

Post Office Department, RICHMOND, October 20th, 1863.

By virture of authority vested in me by an act of Congress "to authorize the establishment of express mails." approved May 1, 1863, I have this day entered mitted in the first instance, for the Lincoln au- gaged in abusing our authorities and alienating into an agreement by which two mails a week will be carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

of stealing the supplies. The transportation of short of the independence of the Confederate these supplies from the North to the yankee pris- States. And in view of such a fate, is it not a oners in our hands ought never to have been per- shame that some of our own people should be enthorities will never agree to a fair exchange of pris- the affections of the people from the cause? Is it

oners as long as they are permitted to supply their not a shame that, while a brutal enemy is trying to

in loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State, shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any 'extent with the Executive; and, still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the

on organized. What the result of that expedition has been we now know.

Thus we see what it has all cost. Butler's army, Banks' original army, and two corps of Grant's army, have accomplished next to pothing in the long period of nineteen months; and the federals really hold little more of Louisians than they did a month after Farragut anchored his ships of war opposite New Orleans. It is true they have injured us, but they have not benefited themselves. If they bad reaped a gain corresponding to our loss they might well boast; but they have not. With all their troops, and all their ships, and all their money, they cannot show any material advance towards the conquest of Louisiana, after nineteen months of steady and persistent effort. This, too, when they had every advantage. They had all appliances of war, by land and by sea. We, on the contrary, had nothing, after the fall of Vicksburg, but the soil and the men-"the kindly fruits of the earth," and a people brave enough (as little bravery as this requires) to resist the invasion of a vandal foe. With all these circumstances against them, the people of Trans-Mississippi have made what we may well call a heroio detense of their evultry-and it will be so adjudg-Now, then, let the Yankees send their expedi-Steamer "Chesnpeake," from New York; for Porttion to Texas-what avails it? If they cannot land, Me., on Sunday morning the 6th instant, be- conquer Louisiana, permeated as she is with navitween one and two o'clock, by sixteen Confederate gable waters, how can they conquer Texas? ' Texpassengers. Seven of the men purchased passage as is larger, territorially, than all New England and tickets for Portland, Me, while a dozen or more New York put together. It is not intersected by persons, dressed shabily, some as returned soldiers, navigable streams. It is an empire itself, lurge went on board and purchased their tickets of the enough to hold, and feed, and sustain the whole clerk of the boat. This not being an unfrequent | ropulation of the Confederate States. The "exmethod of doing business, of course would not create | pedition" there may succeed, to a certain extert, any suspicions either in the mind of the clerk or in one of its objects, which is nothing more nor captain. Among the seven passengers who obtain- less than to steal cotton. But as for conquest and ed their tickets at the office was one person who occupation of the country, the thing is too abourd stated to the clerk that he was an old sea captain, to be thought of. . and preferred this mode of reaching Portland on On the whole, we rather think that the enemy account of its being the pleasantest and cheapeat. | will, in the language of the law, take nothing by Before she started some fifteen persons were coun- the motion of their Trans-Mississippi campaign. ted on her deck; but even at the office nothing was They have already robbed the people of all the negroes, and cotton, and sugar that came in their The capture was made at hatf-past one o'clock way. And there is nothing more to steal, where in the morning, when there was one-half the crew they have any chance of going in safety. They on duty, the others being below sleep. The may gracefully retire now, with the honors (such second engineer was shot dead. The first engineer as they are) of indiscriminate pillage ; and they was shot in the chin. The first mate was badly may rest assured that these honors will be freely wounded in the groin. Eleven or twelve shots accorded them by those who have been their viatime, and by the impartial pen of history. ed, he was put into irons, and the passengers were

churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption

tween the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in

have been residents in the State for thirty days before

such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices

of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior

Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General

Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of

the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel

of the several denominations of the State charged with

including foreigners not naturalized, who

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein. either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Be it further enacted, That the Governor Sec. 4. persons enrolled in pursuance of the ng sections of this act to be formed into companies, and thence into battalions or prigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid

it further enacted. That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion. either by regiments, battalions, or companies, en masse or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as moresaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the

it further enacted. That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed Sec. 9. Be it further enacted. That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act. are suspended only during the period of such service. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

# COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees. Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes J.-F. BUTT. Miut Street, June 23, 1863 tf Charlotte, N. C.

