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THE COLUMBIA AND HAMBURG RAILROAD.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad Company:

In the month of August, 1863, this Company was organized for the purpose of making a direct connection by rail between the roads terminating at the cities of Columbia and Augusta. Subsequently the Board of Directors was organized, and elected Jas. G. Gibbes, Chief Engineer, and Henry Moore Sec'v and Treasurer. The Chief Engineer was directed to organize a corps of engineers as early as practifor a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and cable, and make the necessary surveys and location, and report to the Board as soon as possible; while your Treasurer was directed to receive in advance MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF all installments on stock subscriptions which might be tendered by the subscribers; and the President was authorized to invest the funds of the company in such property and securities as would best ensure the success of the enterprise. Fleming Gardner was engaged as Chief Locating Engineer, who, with his assistants, soon entered upon the duties of making the necessary surveys. Two routes were presented. One known as the direct, and the other as the Ridge route. After much labor and many reconnoisances and observations with the compass and level, it was ascertained that the Ridge route, passing six miles from Edgefield Court House, although the longer, possessed many countervailing advantages. Much difficulty was experienced in getting a proper location from west of the Pine House to the city of Augusta, on account of the great elevation of the former over the latter place. The ridge maintains its elevation in a great degree until within a few miles of Augusta, thence the descent is very rapid. On a direct line no grade even of 60 feet to the mile over this portion could be obtained, although it was the policy of the company that the maximum grade should not exceed fifty feet. In order to overcome the very serious objections to the operations of the Road hereafter arising from steep grades, the "Horse Creek" route, passing through Graniteville, was finally recommended as possessing the greatest advantages. The Chief Engineer, therefore, recommended the line crossing the Congaree river about one mile above Granby, passing near Lexington C. H., near Leesville, about one-half mile south-east of the Pine House, through Graniteville and Hamburg, to the Georgia Railroad Depot in the city of Augusta. After a full discussion of the different lines surveyed, and the policy which should govern the company, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted the route as recommended and indicated above-subject to such local changes as the interest of the company may require. For more definite information on this subject, attention is invited to the report of the Chief Engineer.

Early after the organization of the Board of Directors, the attention of the Government was called to the proposed work by the President, and the Company assured of such reasonable aid by the War Department as could be given to its progress without detriment to the military arm of the service. The company acknowledges the obligation for 'not exceeding forty details." exemption from impressment of necessary supplies, and some facilities for transportation of subsistence. This application for detailed contractors was made in January last. when much of the graduation was ready to let. but the unsettled legislation of Congress on this subject, and the paramount necessity for seldiers to defend the country. caused the Hon. Sec'y of War to suspend granting the request until about the 1st of June. By this period all the surplus labor of the country had been engaged for the year. either in the cultivation of farms or otherwise, and it was impossible to hire hands or get contractors. But for this unavoidable delay, 800 hands might now be at work instead of As the cultivation of the crops, however, ceased in August, and the advance of the enemy drove back labor and capital into the interior, two forces were started by the company hiring the hands and placing one on each end of the line. This induced other contractors to commence, who are now freely taking the graduation at fair prices to the company and remunerating to themselves. The construction of the Bridge across Congaree river will be commenced as early as possible, and the entire work pressed with as much vigor as the limited resources of the country will permit.

A very large proportion of the subscription to the capital stock of the company was paid in last Fall and Winter to the Treasurer, and that which was thought to be of doubtful policy then-receiving all installments in advance—has proved to be a wise one for the company in the development of subsequent events. A very large sum has been saved from the depreciation of the currency to the stockholders, by the prompt investments of all the surplus funds in cotton, slaves and Confederate bonds So well satisfied were your President and Treasurer of this line of policy that the receipts of the Treasury were often anticipated to the extent of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. It is believed that the funds have been judiciously invested. and that comparatively little loss has occurred to the company from fire or otherwise, considering the quan-

tity of cotton it has held. In order to obtain some of the materials and tools necessary for the graduation of the road, arrangements were made for the exportation and sale of several hundred bales of cotton. These operations of exporting and importing have been attended with reasonable success, and a fair supply of tools and some other materials secured which could not be had otherwise. Much eredit is due to your Treasurer for his efficient co operaton in this matter, as well as the collection and investment of the funds; and to ed point of severance, in order to keep the cord in his Financial Report your attention is asked for

more detailed information.

