# AUSTERN Acmorrat.

OFFICE

WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

charged accordingly.

subjects of exemption.

question may determine.

emption under this act.

IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$10 peranium IN ADVANCES

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

TWELFTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 607.

THE

AN ACT

FOR HOME DEFENCE.

by the authority of the same, That the exemptions

same causes, and to the same extent and no farther,

that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Con-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the

duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard

for home defence all white male persons not already

enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, be-

tween the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in

this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who

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

the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above

guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a

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

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 offi-

cers of such companies, and thence into battalions or

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 Con-

gress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall

not be required to pay any sum of money for his ex-

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

terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not

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

clauses of laws coming within the meaning and pur-

view of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act

are suspended only during the period of such service.

Amendments to the above Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO

THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME

or 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 De-

fence," 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 battation drills shall take the place of the

company drills for the month in which they are ap-

pointed, unless when called into actual service to repel

invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor

Sec 3. Be it further enacted. That in addition to the

exemptions contained in the act to which this is an

ers appointed under an act entitled "An act for the re-

necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the

counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors

carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in acade-

the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

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-commis-

sioned 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 compa-

shall have the power to use the Guards of Home De-

fence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and de-

reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

laws of the State.

in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and

Sec. 4: Be it further enacted, That the Governor

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of

Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the Cht General Assembly, 186f. SEC 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon Gen-WESTERN DEMOCRAT. eral by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding Published every Tuesday, three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an WILLIAM J. YATES,

amendment, on account of mental or physical disabili-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. ty, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant-TERMS, PER ANNUM: General. SEC 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for \$10 IN ADVANCE.

the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and Transient advertisements must be paid for in allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' ser-Advertisements not marked on the manuscript war of the Confederate States. for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

SEC 7. Be it further enacted; That when the pressure such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service en masse, but by drafts of a num-IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD make up the aggregate force required.

SEC 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted Read three times 'and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863. from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the

#### NOTICE.

federate States, providing for the enrollment of men I wish to hire twenty good able-bodied Negro men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exsuch hands to hire will please call on Robt F Davidson in Charlotte.

I also wish to hire two good carpenters. I will pay n Iron and castings, if preferred. J. W. DERR,

Jan. 19, 1864

## NOTICE.

The Association for the Relief of the Working Men of Charlotte having opened in the Store opposite the Court House, formerly occupied by Loewenstein, have now on hand Bale Yarn, Salt, and Alamance Cloth, which will be exchanged for Produce and Provisions of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as

WANTED-Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Molasses, Buter, Lard, Tallow, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. A. GRAHAM, Commissary. the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said

#### Printing Materials for Sale. I desire to sell the Printing Materials connected with

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, together with a fair assortment of Fancy and Job Type. the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C. RACHAEL R. HOLTON

#### COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. rail or farming implement is left. The beautiful regiments, brigades and divisions according to his dis-

eretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only sebattalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and cure a pair as we only have ten pair. shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Sec. 5 Be it further enacted. That members of the

Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees. Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street.

June 23, 1863 tf

# WANTED.

A single white man, over conscript age, to assist on a

#### ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers

OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided At Charlotte Office, Daily. shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in

ARRIVES.

exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many From Char. & S.C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P.M. of them as may be at any one time called into service, " N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 5 " may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as A., T. & O. Railroad 10 00 " he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M. mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing

their own horses and accourrements and arms, when DEPARTS. approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall For N C. Railroad 6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P.M Char. & S C. Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 " Sec. 7 Be it further enacted. That the Governor may Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " furnish to said troops the arms, accourrements and 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. 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 Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the amount. The act of God and the public enemy the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted T. D. GILLESPIE, Sept 28, 1863 by the authority of the same. That neither the Govern-Agent.

# TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.

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 serters; Provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they

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 amendment, there shall be exempt County commissionchildren, John L Bridges, Asbury Blalock and wife destroyed was the Iron Age, which had got Sarah, Washington L Bridges, Edmund H Bridges, aground and was blown up by her crew to prevent Hamilton A Bridges, Lafayette Benton, Elizabeth Ben- her falling into our hands. lief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regnlar millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, ton, Sarah Harry and Marcus L H Harry, heirs at law Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town with the State or Confederate government, one editor of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, for six consecutive against the devastations of insects. If any one weeks, notifying defendants to be and appear at the will notice, it will be found that insects never to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held touch elder! The leaves of elder scattered over mies; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to for the county of Cleaveland at the Conrt House in . the drills specified in this bill and not to service when Shelby, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in November, 1863, then and there to make themselves SEC 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to atparties to this issue if they think proper so to do. tend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain

### [adv \$10] 98-6t NOTICE.

the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863.

S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Cyrus L. Black. deceased, I hereby notify all lasses to the 12th Virginia Regiment. They are ther, or vice versa, is a matter of perfect indifferpersons indebted to said deceased to make immediate the right sort of girls. payment, and those having claims against him to premy courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up sent them within the time prescribed by law or this and the fines collected in the same mode and in accord- notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. apce with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Dec 8, 1863 1m JOHN H MORRISON, Admr.

## Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our terms are ten dollars per year in advance. The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is poid Those who want to continue must renew before or at theexpiration of their time.

How DECEIVED .- Many of the citizens of East home defence, should they be called into service by Tennessee supposed that all that was necessary to give them peace was for the yankees to obtain vice, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of possession of the country. They were deceived into the belief that if they submitted to vankee of public danger shall not prevent the observance of authority they would then have peace, quiet and prosperity. Well, the yankees did get control at be called into service en masse, but by draits of a num-ber of men from each convenient company, so as to one time of most of East Tennessee, and many a settled principle of our law that the validity and poor creatures took the oath, but that did not give them peace--it only involved them in deeper trouble. Of course our own troops would not protect the property of tories, and the yankees themselves preyed upon them, so that they were placed stitutional. between two fires-neither side respected them, for which I will pay \$400 per year. Those having If they had stood up for their country's cause, the Confederate troops would have relieved them to some extent. But the yankees have been unable to hold East Tennessee, and those who put their Spring Hill Forge, N. C. trust in yankee power have found themselves wofully deceived.

> "A gentleman who left Knoxville recently says the character of yankee rule and policy there has pretty well cured the Union men of their Unionism, and has more firmly and resolutely determined southern men to fight them to the bitter end, and to throw all the weight of their services and influence in the scale of southern independence. The oppression of southern citizens is the most despotic ever heard of in a civilized and christian country. They are not allowed to follow their occupations, or to sell or buy, without a permit from General Foster, and cannot obtain this without taking the oath of allegiance. Nor is this all-without the means of procuring food, they cannot even draw

the scanty rations allowed without swallowing the

oath. The rations issued are one hard cracker per Further information will be furnished by addressing day, and a little lean, blue, stringy beef. The whole country around, as well as the city, is one broad waste of ruin and desolation. From Knoxville to Loudon, a distance of 30 miles, scarcely a and fertile estate of the Messrs Lenoir, one of the finest in East Tennessee, is as bare as the desert, and those gentlemen themselves have been forced to the alternative of drawing vankee rations or starving. This is a sad picture truly, and we give it for the benefit of those who may think that yankee exactions are not much more oppressive than Confederate requirements. Let it be borne in mind that what is true of Knoxville and the adjacent country now, will be true of every inch of Plantation and take charge of 5 or 6 hands. Apply at country upon which the vandal is permitted to plant his foot."

> Let those who are trying to make our people believe that we are being placed under a military despotism by our own authorities, remember what the yankee despotism will be if we fail in establishing our independence. The fact is, the surest and only way to secure peace and security for person and property is to co-operate with our authorities in driving off the brutal invader.

> The officers of Staples' Tennessee Brigade they will serve in the ranks.

