

to the Yankees. A reward of \$50 will be paid for his Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in

abuse Congress and denounce the Government because the principals of substitutes are now re quired to take the field and help save their homes from the ravages of a brutal enemy. When the plenty of money employed substitutes, while those person. Can any one conscientiously say that this distinction between the two classes should longer be continued, when all are equally interested in the issue? If we gain our independence, all must be willing to suffer personal inconvenience and make sacrifices.

in the woods for twelve or eighteen months, are following : getting off on writs of Habeas Corpus, as such mechanics! The process by which this is done, as regards soldiers, was explained in a former comrights in the eye of the law, in certain instanceslocality, who have been delinquent-that is, in clination to do so;" therefore, common phrase, lying, out in the woods-ever stance, where a soldier who had been in the army pers so as to ascertain the nature of the juggle by which these astonishing feats were accomplished, but am inclined to think that the principal means employed was hand swearing. Such trauds could have been so easily detected, too, by Judge Battle's wise expedient of requiring proof to be taken before a commissioner of affidavits, with notice to the enrolling officer. But I must give one more example somewhat in detail. A. B C., being under 35, and having the least imaginable idea of tire subsistence, he would steal a day now and nights alterwards and restored him to his liberty -such as it was. A few weeks ago, hearing of the miraculous performances of the "great machine its efficacy in his own behalf, and having coubled a little in time on his own shoes, the idea was soon traitors. conceived and the plan digested. The petition and affidavit were accordingly drawn with all the skill and acumen conceivable, but still the case was thought doubtful. It would not do to make a "Virginia entered into this war with reluctance; failure, for then he might be carried to camp; and there was the jail breaking too. So an extraordi-

House Mr. Edgerton of Indiana, submitted the shot as they ran. A bright mulatto was captured Whereas, The proclamations of the President of oner to Richmoud, by Capt Elijott. On learning this. Gen Wilde seized three ladies, and a relativo hanged he would hang the ladies. Capt. E. replied that he would do his duty unawed by the General's threat.

the age of lifty, 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.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted. That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades 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.

Sec. 5. Be 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. F 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, accontrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be 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.]

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards of Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; Provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County commissionunder an act entitled *'An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies ; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field. SEC 4. Be it further enacted. That for failure to attend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfuit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies at the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; Provided, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence. and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North

Oct. 27, 1863. . tf

Printing Materials for Sale. I desire to sell the Printing Materials connected with conscription bill was first passed, those who had the late "North Carolina Whig" newspaper, published in this town. The materials consist of a Hand Press with Inking Apparatus, Long Primer and Brevier Type. who did not have money to spare had to go in together with a fair assortment of Fancy and Job Type. Further information will be furnished by addressing

the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C. RACHAEL R. HOLTON. Oct 27, '63

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, Mint Street,

if June 23, 1863 Charlotte, N. C.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and Southern States to secede, Gov. Smith said : nickory Ashes. A good price will be paid. L. S. WILLIAMS. Aug. 24, 1863.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers

OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPAN

At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.

ron	Char. & S C. Railroad	1	5	00	A.	M. 1	and	5 I	2.3
	N. C. Railroad		6	25	· 4	• 3	and	5	44
**	A., T. & O. Railroad		10	00	4				
**	' Wil., C. & R. Railron	ď	3	15	Ρ.	М.			
	DEPAL						3		
or	N C. Railroad	6	20	Α.	М.	and	5 5	0 1	P.M
64	Char. & S C Railroad	7	00	64					
44	Wil., C & R. Railroad	7	30			2			
	A., T. & O. Railroad								
		-						2	
Tt.	is desired that all Pamal	0	Pa	ak a	mag	or l	Frai	ah	

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. tf

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 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.

		Il operation about six miles S. C. Railroad line. It is a
first-class Tanner,	y, and we	all descriptions, and supply
the trade at curre		
	1993 1 1 6 10 1 19 0 19 19	A. H. GRIFFITH,
July 13, 1863	tf	C. E. BELL.

State of N. Carolina-Cleveland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. J B Martin et al, vs. The Heirs at law and next of kin of J B Harry, deceased.