In these disjointed times it would be hazardous to make any calculation as to the progress of the road. If 800 hands can (by the last of October) be placed on the work and the iron procured, track-laying could be commenced on the western end of the line progress is made at the Congaree River Bridge. 643:12 interest. With two forces, laying from 6 to 8 miles per month each, the rails might soon be made ready for the lo comotive over the entire line to intersect the South Carolina Railroad at or near Graniteville, a distance of 69 miles, should the Government deem it of such military importance to furnish the iron and make the connection. In the vicissitudes of war, should it continue a year or two longer, it may become absolutely necessary for the transportation of troops and munitions. Its construction will make a saving in actual distance between Richmond and Augusta of 61 miles, besides avoiding the necessary delays at Kingsville and Branchville-thus making practically a saving in time and distance equal to 100 miles. If, in the casualties of war, the South Carolina Road should be occupied or cut by the enemy at Branchville, or at any point between Kingsville and Aiken, without this Road our Government would have to resort to wagon transportation from Columbia to Augusta. With it completed, however, the saving in time and distance in the transportation of both." all troops and materials of war would be immense to the Government, even if the other contingency did

licy which applied to that as a military necessity when it commenced, apply with equal force to the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad. With this line completed, and cars running through from Charlotte to Augusta, large reinforcements might in a few days be transferred from Atlanta to Richmoud, or vice versa, while it would require the enemy more than double the time to send to or from the same places, through Ohio and Pennsylvania, the same number of troops to the opposing armies, and thus enable our Government to defend our country and gain our independence with a reduced force. It is rapidity of motion that gives the power of concentration. Railroads are the media of quick transit, and were the means used to combine our armies and win supremacy and victory on the plains of Manassas, and the well-contested fields of Richmond and Shiloh. They annihilate space, build up cities, people and develop countries, equalize the expenses of living, distribute the productions of art and science among mankind, give cultivation and refinement to society and strength and power to Governments. All direct routes of steam, whether by land or water, in times of peace or war, are to mankind like great labor-saving machines, and are the elements of public and private wealth, strength and prosperity. These considerations of public policy have not been without their influences in inducing your officers to urge forward this work, so necessary in a state of peace as well as war, and under circumstances very unfavorable for the progress of such works. If private capital, while seeking an investment, can thus voluntarily be made subservient to our country's welfare and independence. it will hereafter be gratifying to every patriotic stock-holder to know that his means contributed to so de-

sirable a result. The War Department has been advised that the work would be tendered to the Government during the war so soon as the graduation was ready for the iron. Should it be unable or unwilling to complete it, the Stockholders will still have a good property, and can finish it so soon as peace returns or ture joy on any anticipation of help from the Jackson also dismounted a portion of his brigade, the iron can be procured. With the Piedmont Road North. Experience has often demonstrated that and these, forming as infantry, with Col. Shanks, finished, this constitutes the last important link to we must depend alone upon ourselves, and not un-Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Meridian and Jackson, to Vicksburg, and there connecting with the Southern Pacific Road, destined to reach far into the interior of the State of Texas. A great central line of railway, thus extending its Briærian arms to the very confines of the Confederacy, running through almost the centre of territory, wealth and population of seven States, and passing through the capitals of five of them. will always possess advantages of transportation over ever; other route.

After three years of flagrant war, conducted on a and resources of the contending powers, this line remains almost intact by our enemies, except where the Potomac and Mississippi rivers open the gates to reach it. Its location gives it great advantages of security, of pleasant, healthful climate and water. and exemption from the extremes of heat and cold. o which other routes may be exposed. Any portion

A Charter has been granted by the State of Georgia to cross the Savannah River, and pass through the city of Augusta, to the Georgia Railroad Depot. A new Charter has also been granted by the State of South Carolina. The provisions of the two are substantially the same, and both propose to change the style of the Corporation to the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company. It is respectfully recommended that these Charters be referred to a Committee to examine and report upon to the Board of Directors, who will be authorized to accept or reject

Respectfully submitted. WM. JOHNSTON, President.