### JUST RECEIVED,

BLACK ALPACCA, BLUE FLANNELS. SPOOL COTTON-black and white. BLEACHED SHIRTING. J. S. PHILLIPS. June 23, 1863 tf

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that on all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage to be prepaid in all letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every | and destroy property. additional half ounce or traction of a half ounce. Letters and packages to be sent by this route may

be mailed and the postage paid, at any post office in the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be plainly marked via

either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi should be plainly marked via either Shreveport or Alexandria. with liberty to elect the commissioned offi- Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said persons have been supplied there is an abundance States it is provided, that the President shall have offices, and from none other without further notice. JOHN H. REAGAN,

Oct.	27,	1863	•		Postmaster Gener	
	A	DJT	k	INSPECTOR	GENL'S	OFFICE, )

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th. 1863. Special Orders )

[EXTRACT.] No. 213. III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their own horses, and are not liable to conscription, to be scription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence, nustered for one year. Companies to elect their own officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers exceed one hundred rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War, JNO. WITHERS, (Signed) Ass'st Adj't General.

## Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE N. C., Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863. The Commandant invites the attention of all persons

pable of hearing arms, but who are exempt from nilitary duty under the present regulations, to the

above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special service in North Carolina, and the commandant hopes hat all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in

the defence of their homes, their firesides and the State hat gave them birth. Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt

rom duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will recive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the Sfate are au-

thorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction. Col. PETER MALLETT. By order of

Commandant of Conscripts for N. C. HUGH L. COLE. Capt. & A. A. A. G. October 12, 1863

# SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid. L. S. WILLIAMS. Aug. 24, 1863.

## ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE **Of Messengers** OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES. From Char. & S C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P.M.

6 25 " and 5 " N. C. Railroad A., T. & O. Railroad 10 00 Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M. DEPARTS.

men in our hands with luxuries and comforts. It | degrade and ruin us, there are persons here in the was a great mistake to ever allow any anything to South who are growling because they have to pay be sent from the North for the benefit of those a tax, who are cursing the authorities and throwcases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single who come into our country to murder our people ing obstacles in their way, and thus helping to

> SALT .- Last year it was predicted that the people of the South, and their animals, would starve or greatly suffer for the want of salt; but these pre- lose all. But here is the proclamation : dictions have not been verified, for salt has not been at all scarce this year, and now, after most

left in the market.

Government officers complain that it is a peachment ; and whereas, a rebellion now exists, Capture of the Steamer Chesapeake by Confederhard matter to get transportation over the railroads whereby the loyal State governments of several for army supplies. This difficulty, no doubt, is States have for a long time been subverted, and caused by the large amount of transportation of many persons have committed and are now guilty cotton and tobacco done by the railroads for speculators, to the exclusion of ordinary and even Government freight. It is said that on many of our railroads, the officers and agents of the roads, and under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of con- ( all sorts of employees, have been engaged in speculating. We know this to be true to some extent. and we know that while they find transportation for to extend to persons who may have participated in belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to their own freight, they are not disposed to accom- the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, modate others. The railroad companies have "farmed out" their roads to the Express company, and if private individuals want freight transported

> they must get the Express to do it and pay the enormous prices charged. Is there no law to regulate these matters and protect the people from op- whereas, with reference to the said rebellion the pression by soulless corporations !

> We do not want to prejudice the public against proclamations with provisions in regard to the librailroads, but we want to arouse public feeling against the selfish manner in which they are managed by some of their officers. We speak for the mass of the people who have to submit to the extortionate charges of the railroads and Express company combined. .

