

# CAROLINA WAIVER

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### Price of the Paper!

We find it absolutely necessary to ensure ourselves against loss in publishing the paper, to advance the rates of subscription. The price will, therefore, be, from the 7th instant, **THREE DOLLARS** for six months. For the present, subscriptions will not be received for a longer time.  
December 7, 1863.

### From the 4th North Carolina.

CAMP ON THE RAPIDAN, VA.,  
Dec. 5th, 1863.

A short campaign—rather coolish and blue like—Early birds—Another move—Snell a nice—Bullets and "quarter-master hunters"—Engagement with the Sharpshooters—A big bat in difficulty—A night march—In line of battle—Incidents—Yankee retreat without a fight—Our joyous return to camp, &c.

We have just been put through another campaign, the results of which, though not what they might have been, are yet more favorable than those which attended our retreat from the Hallelujah.

To give a detailed account of our recent operations would require more paper and time than I can appropriate to that purpose; but for the gratification of my numerous readers I will endeavor to give a few brief sketches and outlines, the remainder, which is of minor importance, can be supplied from imagination.

About 2 o'clock on last Friday morning, the 27th ult., we were quietly roused from our comfortable banks and marched briskly in an easterly direction some five miles, when we halted and proceeded to throw up temporary breastworks before the morning star appeared above the horizon. The ground was frozen hard, ice was spotted up in wet places, our noses blue, (at least they felt so, we couldn't see) our ears frost-bitten, hands and feet numb, but none of it was taken into consideration; a battle was expected at daylight and preparations must be made for it. I don't think I ever saw men work with such vim, and when day dawned the work was done, to be left half an hour afterwards just as we expected; well, all we could do was to hope that other poor rebels (devils) might be benefited by them some day. At sunrise we again took up our line of march eastward, and after many halts we found ourselves, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the vicinity of Lonest Grove (I believe they call it) on the turnpike leading from Orange C. H. to Fredericksburg—and in the vicinity of yankees also, I may add; none of your peaceable sort either, for no sooner were they apprised of our whereabouts than they began piling minnie balls into the trees around us and sending quarter-master hunters (shells) away over us "the way Ward's ducks went." Our first corps of sharpshooters were sent forward who were soon hotly engaged and called for reinforcements; the second corps was sent to their assistance, which, with the first, during the remainder of the day, held the enemy at bay and thus prevented a general engagement, though the fire was kept up with spirit between the skirmishers until dark put a stop to it. While this was going on in front, on our left Maj. Gen. Johnson was hard pressed and beat on all sides with blue bellies. Ordinarily the old gentleman (Johnson) has his head swamped in a huge black hat, and on this occasion eyes, thus enabling the yankees to get in his rear; be this as it may the general got his eyes open in time to fight his way out. During two hours battle raged furiously, the woods in which we fought look like they had been visited by a young tornado. The enemy found they had caught a tacter and were glad enough to let him go. I have never heard a correct account of his loss, but the blow he dealt the yankees was severe, many of their dead lay on the field unburied last Thursday morning. After the retreat of the enemy and Johnson's deliverance everything became perfectly quiet along the line. Night had set in, at intervals a picket gun would fire, but with that exception not a sound was heard save the monotonous rumbling of the ambulances over the uneven pike as they bore the wounded off the battle field to the hospitals in the rear. At midnight we (Ramses's brigade) stood in the road two hundred yards in rear of the battle line; the rebels had fled to parts unknown, I had no idea where they were gone, we could hear of none except the few around us and we had orders to keep very quiet—the enemy's scouts were prowling near, and at any moment a whole column of yankees might dash on us. Presently we began our march southwestward, parallel to the enemy's line and but a few hundred yards distant from it; I could hardly call it marching, it was more like creeping, so much caution was necessary to prevent the least possible noise. The stillness was really painful—it made us feel chilly. The men conversed in tones scarcely above a whisper or were ayed into the most profound silence; no rattling of tin cups or