The following is a list of casualties in Company B (from Union and Mecklenburg counties) 43d N. C. Regiment, at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, 19th and 22d of Sept :

Killed: J R Rumfelt. Wounded: J M Alexander, Asa Helms, Wm M Aycock, M Stegall, J Starnes, J L Thornburg, and Sergt J L Griffith (since died). Missing: J Little and J A Wilson. Capt. Wm. E. Stitt, formerly an officer in this

company, but commanding the first division of sharpshooters, was severely wounded in the abdomen on the 19th of Sept. He is fast recovering

How to MAKE TUMBLERS .- Take a claret bottle, or any kind of a glass bottle-bottles of thin white glass with flat bottoms are the best; hold the bottle firmly by both ends; let another person, having a cup of water ready, pass a stout cotton cord twice around the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and, presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a neat but not gaudy glass candlestick! The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather, or other substance with a hard straight edge, firmly around it at the intendone place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way.

The entire debt of the United States, on the 30th of September, according to the New York Times, in June next, and on the eastern end in July, if fair was \$1,955,973,717:46 principal, and \$81,778,-

> No COMPLIMENTS IN PRAYER .- We have heard some prayers which were intended to affect the hearer, rather than to reach heaven. The following characteristic anecdote of John Randolph ed under penalty of being sent to the galleys tor is a keen rebuke of the practice:

> In one of his spells of repentance and sickness, he was visited by a minister, who, at his request, by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks prayed for and with him. The minister began in were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon,

generous he was to the poor, and what eminent Mr Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanservices he has rendered to his country, and how he ish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the is among the honored and great men of the pure unmixed merino blood of these flocks, is to immediately, and will doubtless fill a very impor- Alexander \$10,600; Ashe \$9,300; Forsythe \$2,

earth-

M. Cronly, the well known auctioneer at Wilmington, a few days ago forwarded to the Mayor of writing from Early's army, says "we have been road has saved Richmond from the rapacity of a Augusta, Ga, one thousand dollars for the relief of provided with clothing in abundance, paid off, and northern papers announce the death of Chief Justice of the relief of shore formicle of that place vandal foe, and all the arguments and motives of po- the soldiers in the hospitals of that place,

It is a remarkable coincidence, that every officer or soldier who, for the last three weeks, visited President; and yet strange as the anomaly may be, ries. It says: conscientiously utters his conviction that there must ex necessitate be a speedy cessation of hostil-

TROUBLES BREWING AT the NORTH.

ities. Ask the reason why and they tell you, because the Democratic party will never submit to a and swallowed up the flying blue coats. The fort the disposition, after their defeat of the morning, continuation of the war; because already a silent was surrounded, the artillery opened at point to attack, and, when the panic seized upon our men, do in their own behalf; because Ohio, Indiana, and do in their own behalf; because Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and perhaps others of the Western States, are prepared to force themselves out of a Union that has been so hateful; and, finally, because the majority of the people of the North are ripe for are prepared to force themselves out of a Union plies. that has been so hateful; and, finally, because the

one of these officers, and a very intelligent gentleman, that within sixty days after the re-election of Lincoln, he will be unable to prosecute the war, by reason of difficulties at home; but we prefer to an infantry were in these redoubts, and they had by these syren songs as to doubt every thing but asked them to do so. Time passed. Five hours realities; and grateful as the hope above expressed had been spent in these operations, and I could may be to the hearts of our people, we urge them not wait. Col. Shanks, commanding my old brinot to relax their efforts, or base a thought of fu- gade, was ordered to dismount his command. Col.