Petition for Reprobate of Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Anna E Bridges and her children, John L Bridges, Asbury Blalock and wife Sarah, Washington L Bridges, Edmund H Bridges, Hamilton A Bridges, Lafayette Benton, Elizabeth Benton, Sarah Harry and Marcus L H Harry, heirs at law of J B Harry, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, for six consecutive done. Let us resolve to make every sacrifice in a weeks, notifying defendants to be and appear at the cheerful and hopeful spirit-in short, perform our next-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cleaveland at the Court House in means by which an applicant is discharged upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, under existing circumstan-Watchman. for the county of Cleaveland at the Conrt House in Shelby, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in November, 1863, then and there to make themselves parties to this issue if they think proper so to do. Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863. [adv \$10] 98-6t S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA .--- Gen Wm Smith, the newly elected Governor of Virginia, was installed at Richmond on the 1st instant. we make short extracts.

After alluding to the causes which forced the

"It is of the greatest moment that our minds should be trained to allow that the entire manhood and property of the country, for the purpose of this war, belongs to the State. The men who are called into the field to join in battle with our enemies, the taxes which are levied and the assessments which are made for their support, are but modes of appropriating the resources of the country, and should neither excite murmurs nor discontent. The man who by tricks, evasions or sub terfuges, seeks to avoid the taxes intended to be collected from him, is in heart both knave and traitor. It is the duty of the law-maker to pro vide the amplest punishment for such malefactions, and of every good civizen to bring them to justice, and to hold them up to scorn and contempt. And what should be thought of those who grumble about the prices paid for articles impressed to feed and clothe the army-that army which stands between them and ruin-that army. composed as it is of their own sons and of their own kith and kin, and which may be disbanded for want of the necessary supplies, while they are higgling with the Government agents for higher prices than those established by the Commissioners, chosen equally by the State and Confederate authorities. * * * The country must not be ruined by the rapacity of the people, and the Government will not hesitate, I am sure, to exercise all their constitutional powers when necessary for our safety."

The Governor then goes on to advocate a plan for fixing the price of all productions of human industry. He opposes the auction system, as now conducted, and says it is prejudicial to good morals and to the country-it is an unmitigated evil.

The following is the closing paragraph of the Address :

but, having entered into it from a sense of duty, she does not mean to sheathe her sword until she has won her liberty and independence, or the bones of her last son shall lie bleaching on her hill tops. Although hundreds of thousands of her people have been overrun by the enemy, their 'N. C. M.," and just below that, "Respectfully confields desolated, their homes utterly consumed, in sidered and approved. U. Q. Z , Adj't - N. C. many cases, by fire; their stock devoured, destroy- M." Of course there was no further difficulty. ed, or carried away; their slaves enticed from their He was discharged. And it may be interesting, possession, while the blood of their loved ones to those who esteem official honesty, to know that moisten every battle field; yet, they are unconquered, bright, bold, and, defiant; they are still prepared to suffer. We cannot believe that our the pay of the petitioner to procure his discharge good God will allow such a just cause as ours to be lost. Much as we have done, much remains to be

pary effort must be made, which resulted in the following endorsements being made across the back of the affidavit: "Respectfully examined and approved. X. Y., Lieut. Dist. No. -, - Reg't

