilliant exploit of Gen. Forrest.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department in Richmond:

ATHENS, ALA., September 24, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

My forces captured this place this morning with one thousand three hundred officers and men, fifty wagons and ambulances, five hundred horses, and two trains of ears, loaded with quartermaster and commissary stores, with a large quantity of small arms and two pieces of artillery. My troops are in fine spirits. My loss is five killed and twenty-five wounded.

N. B. FORREST, Major-General

Athens is the county seat of Limestone county, Alabama, one hundred and fifty-four miles north-west from Huntsville. Limestone county borders on the Tennessee line, and is therefore in the rear of Sherman's army.

Athens is considered by Sherman a most important position, and hence the strong garrison stationed there. The Central Southern Railroad, which unites Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, passes through the place, and its occupation by our forces therefore severs one of Sherman's lines of communication.

Another Victory Gained by Gen. Forrest.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ALA., 9 miles north of Athens, Sept. 25th.—The invincible and unconquerable Forrest has achieved another victory. The garrison here, consisting of two block houses, considered the strongest on the road from Decatur to Nashville, has been stormed and captured after a severe fight of three hours. Eight hundred prisoners have been captured, including one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, and twenty-two lieutenants; also 300 horses, 2 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores of every description. Our loss in killed and wounded about 35; that of the enemy nearly 200, including the colonel commanding the garrison. The country may expect to hear of other victories in a few days.

GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian writes from Griffin, Ga., as follows:

I wrote you in my last letter that our army was moving on the right flank of Sherman, and that it would make Blue Mountain a base upon which to operate upon his rear. All this should have been set down as conjecture, for such it was. No one knows the destination, and it is well enough that such is the case.

The supposition is that Gen. Hood's destination is Middle Tennessee, and that after his arrival there he will be co-operated with by other columns of infantry and cavalry converging to a certain point. It is well known, both to us and to the enemy, that Gen. Forrest formed a junction with Wheeler in North Alabama, and moved directly with the combined command, upon the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. That he will crush and annihilate all the forces sent to oppose him, scarcely admits of a doubt. The enemy have no cavalry, or cavalry leader in this department, able to oppose him. We must thank the authorities at Richmond for at least making that disposition of all our cavalry, which the reason and judgment of every practical man would dictate; for it is utterly impossible for Sherman to sustain his vast army of men and animals at Atlanta if our resources are applied to the cutting of his two hundred miles of railroad, over which all his subsistence must be drawn.

The present movement of Gen. Hood reminds us very much of several epochs in the life of Charles XII. That the enemy were totally taken by surprise, we may well imagine. He was making those vast preparations—erecting a series of the most formidable works—and bringing up supplies of the material of war, so as to leave no doubt that he expected to remain in Atlanta almost undisturbed until the close of the war. The streets and alleys of the city were swept as clean, and kept as tidy, as the walks in the garden of one of our finest palaces in Columbia. Sherman remarked to a citizen the other day, that it was true Wheeler was giving him a little trouble in the rear, but he expected to annihilate all the forces sent to oppose him, and a large land force would be required, which, fortunately, the enemy cannot now spare. Our forces at command ought to be fully able to defend the place against all odds."

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his command voluntarily, at once appeals to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied.

I love my friends and forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that Valley to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy dominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the Valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon these points. My mind roamed over the whole field.

With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that

How TO RECRUIT THE ARMY.—A soldier correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel says, under date of Wilmington, September 14: "Some rumors having reached this place that an extra session of Congress will soon be convened to devise measures for filling up the ranks of our gallant army, I have respectfully to suggest to the authorities to have specially, and certainly a more effective one, and that is, let an inspector-general be sent from Richmond, Va., to visit every garrison post, hospital, arsenal, quartermaster's and commissary's offices, and wherever he finds an able-bodied man in these places performing any duties that a wounded or invalid soldier can perform, let the said inspector have the power to send said man to the field. This measure will give us at least 50,000 men and prevent any further call upon the working men of the Confederacy."