#### From the Raleigh Journal COL. THOMAS' CHEROKEE INDIANS.

It seemed to have escaped the attention of the public, the very important services rendered the cause of the South by the North Carolina Cherokee Indians organized and now commanded by Col William H. Thomas, of Jackson county. These troops have done much valuable service in the mountains of this State and Tennessee, and we are pleased to observe by the following General Order that they have attracted the attention of General Bragg in so marked a manner. The detachment of Captain C. H. Taylor (himself a halfbreed) are all Cherokee Indians We believe that since the commencement of hostilities, the war has Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like not developed a single Indian tory or traitor. And manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Conin connection with this creditable fact we may state another. Some two or three cases only of desertion have taken place among the Indians, and they were cases in which a youngster just ran off to see his sweetheart, or a husband to see his wife. and in both cases the offender expected to be back to his company before he was missed. On the appearance of the truant at home the Chief immediately called his council together to deal with the

bring an awful calamity upon us. Men who have property had better even sell one-half of it to se cure independence than to fail in the struggle and

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the constitution of the U power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of imof treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas, the Uongressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

President of the United States has issued several eration of slaves; and whereas, it is now desired

by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication par- were fired at the Captain. After being overpowerticipated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby notified that they were prisoners of war of the granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the coudi-

ion that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and mainregistered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit :

"I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the gress passed during the existing rebellion with refer. | er and cargo were valued at \$180,000. She carence to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modi- ried two guns, six pounders, one brass and the fied or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So and from her it is thought she got a supply of coal. help me God.

As soon as the news of the capture reached the The persons excepted from the benefits of the Brooklyn navy yard, a fleet was fitted out to be foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have sent in pursuit of the prize, but it is to be hoped

WHAT THE FEDERALS INTEND TO DO .--- Some of the citizens of Warren county, Miss., soon after steamer, then in the the hands of the Confederates, the fall of Vicksburg, wrote Gen. Sherman, the came to off Partridge Island, at about one o'clock, Federal commander, a letter apon the condition of on the morning of the 9th. The crew and passen- matters in that section. His raply shows what gers were then put into a boat, and sent to St. | course the vandals intend to pursue in these portain said outh inviolate, and which outh shall be John, N. B, and, at last accounts, were at the Man- tions of the Confederacy they get in their clutches. sion house. It will be recollected that it was the Here are some extracts from it

> "Your preamble, however, starts out with a mistake. I do not think any nation over undertook to feed, supply, and provide for the future of the inhabitants of an insurgent district.

> I contend that after the firing on our steamboats navigating our own rivers, after the long and desperate resistance to our armies at Vicksburg, on the Yazoo, and in Mississippi generally, we are justified in treating all the inhabitants as combattants, and would be perfectly justifiable in transporting you all beyond the seas, if the United States decied it to her interest."

Here is a programme laid down by one of the leading Federal Generals. It is a plain one. All who read can understand it. If it means anything it means this: "We Federals intend do all in on power to ruin and devastate the country we are EFFECTIVE CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA-J. W. trying to subjugate." This fact now stares our people more plainly in the face than ever, and A. Sauford furnishes a Southern exchange the ought to stimulate them to renewed exertions. I desire through the mediam of your columns to they submit they will be stripped of their all. inform the public, that tar and grease mixed in they are defeated they can only bo stripped o equal proportions are a certain antidote for this their all. If, by renewed exertion they gain the prevalent and hitherto fatal disease. The mode of day-as gain it they sucely will if they only ad treatment is as simple as the remedy itself. Catch aright-they will secure to themselves the per the affected animal, turn it upon its back, gag it, and drench it with nearly a gill of the misture. able enjoyment of their liberties and the undis turbed possession of their property.

States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be reestablished within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, 1863, and of the independence of the United States of America the ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

ate Passengers-the Steamer and cargo valued at \$180.000.