January, 1863, and December 8, 1863, in relation munication. The mode is very similar with re- to emancipation, impose conditions of pardons and of Capt Elliott and ironed them and took them off, spect to recusant conscripts. Now the fact of a amnesty to persons who have participated in the notifying Capt E. that if his negro soldier was conscript taking the woods does not prejudice his existing rebellion, as well as conditions precedent to the re establishment and reorganization of State in cases of substitution for example-like going to governments in the States to which said proclamathe army and receiving pay, bounty, &c; a cir- tions apply, which, in the judgment of a large camstance, by the way, which causes many well- number of faithful citizens, has a tendency to give meaning people, who do not understand "the rea- the rebellion the advantage of a changed issue, son of the thing," to say hard things of the Judges and to reinvigorate the otherwise declining insurand the Law. But a mechanic, miller, &c. who rection in the South and to prolong the war; and voluntarily withdraws from society, and as a ne- . Whereas, This House cannot but regard with cessary consequence, abandons his "regular voca- anxiety the unprecedented and extraordinary alry, was captured and on the bare statement of a tion," (that being now to keep out of the reach of claims and assumption of high prerogative by the negro, was hanged by General Wilde as a guerilla. the officers and shun all honest faces,) thereby as President in said proclamation, especially in view effectually surrenders his right to exemption as if of the fact that the President in his inaugural ad- On the Yankee retreat he was taken, with the he had gone into the army and received pay and dress of 4th of March, 1861, declared : "I have other prisoners, as far as Hinton's cross roads, and He delivered an Inaugural Address, from which bounty. Especially must this be so in regard to no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with there in the presence of the woman and the na school teachers and millers. And yet almost eve- the institutions in the States where it exists: i gro troops he was harged from a gross beau of an ry week, of late, numbers of persons from a certain believe I have no right to do so, and I have no in- old house, where his remains were tound horty

> Resolved, As the judgment of this House that since the passage of the conscript act, have been the maintenance inviolate of the constitutional getting off upon writs of Habeas Corpus, as me- power of Congress and the right of the States, and chanics, millers, &c ! An instance could be cited especially the right of each State to order and conwhere a man who was in the army twelve months trol its own domestic institutions, according to its and afterwards out of the army, with or without own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balleave, for eighteen months more, was lately dis- ance of power on which the perfection and enducharged upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, as a school rance of our political fabric of the Federal Union teacher, although it is well known he had not depends; and we denounce as among the gravest taught school a day since he first went to the ar. of crimes, the invasion or occupation by armed my; now nearly three years ago. And another in- force of any State, under the pretext or for the purpose of coercing the people thereof, to modify continuously for more than two years, returned or abrogate any of their lands or domestic instituhome on a short furlough and was discharged as a tions that are consistent with the Constitution of wagon maker. I have not been able to see the pa- the United States; and we affirm the principle declared in this resolution, to be a law alike to the President and the people of the United States.

Mr Grinnell moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas 90, nays 66.

Mr Smith, of Kentucky, submitted a series of resolutions, of which the following is the first, viz: Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best government ever instituted by man is imperilled by the most causeless and wicked going to the war, took to the woods in advance of rebellion that the world has seen, and believing as any enrollment. -Being unwilling to press his en- we do that the only hope of saving the country and preserving this government is by the power of the then, when there were no hunters about, to work sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of on his farm; and he was one day captured while the war until the Constitution and laws shall be hauling in wheat, and was lodged in jail. But an enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United armed band of his confreres rescued him a few States, and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the government; and called the writ of Habeas Corpus," anxious to test we ignore all party names, dines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war-patriots and

Mr Cravens moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was disagreed to, 60 against 100.

vote of 93 yeas to 64 navs.

lege as member of the Confederate Congress to of circumstances that we do not feel at liberty to making speeches for the yankees. Northern mention, did not succeed in coming up with them, newspapers are delighted with Mr Foote's denun- or there would have been a very different result. ciation of President Davis, the heads of Depart- The Colonel vows his determination to have Ymments, sub-officials, &c., and on their faith in his kee blood for that of poor Bright, and he will keep oratorical displays, profess to regard the Confede- his word. rate cause as desperately bad, only requiring a lit. The force of Col G. is not sufficient for the extle more effort on the part of the Northern Govern- tent of the command, and we trust that General ent to subdue the rebellion. Thus have we been made to suffer by the indiscretion, the vanity or the wickedness of our own people ever since the In corroboration of the above, we give the f war commenced. Presumptuously assuming that lowing received from a Chaplain in the army : they were the heaven ordained guardians of the people's rights, as against our own rulers, they have not hesitated to betray vital interests of the

With these helpless women a number of men were also captured. All of them were kept confived in the garret story of a house in Elizabeth City-in one room-the women being made to cook for the men, and this for several days

One of Col J R Griffin's men, 62d Georgia cay-This murder was ordered and witnessed by Wilde eight hours afterwards by his Colonet and buried with military honors. On the back of the mur dered soldier was a label with the following words:

"Here hangs a guerilla of Pasquotask county, Daniel Bright, by order of Brig. Gen. Wilde."