A London correspondent of the Richmond

"A letter from a sensible Southern gentleman, now in New York, says that he cannot see any well grounded hopes for peace. That if McClellan or any other such candidate is selected by the Chicago Convention, the real honest peace party will not give him a cordial support. That the election of scale and magnitude unexampled for the strength such a man will be more dangerous than the election of Lincoln, for the offer would be made to the South of reconstruction upon the most favorable basis, and when refused (as we most certainly should refuse,) it would be war to the knife. Besides all this, Lincoln was evidently preparing to use his power in the most unscrupious manner to of it, therefore, properly constructed and managed, accomplish his re-election, and he did not believe promises a profitable investment to capital. that any organized resistance would be made against him. That is what I fear also. Lincoln is placing New England Regiments in Indiana and Illinois with which he doubtless proposes at the proper moment to arrest the principal leaders opposed to him, upon false charges, and thus crush any successful organization in those States. What has befallen Missouri and Kentucky, is doubtless in store for those two States.

> So far over a 1,000 of the best citizens of Kentucky have been arrested and imprisoned by Burbridge. Many of them have been sent to Florida to the forts. Private letters say that some of the counties are nearly depopulated, whole families going off without even a change of clothing to find a refuge from such despotism. Ladies innumerable have been banished. One letter says: "Cincinnati and the border towns are filled with refugees from the military despotism in Kentucky. In Louisville hundreds of the residences of citizens have been seized and occupied as military prisons. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, the Louisville papers are as silent as though these events had never occurred."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS .- The announcement a short time ago, that the iron had been se-Rail Road, to lay the entire track, we observe, oceasions very general satisfaction. All who have 7th Louisiana, who escaped from Elmira on the The Presidential election at the North takes well considered the vast resources of our Coal 5th of July, after a sojourn of one day: place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday Fields region, looking to the future interests of the country, do not misjudge the importance of this the beach, fenced in by a wall fifteen feet high Road. The Confederacy has an important stake There is a platform on the outside of the wall four in its completion, and we are glad to learn that the feet from top, which is patrolled by Yankee senti-

WOOL .- The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or any other country except Spain. In the latter the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility of the crown. In 1764 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Colonel Humphreys succeeded in getting a few merino sheep brought out of Spain, then their exportation was prohibit-

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain Mr Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and "Lord, our friend is sick. Thou knowest how sent them to this country. Previously, however, add to their extensive shops in this place a depart- ited. He received, in round numbers, the followbe found in Vermon at this time. Such was the tant public want. - Salisbury Watchman. "Stop, stop," said the impatient Randelph, "no origin of the immense flock of fine wooled sheep more of such stuff, else the Lord will damn us in the United States and Great Britain .- Field &

> A correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman, shoes furnished.

VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS.

The district of Arkansas is so remote that we do not appreciate the continued successes which is at-Columbia, en route to his home from the prisons tending the Confederate arms there. We have re- dar Creek, on Wednesday the 19th of October, asof the North, brings "tidings of great joy." From ceived a general order of Major-General Magruder, sures us that one of the most brilliant victories of Johnson's Island, from Fort Delaware, Lafayette, dated on the 16th ult., announcing the capture and the war had been gained by our troops, but that in Warren, Camp Chase, and Point Lookout, the in- destruction of five forts by General Shelby, and an evil hour, when a portion of our men were variable voice that comes to us breathes of an early the destruction of the railroad between Little Rock plundering the property they had captured, a small peace. Each one appears to agree with the other, and Duval's Bluff. The report of Gen. Shelby force of Yankoe cavalry appeared on our left flank that Lincoln will undoubtedly be elected the next gives an excellent description of his series of victo- the plunderers took fright, and the words "we are

and intrepid Williams, immediately charged the demoralized, in a moment. The enemy's infantry retreating enemy, and a wave of steel overlapped before then was in no condition, and were without revolution is at work, that is ready to burst when- blank range, struck, and over the white bursts of were entirely innocent of being so much as accomever the yet unadjourned Chicago Convention the powder cloud that drifted and floated away be- plices to the fact. The victory of the enemy, if chooses to re-assemble, and dictate to the people fore the battle breeze, a white flag waved out as a such an affair can be dignified with a name which who have adopted its platform what they have to token of surrender. The results of this capture suggests the clash of arms and the glory of a gal-