> That's noble. Instead of resigning on some point of etiquette, or quarrelling with their superiors, they are ready to serve their country, if not as officers, then as privates.

A person who left Portsmouth, Va, recently, gives a sad account of the sufferings and oppression of the citizens of that place who refuse to humble themselves to Lincoln authority. The negro soldiers are very insulting to white people. Not long since, a negro man threw his arms around the neck of a respectable white lady who was passing along the street, and kissed her. She complained to the yankee commander and identified the negro, but was told that she could not be heard inasmuch as she had not taken the oath of respective quotas of soldiers, and North Carolina

been-received by State authorities, for distribution the State laws, or those who feared so to be draftamong the people. Let them be circulated as car. cd; and generally for very small sums of moneyfirst-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, ly as possible. It will afford considerable relief to from \$50 to \$200. Now, clearly, Congress had the pressure upon factories and enable the people done nothing so far to involve the Confederate to supply themselves with cloth .- Statesville E.c. States in the contract. These are the substitute

> YANKEE GUNBOAT DESTROYED .- It will be recollected that the Wilmington papers a few days ago stated that a violent explosion had been heard below that city, and that it was supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of a Yankee ganboat. This supposition is confirmed by late news from the North by which we learn that the vessel

USES OF THE ELDER BUSH .- The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard cabbage, cucumbers, squashes and other plants, subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree bunches of the elder leaves

lege at Petersburg, recently sent two barrels mo-

army of Tennessce, has reinlisted for the war.

## PRINCIPALS OF SUBSTITUTES. From the Raleigh Confederate.

Is the Act of Congress Conscripting Principals, who had placed Substitutes in the Army, Con-

The confident and flippant tone with which cer-

tain editors and their correspondents have decided

that the recent Act of Congress, placing the principals of substitutes in the field is clearly unconstitutional, and that, too, without giving reasons or quoting authority, would be simply amusing were not the results, seemingly aimed at, of so disastrous a character as to demand serious attention may be pardoned for opening the discussion of a dry question of law, with the hope satisfying intelligent and patriotic men and disarming agitators of one of their irritating questions. I had supposed the question as yet an open one, and as it is constitutionality of laws are to be presumed unless the contrary manifestly appears-that-until some court or respectable legal authority should deny its constitutionality-that not even the license of the Press was justified in assuming it to be uncon-

The law was passed with almost unexampled unanimity by Congress, after much previous enquiry on the very question at issue, and the question has not been adjudicated by any Judge since its passage. Is not this so? A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, over the signature "Publius," asserts that our Supreme Court has decided that the act of Congress allowing substitution was a contract; and from this argues that Congress has no power to pass an act impairing the obligation of a contract. Now, it is denied that our Supreme Court ever decided against the constitutionality of such an act as I am considering, but expressly put their decision (in the matter of Bryan) upon the ground of construction, that by their construction Congress did not intend to conscribe substitutes who were already in the army or their principals. round that the conscript law did not apply to or include substitutes. It is admitted on all hands, that the agreement

between the substitute and his principal is a contract, but it is one to which they are the only parties-the Confederate States Government is not a party thereto. Are all contracts between private individuals of so sacred and sovereign a character as to override general laws passed by the legislature of the Confederate States by virtue of the constitution "to raise armies" for the public dethe Confederate States passed in pursuance therewe are a nation of "individual" "sovereigns." If and Persians. A employs B to work for him twelve months, does this contract of hiring exempt B from the paramount claim that the Confederate States has on either by pledged faith and constitutional law from violating.

the Confederate States prohibits States by name contracts"-and that this is a literal copy of the Constitution of the United States, and that the Supreme Court of the United States in construing this identical clause of the Constitution of the U. States have decided-"There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids Congress to pass laws violating the obligation of have passed a resolution that, if not reinstated, contracts, though such power is denied to the several States." Evans vs Eaton, Peters, C. C. R.