canteens was heard; the brown oak leaves lay deep and dry through the woods, but we never set foot outside of the road, and when anything rustled among the bushes on our left eye was turned in that direction and every soldier instinctively grasped his rifle. A dim, ghost-like light was spread over the hills and fields, the effect of the dense clouds between us and the moon nearly full, and by this light we were enabled to pick our way with some degree of comfort and satisfaction. In this manner we traveled about one and a half miles, then falling in the turnpike we turned back towards Orange and on the west side of Mine Run formed line of battle at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. After the arms were stacked we lay down on the rocky hill side and slept soundly until after daylight, when we were awakened by squalls of rain falling in our face, situated by the firing of minnie two or three hundred yards in our front. Upon looking round we discovered the van guard of the enemy deployed on the hill side opposite, shooting into our skirmishers with considerable vengeance. The rain fell thicker and heavier and with it increased the firing between the skirmishers, who were now within two hundred yards of each other. We expected the enemy to advance with a rush, but they did not, still we did not know how soon they might, and to make ourselves more secure we fell back fifty yards further, to the foot of the hill on which we had bivouaced the preceding night, and screened by the thick underbrush in front, we proceeded to throw up earth works with all possible haste. By noon the rain ceased, the clouds broke, partially cleared away, leaving the air chill and frosty so that our frozen garments rattled like dry raw-hides. After dark our sharpshooters were relieved by fresh corps. Our boys who came in were well nigh frozen, ("gone up the spout" they said) and crouching round the pitiful fires related some amusing incidents. The pickets were so near each other that they could converse with all ease, and an incessant jawing was the consequence. "An' faith you reb," said an old yankee "wouldn't you like to have a cup of hot coffee this cold morning?"—with a peculiar Irish brogue. "Got plenty Confederate coffee," said reb in reply, "wouldn't you like to have a chew of tobacco?" "Dop't care if I do," said yankee. "Well, here are some of old Jeff's pills in advance"—and away would go a volley of balls that made the yankee dig his nails into the ground trying to lie close. Both parties were lying flat in an old field—rather an uncomfortable position during a pelting rain of five or six hours, but the slightest move was sure to draw a dozen bullets, hence, it was to the interest of each that he should keep perfectly still. On another point of the line a few sheep came straggling between the pickets; a yankee shot one and calling out to a rebel opposite said, "Don't you want to go halvers in some mutton?" "Yes, I wouldn't mind it." "Come over then," and each threw down his gun and walked up to the sheep, where they had a good, jolly time over their bowie-knives and mutton for an hour. Meantime the pickets on each side were peppering away at each other, careful, however, not to disturb the butchers who were working with might, chatting good humoredly and as much unconcerned as though there were neither abolitionists nor negroes in America; and when done they divided the meat fairly and honestly; each taking his half and bidding the other good-bye, with much good luck, returned to his respective "ho!" and spent the evening amusing themselves with their Enfields. (Two much hurried and mixed up to correct grammatical errors.) Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the aspect of affairs remained unchanged. The two armies lay in sight of each other, while the sharpshooters were incessantly firing between. Our troops were behind splendid breastworks and were very anxious for the enemy to advance. Our suspense was great, and situation not an enviable one by any means. A little shelling was going on on both sides but nothing serious occurred. On Tuesday night, Dec. 1st, the enemy began to retreat, unknown however to us until about 3 o'clock on the next morning, when our division, with Early's also, was marched, quick time, in pursuit. Ramses's brigade was in the van and picked up several hundred stragglers, broken down, &c., as we advanced towards Germania ford, where the yankees had barely crossed ere we arrived in sight on the south side. In their retreat they destroyed all the property belonging to citizens along the route. I counted the smoking ruins of five different farm houses, some of which had been costly buildings. For 12 miles we saw a rail, barn, or other outhouse, was left. All or nearly all the stock and poultry in the whole country had been killed to feed the starving horde; and, yet the prisoners said for lack of ration they retreated; about true I guess, since one of the prisoners offered a silver watch for a dozen of crackers, which unfortunately could not be raised among the rebels either. People at home can form no idea of the straits to which we are sometimes reduced.

When within sight of the river further pursuit was deemed inexpedient, and the whole column was turned homewards. So many glad fellows I never saw before. A bloodless victory! On Thursday morning last we arrived in the same old shanties we had left, and above the confusion to cheerily rattle the song.