A NEGRO SOLD AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK.—The Hudson Gazette relates an incident illustrating the "Lol the poor negro" feeling in these Abolition times. The truth of this statement is vouched for by the above mentioned journal.

"On the 1st instant a colored woman, living at Chatham Four Corners, New York, put up her son at auction, at her house, as a substitute, and sold him to the highest bidder. The lad, who was a good looking, robust young darkey, was started at \$600, and ran up to \$1000, at which sum he was knocked down to a lawyer of that village."

Well may a cotemporary ask, "Where is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has wept rivers of crocodile tears over Southern slave auctions?"—Washington Union.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH.

We find in the Mason Telegraph a sketch of President Davis' speech at that place. Whilst we would not charge the reporter of that paper with intentional misrepresentation of the President's remarks, we infer, from certain passages which cannot fail to strike the attention of our readers, that the report was hastily made up, and to that extent inaccurate. Introduced by Gen. Cobb, Mr. Davis said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat soon or later, he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire and its retreat from Moscow will be re-enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absence of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come. By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay at this hour, he is unworthy the name of a Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the heart and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us, with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country.

If I knew a general did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had brag with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won, (and we will establish our independence) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say, when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young men keeping away from the service who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent from the people, but have not the time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened; but when the enemy comes, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that, if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself white-washed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But, in the future, every effort will be given as far as possible to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home.

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his command voluntarily, at once appeals to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied.

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With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that

if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

The President then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the refugees and exiles would be well provided for. His remarks were often interrupted by applause.

TERIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

Mr. Jacobs, U. S. Consul at Calcutta, has forwarded to the "Albany Evening Journal" the following thrilling account of the shipwreck of Elvina, as written by one of the officers of that vessel:

The Elvina left Calcutta on the 22d of December last bound for Boston, with thirty one persons on board. Fair and prosperous winds attending, the equator was crossed twenty-four days after leaving port. At 6 deg. south the southeast trade winds sprang up, and on the 19th blew a gale, increasing in strength every hour throughout the night. At 3 A. M., on the 28th, the spare main topmast, breaking from its fastings, went rolling over the deck, smashing everything in its way, the immense water-cask included. At last it fell overboard thumping heavily against the side. The ship listed to starboard, refusing to right, the men pouring in under her deck through the open timbers. All the nautical skill of the officers and men was exhausted to repair this unfortunate condition of the vessel, but afforded only a brief respite. Slowly she sunk. The men all sprang off into the waves, except the master and his brother, who went down with the vessel and were never again seen. Floating spars and the cabin robin roof gave refuge to eleven of the poor fellows—the rest were lost. The survivors raised a signal of distress, and without a single bite to eat, were now alone on the bosom of the ocean. At noon the gale again sprang up, sweeping tumultuously over the roof and spars, carrying away two. One, George Chase, swam back, but on reaching his support, turned back from having swallowed sea water and died. All through that day and night the storm continued, moaning towards morning. The sky was overcast the second day, but the wind went down and the sea became more calm.

The sun rose bright and clear in a cloudless sky the morning of the third day, and his beams beat most fiercely upon their unsheltered heads. Maddened with their thirst in their agony, some of them drank the sea water and died. The survivors cut off his legs and ate, for the first time since leaving the ship. Not a morsel had they eaten, not a drop of fresh water had they drank, for four days. The clouds gathered overboard on the fifth day, but the sun burst them off, and shone more scorchingly than ever. That evening one of their comrades slipped over the side, saying, "I am going home—I can stay here no longer. I want to see my mother; come with me—we shall not be long away, and shall soon return." They were too weak to prevent it, and he swam away. Far as their dim eyes could range did their dim eyes wishfully watch him swimming on, the sharks splashing their white fins by his side, till he was lost in the distance. The sixth day came and went, and another died. The seventh morning found them hopeless and despairing. Too weak to stand, spiritless and exhausted, they lay feebly clinging to the spars, and another died. But three were now left of the eleven, and still through the long forenoon did the burning rays of that terrible sun fall hotly upon them. At the last moment relief came. The French bark Claire, Robert, master, discovered the raft—their signal fortunately, still flying, and despatched a boat to their assistance. Tenderly they were lifted into it, and from thence transferred to the ship.