But I don't intend to rest upon this, but shall treat the question as if Congress was expressly inhibited as well as the States from the passage of such acts-in other words, subject this act of Congress to the test as if it had been passed by a State Legislature. Surely none could ask me to go further. And if it be found such an act as has been approved as constitutional in analogous cases by both the Sufferne Court of the United States and of the different States, then this cry of "wolf, wolf" will be rated at its true value. Then, is the Confederate States Government a

party to the contract between the hirer of the substitute and the substitute? What has that Government done to make it such a party? First, prior to the conscription law, the Confederate States makes a requisition on the several States for their undertook to raise her proportion in her own way; first by volunteering, and failing in that, by draft COTTON CARDS - We have been informed, that | ing. . The first substitutes were hired in North three hundred thousand pairs of cotton cards have Carolina by those who had been drafted under men who have been so conspicuous in habeas corpus proceedings, and who are so much favoured by the judicial decisions. There was no act of Congress of the Confederate States authorizing substitution until the passage of the conscript act .-Clearly, as to this class of men, there is no constitutional impediment in the way of their being subject to military service.

In April, 1862, Congress passes the first Conscription Act, ordering to be enrolled all white males between the ages of 18 and 35, allowing certain exemptions on account of trades and offices, lege of exemption under this law. The Act does question : not stipulate for an exemption for any particular time. It was known to be a repealable act; that what Congress had passed for the public good it could at any time, when satisfied of its inexpediency or insufficiency, repeal, acting upon the same high considerations.

Now, whether the conscript shall elect to procure a substitute or not, and whether he procures The young ladies of the Southern Female Col- him by paying him money, or through favor or affection, as by the son taking the place of his faence to the Government. The change does not operate to the benefit of the Government, and was The whole of Cheatham's old division, in the not so intended, and no consideration moves to the Government. The conscript is found or confessed

by his own act to be fit for service, and when he their building a bridge over the North East branch produces a substitute who is equally fit, but in the of the Cape Fear River, and all persons are prohibeye of the law no more so, what does Government | ited from carrying persons, &c., over said stream gsin? Nothing; a mere change in the name of within six miles of said bridge, and suit was the soldier on the muster roll. If the law has brought against the Wil. R. R. Co .. - which been fairly executed, the army oftener received crosses the river within less than six miles, and

"an older than a better soldier." ment to exempt the principal for any period of ting. time or under any future law. I will quote from the case of Bryan, above referred to, the argument tice Pearson, after quoting the language above reof counsel for the petitioner, because it is the most cited from the last case, says: plausible that I have seen on the other side of the

"In the view of able lawyers, substitution involves a contract with government; they maintain that the provision that substituses not liable to knowledge by the law-maker that the substitution would be attended with a heavy sacrifice of money, is equivalent to a declaration by the government that shose who buy substitutes should be discharged from the service for such time as the substitute should be put in." See page 49, Jones' Habeas tract divesting Government of its most vital fund-Corpus Cases.

The able counsel for the petitioner carefully defend the community-the main end of its creaavoids committing himself personally by the ex-pression of any individual opinion on the question, "but plain and unequivocal words" can deprive its pression of any individual opinion on the question, but contents himself with quoting the opinion and reasoning of "able lawyers," whose names he withholds. Nay, at the conclusion of the argument -authority, and I fear that in endeavoring to conhe makes this pregnant admission, and by it vir. dense, I may have failed to give the full force of tually gives up the whole question in debate :

"I admit a difference between a bargain made between a nation and its citizens, and a bargain between two nations; the former may be violated in a very urgent-case, upon making compensation; the latter must be submitted to, if fairly made." See B. F. Moore's argument, ibid, page 51.