"So, let the wide world wag as it will,  
I'll be gay and happy still,  
Gay and happy, gay and happy,  
I'll be gay and happy still."

NAT.

### Capitons of Acts and Resolutions

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its Second Adjourned Session, A. D. 1863.

1. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to consolidate the various acts heretofore passed to incorporate the town of Statesville in Iredell county."
2. An act to incorporate the the Pettigrew Monument Association.
3. An act to amend the charter of the North Carolina Christian Advocate Joint Stock Publishing Company.
4. An act concerning the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.
5. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Henry Banks of the State and the people."
6. An act to repeal third section of an act entitled "an act to divide the State into ten Congressional Districts."
7. An act concerning Rutherford Academy.
8. An act in relation to the compensation of the tax collector of Johnston county.
9. An act to amend section 85 chapter 34 of Revised Code.
10. An act to authorize A. J. McBride, Sheriff of Watango county, to collect arrears of taxes.
11. An act to explain and amend section 68, chapter 107 of Revised Code.
12. An act concerning the Insane Asylum.
13. An act in relation to larceny and robbery.
14. An act to increase the pay of witnesses and jurors.
15. An act concerning impressments.
16. An act in relation to the Governor's Message.
17. An act to incorporate the town of Hickory Tavern in the county of Catawba.
18. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Kerosene Company.
19. An act to increase the fees of the Special Magistrate of the town of Wilmington.
20. An act to incorporate the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.
21. An act to incorporate the Salem and High Point Planing Company.
22. An act to incorporate the Pender Monument Association.
23. An act to amend an act entitled "Revenue," ratified the 11th day of February 1863.
24. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.
25. An act in regard to the Mutual Insurance Company in Fayetteville.
26. An act concerning slave labor on public works.
27. An act to regulate the fees of the Clerks and Sheriff in the county of Guilford.
28. An act concerning Cherokee Lands.
29. An act in relation to de-position.
30. An act to amend an act approved 20th September 1861, entitled Militia.
31. An act to authorize courts of Oyer and Terminer.
32. An act to allow a fee to the Assistant Clerk in the Treasury for registration of State bonds.
33. An act explanatory of an act to admit proof of the handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases.
34. An act to incorporate the Miners' Mining and Smelting Company.
35. An act to provide for the pay of Judges, holding courts of Oyer and Terminer.
36. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the North Carolina Endowment Fund.
37. An act to repeal the 11th section of chapter 23 Revised Code.
38. An act in relation to the crime of arson.
39. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Express Company.
40. An act to amend the 9th section of chapter 101 Revised Code.
41. An act to regulate office hours in certain offices.
42. An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the State. [Appropriates one million, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars—\$1,650,000]
43. An act concerning the office of sheriff and Clerk of the County Court of Cherokee county.
44. An act authorizing the Governor to accept the services of Cherokee Indians to repel invasion or insurrection.
45. An act to amend an act entitled "Revenue." [Taxes Express Companies five per cent on gross receipts.]
46. An act to amend chapter 26 Revised Code entitled "Currency."
47. An act to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence.
48. An act to restore the Courts and for other purposes.

49. An act for the relief of the State and members of families of the army. [Appropriates \$1,000,000.]

50. An act further to define the duties of Treasurer of the Literary Fund and for other purposes.
51. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription.
52. An act to incorporate the Comstock Mining and Smelting Company.
53. An act in relation to salaries and fees.
54. An act to amend an act ratified on the 11th day of February 1863 entitled "Revenue." [Taxes Insurance Companies incorporated out of the State three per cent on their gross receipts.]
55. An act to enforce the criminal laws of the State. [Authorizes trials for crimes committed in counties where Superior Courts cannot be held by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, before the Superior Courts of adjacent counties.]
56. An act to provide against a possible deficiency in Treasury. [Authorizes an issue of State Bonds, a sale of State Treasury Notes, or both, to the amount of \$2,000,000.]
57. An act making an appropriation to purchase cotton to be applied to purchases in Europe. [Appropriates \$324,000.]
58. An act to incorporate Palmyra Lodge of A. Y. Masons No. 147, located in Averasboro', Harnett county.
59. An act concerning the Governor's salary.
60. An act authorizing four Justices of the counties of Carteret and Craven to appoint a Commissioner and for other purposes.

### RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution concerning the printing of the Treasurer's Report.
2. Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure an increase of the pay of soldiers.
3. Resolution in favor of John W. Hinson, Sheriff of Duplin County.
4. Resolution in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Eli Swanner of Beaufort county.
5. Resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly.
6. Resolution in relation to requested and confiscated lands in North Carolina.
7. Resolution in favor of sick and wounded soldiers.
8. Resolution in favor of Joseph Cobb, Sheriff of Edgecombe county.
9. Resolution in favor of Wm. Patterson, late, Sheriff of Alamance county.
10. Resolution in favor of Council Wooten.
11. Resolution requiring certain Sheriffs to refund money into the Public Treasury.
12. Resolution in favor of Levi Dawson.
13. Resolution in favor of Henry H. Sandlin of Onslow county.
14. Resolution in favor of Drury King, Clerks, and Doorkeepers.
15. Resolution in relation to impressments.
16. Resolution in favor of Charles Kelly.
17. Resolution relative to Wm. B. Wynn.
18. Resolutions instructing the Auditor of Public Accounts to inquire whether a better system of keeping the accounts of disbursing officers, and better checks on their accountability may not be introduced, and whether a better mode of cancelling the vouchers of the Public Treasury may not be adopted.
19. Resolution in favor of Elizabeth A. Gordon of Gates county.

We are requested to state that a small deaf mute boy, left the Institution in this City on Sunday last, and is supposed to be endeavoring to make his way to his home in Guilford county. He is about 12 years old, spare made, and wore a soldier's cap, an old pair of pantaloons, much worn and patched, and had a small bundle in his hand. He can hear a little and also endeavors to articulate. Any information of his whereabouts will be gladly received by the Principal of the Institution.—Progress 16th.

There was another explosion at the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse and Bowes, on yesterday afternoon. We learn that the incorporating house was again blown up. No lives lost. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of damage.—Progress 16th.

### SUBSTITUTES IN THE ARMY

In the Confederate Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill in regard to the prohibition of the employing of substitutes in the army. The bill was discussed at some length and finally passed. The following is a copy:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States; and that all laws heretofore passed permitting or allowing persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes for the same, or authorizing the acceptance, enlistment or enrollment of any such substitutes in the military service, be and the same are hereby repealed."

There are two constructions put upon the above bill. Some contend that it is only intended to mean that hereafter no person liable to military service shall be allowed to furnish a substitute, while others contend that, as it repeals all laws heretofore passed, permitting or allowing persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes, those who have done so will be required to enter the army, should the bill become a law. The following proceedings on the substitute question which took place in the House of Representatives Friday, may throw additional light on the subject.

The House took up the Senate bill putting a stop to substitution, and providing that no more substitutes shall hereafter, be received in the army. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina urged the immediate passage of the bill illustrating in the course of his remarks, the evils of substitution. He thought there could be no doubt as to the necessity of putting a stop to it. The only question was whether those persons who previously furnished substitutes should be made to go in the army. Many thought, and the President himself, there was no obligation on the part of the Government which could be regarded as preventing such a course, if it saw proper to do so, and he, perhaps acquiesced in this view.

Mr. Collier, of Virginia, thought that the effect of the bill just passed by the Senate would be to put in service all persons who have already substitutes in the army. He had talked with a number of senators on the subject, and they told him that such was the object of the bill—to include those who now have substitutes in the army.

Mr. Lyons was opposed to the bill passing in its present form. It was not well guarded in its language. If it should pass in its present form, its effect would be to repeal the whole of the conscript law, and turn loose our army. He thought it had better first be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote said he was satisfied that Congress had the constitutional right to cancel all obligations with persons who have put in substitutes, and compel them to go into the army. There was no contract on the part of the Government; it was but a privilege that the Government had generously granted them, with the implied understanding that if it should hereafter become necessary to avail itself of their services, it should, have the right to do so.—There was no contract except between the principal and substitute. The subject of substitution had given rise to nothing but discontent, and wished to see all laws on the subject swept into oblivion.

The bill was finally referred to the Military Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Pet. Express.