The unfortunate man's name was Daniel Bright, Co L, 62d Georgia cavalry.

Col Griffiin after overcoming many obstacles, travelled sixty miles to come upon these murder-ers and thieves, but hearing of his approach they fied. The Colonel had the melancholy satisfaction of recovering the body of his murdered fellos soldier whose death he will have the gratification of avenging by hanging the first Yankee who falls into his hands.

We have not space to narrate the many heart. less cases of cruelty perpetrated by these finds One or two cases will suffice as examples. They entered the house occupied by the sale of Captain Elliott's Quartermaster. As the poor woman sat at the fire she saw them deliberately cut a hole in the middle of the floor and build a fire therein to consume her house over hor. She asked them it they could do that. They replied they could nod would. "Then burn," was the lady's patriotic response, "aud .I'll be a stronger-Confedurate than ever." A little before daylight the woman's husband returned and found his wile and four chill dren huddled together in the corner of a feace in sight of the ashes of their late home !

In one other case they fired a residence without giving any notice to the sleeping inhabitants who were saved from death only by the timely waking up of a faithful slave.

We have strung these incidents together without regard to their legitimate connection and from memory. Of their general neouracy our readers may have no doubt, for the facts were received by us in person from Col. Griffin and Capt. Elliott. The part taken by these officers in the matter gave them full opportunity for all the facts Capt El-The above resolution was then agreed to by a liott and Capt Sandlin hung upon the heels of the scoundrels for many miles and killed and wounded and captured as many of them as their own com-Mr Foote of Tenn. avails himself of his privi "mands consisted of. Col Griffin, in consequence

DR. J. M. MILLER. Charlotte, N. C., Hasresumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be

Feb. 25, 1862.

en, we cannot be subdued."

these gentlemen, who so "respectfully examined, considered and approved?' this affidavit, were in (from the custody of one of them) with a heavy contingent fee pending. However glaring and neteriously fraudulent the

means by which an applicant is discharged upon a ces there is no remedy after he has been so discharged. For our Governor, in his spirited

DISEASE AMONG THE PRISONEES -The Dan- and highly complemendable determination to mainville Register says the small pox continues to tain inviolate the authority of our Civil Courts and spread among the Yankee prisoners there, and Judges, issued an order to the Militia officers not there are now about 300 cases in all. The virus to arrest nor permit the arrest of any one who has furnished by their own Government having been been discharged upon Habeas Corpus by any generally administered, the progress of the disease Judge of this State. Even where a mechanic has may be checked. The fatality among the priso- been discharged in this way, he may quit his ners from this and other maladies is very great. trade, and, taking shelter under this order from Several wagon loads are hauled out to the grave the Governer, defy our enrolling officers. I have bushel; peas at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel; aweet yard every day, from the General Hospital, be- been informed that a man who was discharged by potatoes at 50 to 60 cents, and ground peas at 90 the Supreme Court as a salt-hand, provided him- cents to \$1 per bushel. sides those who die of small por.

Do NOT LIKE IT .- We do not line to see peoole laying the shame of their extortion to Confedworse than a dog after a bone to get it all. such people were half as good as Confederate money they would have some soul.

PRICES COMING DOWN .--- AD a sale near Eutaw. Ala., recently, corn sold at 55 to 75 cents per

Pickett will strengthen it.

In correboration of the above, we give the fol-

MR. EDITOR :-- On last Sunday a detachment of the 7th C. S. Cavalry buried with military hon-ors, the body of a Confederate soldier, found hang-ing in an old school house, placarded on his back as follows :

"This guerilla, Daniel Bright, of Pasquotank county, N. C., in hung by order of Brig Gen Wilde. erate money, and at the same time scrambling Let this be a warning to all guerillas; if found in worse than a deg after a bone to get it all. If our lines they shall share the same fate."

> This is the hellish work of the negro regiments. who, on leaving the dead body, carried away two ladies, tied hand and foot ; one the wife of Lieut. Mundeof the other the wife of a private of the Confederate armg.

Wonder if any respectable white man in this State is willing to submit to Lincolniam now?