Now, as Congress in the preamble to the act in question affirms that it is a very urgent case-and Both Judge Pearson and Judge Battle waive all as that is a question for Congress and not the Ju- the superintendent said, I struck her with all my other questions and put their decision upon the diciary to decide-it appears that even the coun- might'-'she would not yield; I sent for a longer sel admit the constitutional power to pass the law. an account were stated of the loss and gain in dol. ted to the cell and the food of the solitary, where of his substitution, the amount of profits would hibit a lean case for sympathy.

yers" quoted above be correct, and a contract is are sometimes inflicted with an ordinary wagon to be implied in favor of the substitute hirer, the same forced logic would engraft a like vigorous fence? If so, "the constitution and the laws of implication upon every clause of the Exemption Law, and make an exemption once obtained under of" are not "the supreme law of the land." But lany law, as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes

For instance, the Tanner with much more force might urge that the provision that the tanner might be exempt while babitually employed workhim for military service? Why none will so pre- ing for the public at his trade, "with a knowledge ter, that the superintendent who flogged the little tend. Then it is not sufficient that the courts of the law maker that the business of tanning girl "with all his might," with a longer stick, and should hold that substitution involves a contract; leather upon the terms required by the law would it must be such a contract as Congress is inhibited | be attended with a heavy sacrifice of money, is equivalent to a declaration by the government that flogged the little boys with an ordinary wagon he who would thus tan leather, should be dis-Now I am well aware that the Constitution of charged from service for such time as he should be habitually engaged, working for the public at ment of colored brethren in the South, and grown from "passing any law impairing the obligation of his trade." The tanner's plea is much the stronger:

1st. On the score of the valuable consideration moving to the government by his acceptance of its proposal. Home-made leather is indispensable to the success of the army, the foreign supply being cut off in a great measure. Government to suit its own necessities, invites skilled labor to invest its Gubernational Chair of Virginia: capital in this branch of business, and offers the an acceptance of its offer. Its invitation is ac- dence of the Confederate States. Hold up his to the army and none of his trade left to work out | you will be triumphant." his stock.

Then, in the next place, in the matter of pecuniary loss :- the tanner is liable to lose his whole capital thus invested. Other tradesmen could use the same plea, and thus by forced implication, the Government could be fettered or shorn of its Constitutional functions and deprived of all further power "to raise armies." This would be-the first instance for history to record of a felo de se by Government. Do the decision of our Courts warrant such violent implications of contract to fetter the hands of the Government? From the opinions of "able lawyers" whose names are not known, I appeal to jurists.

"Whom not to know, argues yourself unknown." Chief Justice Taney, in Charles River Bridge language: "The continued existence of a Gov. people way well repose confidence in their Chief ernment, would be of no great value, if by impli- Magistrate. - Charleston Courier. cations and presumptions, it was disarmed of the powers necessary to accomplish the ends of its crea-

Chief Justice Parsons, in his elaborate work on Contracts, 2 vol., p. 511, in treating of the clause print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen in the Constitution in question and as to what contracts the States were prohibited from violating, sure and speedy remedy. Take a table-spoonful

"We may say it is not intended to apply to pub lie property, to the discharge of public duties, to the profession or exercise of public rights, nor to any changes or qualifications in any of these, which the begislature of a State may at any time

Co., 2d Jones' R, p. 189, uses the language quo- daily occupation, his thoughts are wandering toand also allowing others, ex gratia, as a matter of ted below, which he quotes and approves, in State wards the time of going "home" in the evening, favor, to place another equally fit for service in vs. Matthews, 3 Jones, p 459-both of which their stead, and by so doing to acquire the privi- opinions are in point and conclusive of the whole that, on his return, he shall find an affectionate

We should hesitate long before bringing our minds to the conclusion it was the intention of the Legislature to take from itself the power of doing that for which all Governments are organizedpromoting the general welfare, by adopting such measures as a new state of things might make necessary for the benefit of the public; in other words, it is unreasonable to suppose an intention to surrender the means by which it may thereafter eye his face with joyous eagerness that they may be able to effect the purpose for which it was erec- coaxingly win him. This is the acme of happited and formed into a Government."

his heirs and assigns forever, in consideration of boys will have a good time now.

the charter held to be constitutional by the Court And there is no agreement made by the Govern- - none dissenting-Judge Battle not participa-

So in State vs. Mathews, 3d Jones, Chief Jus-

"It follows, that to establish a contract, on the part of the Legislature to relinquish any of its powers, plain and unequivocal words must be used. For instance, if its charter authorize a bank to lend money and is silent as to the rate of intoduty, might be received for such as were, with a rest, the general law will fix it, and should the Legislature afterwards make the rate lower, the Corporation as well as individuals will be bound."