The survivors are William Palmer, George D. Blake and James Anderson. They were picked up at noon January 27th, having been seven days and six hours on the raft. The Elvina sank in about lat. 28 south, long. 61 east.

It may seem improbable that life should be sustained so long under such privations, but the Consul assures the "Journal" that there is no cause to doubt the truthfulness of the narrator.

Wanted for N. C. Soldiers.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Substantive Department, Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1864.

I wish to purchase for the benefit of North Carolina Soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg, Irish Potatoes, Onions and Sour Kruit. Persons having any of the above named articles are requested to furnish them to me or to any of the following named Agents: Major James Sloan at Greensboro; J. M. Brown, Charlotte; Jno D. Brown, Salisbury; A. C. Murrill, Hillsboro; Lt. J. A. Hayden, Wadesboro; G. H. White, Statesville.

THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

GRINDING FOR TOLL.

After this date I will grind Wheat and Corn for toll. JOHN WILKES, Charlotte Steam Mills, Sept. 19, 1864.

Quartermaster's Office.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing the Confederate States with 10,000 Horse and Mule Girths, 5,000 Wagon Saddles, 5,000 Wagon Harness and Leather. Also for making trace chains, Horse and Mule shoes, and horse-shoe nails. Samples of saddles and collars will be furnished from this office, and iron supplied to contractors.

S. R. CHISHAM, Maj. & Qm.

Office Controlling Quartermaster.

TAX IN KIND. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

All communications intended for the Office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina, will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER, Major and Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The next session of this institution and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will commence on the 3d October. Tuition \$50 per session of five months. Board will be regulated by the prices of provisions. Those who are willing to furnish provisions in exchange at the old price, can obtain board at the same rates.

Students providing their own room furniture, lights and fuel. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres't.

N. B. Students arriving at Charlotte on Monday, Wednesday or Friday will find a conveyance to bring them to the College without detention.

September 12, 1864.

Bank of Charlotte.

August 22, 1864.

This Bank, as Agent for the Confederate States Treasury Department, offers the non-interest 5 per cent Bonds at the rates fixed by the Department, without commission or expense of transportation.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD, Pres't.

FOR SALE.

Whim Ropes, Captain Ropes, Wire Cloth, Steel, Candles, &c. &c. Apply at the RUDASILL WINE, Charlotte, Aug. 15, 1864.

Leather, Leather.

I have a lot of Leather on hand which I wish to trade for HOGS. Any person that has only one or two to spare, I will buy them in exchange for Leather.

W. A. COWK, Quartermasters Dep't.

Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1864.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

THE CURRENCY.

I don't intend to write an essay upon the currency, but merely to call attention to the charges of Corporations, which are calculated, if not intended, to break down any currency. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad charges on a sack of Coffee, weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, from Wilmington to Weldon, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles the enormous sum of thirty seven dollars and fifty cents, when carried on the main train, and half that amount when carried by regular freight. The charge for a barrel of sugar, weighing two hundred and ninety-three pounds, is eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents. The charge for conveying a passenger is only thirty dollars, whilst it was five before the war. This is six prices on passenger freight, whilst the charges on conveying something to eat and drink is about forty cents. Why this vast difference? Can any currency sustain it? Gold and silver would sink under such charges.

I have often heard it said that corporations "had no souls." In these days they have neither soul nor heart. Extortion has crowded out everything else.

I have not singled out this one railroad as a target to shoot at in preference to any other, but have simply mentioned this one because I had the data from which to make my calculation. Other roads are just as much to blame for high charges and extortion. I write this article in no spirit of hatred or revenge, but simply to call the attention of the proper authorities to the subject, with the hope that they will meet together and reduce their charges to a reasonable standard, and thereby sustain the government and the country.

September 20, 1864. RAILROAD.