Stations Nos. 4 and 6 were stubborn and defiant, and held on for a while under a pitiless and son grew uneasy, but over the sea of dark green out from the doomed forts the garrison rushed with | charlatan. frantic speed for help and hope. Too late. As the dismounted men gained the ditches and the palisades, the reserved cavalry, whose-steeds had ill the long forenoon been champing impatient bits, dashed away after them in a long, fierce gallop. Sharp and brief the chase. When within five hundred yards of their friends, the Federals were overtaken, surrounded, ridden over, and Colonel Mitchell and four hundred and fifty of his officers and men surrendered unconditionally. They were immediately counter marched and double-quicked to the rear, the bullets of their friends all the

while ringing a discordant metre. The immediate and tangible fruits of my expedition are 577 prisoners, including one field officer and eleven line officers, over 2,550 Federals killed and wounded, ten miles of railroad track completely destroyed, the ties torn up and burnt; the iron heated and bent, telegraph destroyed, bridges and trestle work ruined, eight thousand bales of hay consumed by fire, twenty hay machines chopped to pieces, five forts razed to the ground, five hundred small arms distributed to my unarmed men, many fine horses captured, twelve barrels of salt brought off and given to a command suffering for it, besides supplying many needy soldiers with blankets, shoes, boots, hats and clothing.

All this was done within six miles of Duval's Bluff, and my details were tearing up the track while the enemy's bullets, fired at the covering regiments, were throwing the splinters from the ties in their very faces."

POINT LOOKOUT AND ELMIRA .- The former in Maryland, at the mouth of the Potomac, and the latter in the interior of New York, are the lottsville Chronicle, by Edward V. James, of the Point Bookout embraces thirty acres, just upon

authorities at Richmond are not unmindful of this nels-there being ten yards within each post. The prisoners are housed in tents, sixteen to a tent; Simultaneously with the movement of construct- and were allowed to walk about in the enclosure. ing this Road at an early day, a large company has There were two meals a day, one at 6 a. m. and been recently formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, the other at 3 p. m. At breakfast the prisoners composed of some of the most enterprising men in got four crackers, about three inches square, and at Kinston and has been transferred to another imthe State, who will bring their energies at once to a tin cup of coffee with two ounces of meat. At the developement of the rich coal and iron ore, dinner they received five crackers, a tin cup of has succeeded Col. Whitford at Kinston .- Goldsfound in that region. An important factory too, bean soup, and a quarter of a pound of meat. This boro' Journal. in which the Confederacy is interested, we learn lasted for nine days. An order then came from will be removed to that point .- Raleigh Conser- the Secretary of War stopping the coffee and reducing the mest to one quarter of a pound per day, mother of a soldier" has sent the Pet. Express and the bread two ounces (to twelve ounces.) The a remedy for congestive chills, which she has never men suffered habitually with hunger, and sold known to fail. She has (she says) for a number their clothing for bread. Major Waymouth com- of years been managing a large boarding-school, manded the post, but the active officer was Cap- and has had some experience in nursing

Elmira is a town of considerable importance. The ten to fifteen drops, in syrup or toddy-rub the prison is two miles from the place, situated in a spine, chest and extremities well, adding a small beautiful valley. The prisoners here are in bar-quantity of oil of turpentine to prevent blistering. racks, a building one story high, with berths in The extremities should be rubbed until reaction three tiers around the inside. Two men sleep in takes place. A cloth saturated with the mixture each berth. Here we got plenty to cat. Two should be applied to the chests. meals a day. Had bread, pork, and bean soup (with pork.) The officers were gentlemen, and treated us well, the single day that I remained DEEMS has just returned from a tour of some of here. The guards here consisted of an invalid the Western counties in the State, on his great

will be gratified to learn that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company have determined to ment for the manufacture of Agricultural Imple- ing contributions to his enterprise, viz: ments. The scheme will be put into operation

The printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the State prison of the State, and but one in the Legislature.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY .- The latest tice Taney, late of the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE LATE BATTLE IN THE VIRGI-NIA VALLEY.

Our information respecting the battle near Ce-

flanked!" passed rapidly along the line, the left "My forlorn hope of an advance, under the brave gave way, and the rest followed, panic-stricken and majority of the people of the North are ripe for resistance to the tyranny that has deluged the country with blood.

There may be something in the declaration of There may be something in the declaration of the some prisoners and the same fate, while fifty more prisoners swelled the number.