> Then in substitution, it being admitted there is no express contract by which the Principal is exempt for any stated period of time, an implied contions, depriming it of its power to wage war and successors of their constitutional functions.

> Your space would not allow me to quote other the authorities quoted.

> How They Refrom Little White Children in New England .- The subjoined extract is from a Boston newspaper, detailing the method of reform adopted in the House of Correction for juveniles in that city:

"The girl was flogged for dischedience and insolence. The blows were inflicted with a rattan, and stick, and then she held out her hand.' upon making compensation to the principal. If this beating and this submission, she was commitlars and cents to the substitute buyer, by reason she remained several days. The welts from the blows were distinctly visible on her shoulders largely exceed the cost of the substitute and ex- when the inspectors visited the institution. In the course of the investigation, they were inform-If the reasoning of the aponymous "able law. ed that, in the boys' department, the punishments whip by the superintendent in person."

> Puritanism is very much the same now as when it burned witches, hung Quakers, and flogged men for kissing their wives on Sunday. It is a bigoted. cowardly, cruel and hypocriticallism, and the above parrative is a faithful portraiture of its spirit. We would wager several "greenbacks," of large denominations, against a bad oys-"committed her to the cell and the food of the selitary, where she remained several days," and who whip, is a descendant of the Pilgrims and a loyal Abolitionist. He has "shricked" over the punisheloquent in describing their wrongs .- Chicago

Sound Doctrine .- Governor Letcher, of Virginia, expressed the following sentiments in reference to President Davis, on retiring from the

"He is patriotic and he is honest. If you work inducement of exemption from service to stimulate in harmony with him, he will achieve the indepencepted; thousands are invested in it and then the hands, sustain him in whatever he undertakes for exemption act was repealed and the tanner hurried, the promotion of the cause, and as sure as you live

Few men, perhaps no man in the Confederacy, has had a better opportunity for forming an estimate of the true character of the President of the Confederate States than the gentleman whose opinion we have quoted, says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. Residing in the same city with him for nearly three years, brought into constant intercourse by the necessities of public business, and exposed at the same time to all that jarring which may occur from the friction of State and General Government, if the President possessed any serious disqualification for his responsible post, it must often have been apparent to so intelligent an observer of character as is Gov. Letcher. When after such opportunities for inspection he not only makes no complaint, but pronounces an s. Warren Bridge, 12 Peters, p. 518, uses this almost unqualified eulogy on the President, the

> FOUNDER IN HORSES -A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says-I send you a recipe for founder in horses, which I have never seen in years, and, so far as my experience goes, it is a of pulverized nlum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as 'far as ' possible and throw the slum down his throat, let go his toogue and hold up his head until he awallows. In six hours time (no matter how had the founder) he will be fit for moderate service.

DELIGHTS OF A MARRIED MAN'S LIFE -Chief Justice Pearson, in McRee vs. Wil R R. Bchold him all the while he is busied about his after the toils and fatigues of the day .. He knows face to welcome him-a warm snug room-a bright fire-a cleau hearth-the teathings laidthe sofa wheeled round on the rug-and, in a few minutes after his entrance, his wife aitting by his side, consoling him in his vexations, aiding him in his plans for the future or participating in his joys, and smiling upon him for the good news he may have brought home: his children climbing on the cushion at his feet, leaning over his kneed to

And this was in a case where there was an ex-press grant of a franchise to Benjamin Herron, Petersburg last week for Gen. Lee's army. The