Confederate States of America. The attack was

made when about 21 miles East of Cape Cod. The

"Chesapeake" that captured Capt. Reed and his

party when they attempted to run away with the

cutter "Cushing," from the harbor of Portland.

She was full of freight, consisting of cotton, rage

provisions and general merchandize. The steam-

other iron, several revolvers, and some other fire-

arms. After the dismissal of the crew and pass-

engers, she sailed in an Easterly direction, and

The New York Herald contains an article ed in history. giving the particulars of the capture of the Yankee

#### Copartnership.

# WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be

WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. NOTICE -All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES. Dec 9, 1862 tf

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

## The History of North Carolina,

Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain. JOHN H. WHEELFR. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863

6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P.M For N C. Railroad Char. & S C Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " A., T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tť

#### EXPRESS NOTICE. OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, )

Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863. In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's command captured or dispersed. receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy T. D. GILLESPIE. only excepted. Sept 28, 1863 Agent.

## TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices. A. H. GRIFFITH.

July 13, 1863 C. E. BELL.

matter considered as a disgrace to the tribe. In one or more of these cases the deserter was arrest. ed and soundly thrashed, and in all of them they were tied securely and sent back to their command in custody of a guard composed of elder members. We think "white folks" might take a hint here. The following is the General Order alluded to HEADQ'R'S DEP'T TENNESSEB,

Missionary Ridge, Nov. 11, 1863.

General Orders No. 3.]

The General Commanding announces to his sol diers a brilliant action of Gen. Vaughn and Lieut. C. H. Taylor, commanding detachment of Thomas' Legion of North Carolina State troops. On the 27th ult they attacked Captain Goldman Bryson's been found in the United States service as soldiers, command of mounted robbers, in Cherokee county, seamen or in any other capacity. And I do fur-N. C. Captain Bryson was killed and wis entire ther proclaim, declare and make known that when-

This achievement has done much to break up Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georthe nests of robbers and bushwhackers who infest gia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, the mountains of that State, and has restored con- a number of persons not less than one-tenth in fidence and security to its people.

By command of Gen. Bragg. GEO. W. BRENT, A. A. G.

been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the that she has been run into a Confederate port ere so-called Confederate government, all who have this.

thought of it.

left 'judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion, all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confedfollowing: erate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, of lieutenant in the navy; all who have left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion, all who resigned commissions in the ainty or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as The effect is almost instantaneous. In a few hours prisoners of war, and which persons may have the animal regains its appetite, and is seen busily engaged in quest of food. My stock minder, with ever, io any of the States of Arkansas, Texas,

whom the practice originated, says, "if you can get the tar and grease in him, you count him good for bacon," In more than twenty cases, he ancceeded in curing every one.

No SPECULATION IN AUGUSTA .--- The city aunumber of the votes cast in such States at the thorities of Augusta have prohibited the purchase The General takes peculiar pleasure in announc- Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860 within that city of any article of produce for specing this achievement, for it is an additional evi- - each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not | ulation. No man is to be permitted to buy any dence of our earnestness, and proves that if we but having since violated it, and being a qualified vo- article of the kind and sell it at any time for more dence of our earnestness, and proves that if we but having since fonted it, and being a quained vo-exert ourselves as becomes a people struggling for liberty, we cannot be subjugated. By command of Gen, Bragg. excluding all others-shall re-establish a State with plenary power to prevent or report violations government, which shall be republican, and in no- of the ordinance.

A FEMALE TRIEF .- The following announce ent in an exchange should cause Gov. Sprage of Rhode Island, who has recently wedded Mi Chase, to repent somewhat of his bargain:

Ann Obase, daughter of Secretary Chase, Washington, an account of whose marriage transferred to our columns, acquired an unenv ble celebrity some time since at New Orleans the abstraction of ladics' apparel, jowelry and a ver plate from the residence of the wealthy D way with the other articles.

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