Station No. 2 was next attacked, captured and destroyed, and one hundred more prisoners added to the first.

Station No. 3 shared the same fate, while fifty more prisoners swelled the number. missing-did not exceed eleven hundred. The enemy admit a loss of five thousand .- The story heralded in the Northern papers of Sheridan arriving on the scene and "snatching victory from dewatch and wais. We have so often been deluded a hatred of surrendering, although I had never feat," is merely humbug. Sheridan arrived near the seene of the battle, but neither he nor the best part of his army were within several miles of the 'rebels," when the latter took a notion that they were "flanked," and mizzled. All the captures made by the enemy, were effected by that band of cavalry we have alluded to, and nobody else. The Federal infantry had nothing to do with it. Sherbe made in the great Metopolitan line of railway, be- til we do this with a will that shows the stubborn pas de charge, while a strong body of cavalry were idan and they were well off to themselves, chagrincame that the "rebels were retreating." The atprairie, over the white puffs of the bursting bombs, tempt of Sheridan to make a hero of himself, and and the rippling shots of the skirmishers, a long to put up this affair (disgraceful though it was to blue line of Federal cavalry and infantry came us,) as the most magnificent victory of the war, looming up, and as they grew nearer and nearer, sufficiently show him up as a complete military

We regret to learn, that among our casualties was the mortal wounding of Gen. Ramseur, who has since died in the enemy's hands .- Richmond

SUPERIOR COURT .- At the Fall term of this Court, which was held for this County last week, a considerable number of cases were disposed of The most important case brought forward, was the trial of Dick, slave of Mr J W Hampton, and Ike, slave of Dr A A Lawrence, for the burning of a barn on the 16th of July last, the property of Mr Thos. M Hill, and also stealing from the same. one gold watch, four coats, two pair pants and a pair shoes. Dick, who was tried first, and upon whom the articles stolen were found, confessed the part borne by himself in the transaction. He was ably defended by Messrs. Sharpe and Clements, the Solicitor, Mr R F Armfield, conducting the prosecution. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict guilty of arson.

The examination of witnesses and addresses of counsellors on the part of the State and defendant, Ike, consumed two days, Mr Sharpe assisting the Solicitor, and Messrs Boyden and Mitchell defend ing the culprit. After a long but able argument on the part of both parties, about 7 o'clock Friday evening, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the testimony brought forward.

We learn that an appeal has been taken in the case of Dick .- Statesville Express:

Our Georgia exchanges are calling upon the people and military authorities to be on the lookout for dangerous characters that are prowling about the country on mischief bent. And from what we learn, there is need for our people and principal points at which Confederate prisoners of military to be on their guard for such characters. war are confined. We therefore append a brief Some gentlemen who have recently reached here cured by the President of the Chatham Coalfield | description of these two localities from the Char- from Norfolk, say that a party of suspicious individuals reached Weldon just in advance of them, who seemed to be entire strangers, and yet had a number of letters that they professed to have had committed to them for delivery to persons in the interior. It is believed that these are bogus letters intended to evade suspicion, and if opened would be found to be empty envelopes. Let a strict watch be kept upon such persons, and they be held subject to strict examination .- Raleigh

> COMMAND AT KINSTON .- Col. J. N. Whitford has been relieved of the command of the forces portant command. Brig. Gen. C. C. Leventhorpe

A REMEDY FOR CONGESTIVE CHILLS .- "The

The remedy is spirits of turpentine-give from

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND -Rev. Dr. mission, the procuring of funds for the education of the orphans of soldiers. We are glad to learn AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS .- The farmers from him that the hearts and purses of the people were opened to him in that region, as they have been in every other section of the State he has vis-

In Wilkes county, \$20,200; Iredell \$11,000; 900; Yadkin \$2,800; Surry \$1,900; Stokes \$1,500; Catawba \$1,000; from a citizen of New Hanover \$1.000; for the State at large \$800; Craven \$500; besides smaller sums from Alleghany and Wayne.

J. Oscar Martin, Esq., of Wilkes, made a dona-tion of \$7,500—which is the largest contribution