Mr Chaffin, a member of Capt. Kennerly's company, the Mechanic's Guard, now forming a part of Col. Shaw's regiment, at Roanoke Island, arrived here on a visit last Friday. He reports that the health of the Company is pretty good, though many have had measles. Only one man is bad sick, a Mr Stoner, who has typhoid fever. The Guard was in the expedition to Chickamacomico Beach. He says Col. Shaw's regiment was sent south of the enemy's encampment to cut off his retreat to fort Hatteras, but found it impossible to deep, and waded nearly a mile in the direction of as follows : the island; but as the water increased in depth as they approached the shore, they had to give it up. seeing all his men in the water, he too, plunged in, sword in hand, and all did their best to get a tion would have secured at least 800 prisoners.

Col. Wright, of the Georgia regiment, was more fortunate, and effected a landing north of the man must take care of himself. He was the first | the beach. Some of their cartridges, &c , got wet. says the Colonel's men brought in 59 prisoners. houses and stores, except the hospital. They followed the enemy to within six or seven | The only formidable resistance was from some Lury Watchman.

THE LATE NAVAL EXPLOIT

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 - The expedition under Commander Hollins consisted of the Manassa (the iron-clad marine battering ram) with one 64-pounder Dahlgren gun; the steamer Calhoun, (the flag-ship,) with one 24-pounder and two with one eight-inch 32-pounder, rifled; the steamer McRae, with a 64-pounder mounted on a pivot, four 8-inch columbiads, and a 24-pounder, rifled; the steamer Tuscarora, with one 8-inch columbiad, and a 32-pounder, rifled; and the cutter Pickens, with an 8-inch columbiad and four 24-pound carronades.

The blockaders had the Richmond, Vincennes. Preble, Water Witch, and the schooner Joseph H. Toone-in all 53 guns

On Friday night last, our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassa leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the Manassas ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and entting into her upwards of twenty feet. Appalling shricks were heard aboard the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters. and a perfect iron bail fell upon and around the Manassa, during which her machinery became deranged. The Tuscarora and the Watson came up with fire-barges, which had been cut loose and shooting one another. set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted till eight o'clock. Several shots from the Yankees were badly nimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended the fleet returned to the city with the prize schooner Joseph H. Toone, loaded with a pillow. He was shot in the thigh, and was much coal, and which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes, was captured.

The prizes captured were the Joseph H. Toone, and a launch belonging to the federal steamer Richmond. The vessel sink is supposed to be the Preble, but there is some uncertainty about it.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVEN-TION.

At the Commercial and Cotton Planter's Convention which met in Macon, Ga., on the 14th inst., about 500 delegates were present from nine

Mr A O Andrews, of Charleston, S. C., was elected permanent President of the Convention, and Messis. R H Maury of Va., W A Berry of N. C., G B Lamar of Ga., B Hubbard of Ala., G B Sammey of Miss., J B DeBow of La., Saml Tate of Tenn., and J T Myrick of Fla., were elected Vice Presidents.

The Convention adopted with great enthusiasm a resolution recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw our ports open to free trade with all nations who maintain peace with us.

A resolution was passed requesting Congress to alter and adjust the coins, weights, and measures

A series of resolutions were adopted upon the Sequestration Act, recommending that no payment of debts sequestered be required during the war; and that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due the North be allowed as a set-off; and that the courts be empowered in certain cases to modify the retractive effect of the bill; and that the property of Northern residents laboring under disabilities of coverture or infancy be exempted.

The President appointed a committee from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile to examine into the plan of a marine steam battering ram submitted by J. R. Butts of Georgia.

of the sons. Approving the plan of the marine for any migry to his hospital. iron mines of North Carolina. Declaring that their term. return cargoes of our produce should be furnished vessels bringing goods from foreign ports, but no meet in Montgomery on the first Monday in May, tion. 1862.

A GOOD SIGN .- The Augusta (Ga) cotton statelast year. This looks auspicious.

THE FIGHT AT CHICKAMACOMICO. THE EXPEDITION TO SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of Friday,

ing reports brought by passengers and letters by based on the idea that whenever parties shall make this morning's train from Pensacola, we had almost a contract and it shall become more difficult to despaired of obtaining anything approaching re- perform it, when the time comes for fulfilment liability. We fortunately, however, found Dr. arrives, than it was when the contract was made, Manly, who happened to be at the scene of action it is proper and expedient that the Legislature inon a peaceful mission, from whom we received a terpose and give a longer time to the obligor than land. That the men jumped into the water waist connected account. His account is substantially was agreed on between the parties, for the per-

On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, some twelve or fifteen hundred of our men, under com-Col. Shaw started from the steamer in a skiff, but mand of Brigadier General Anderson, crossed the bay in two small steamers and scows attached to them. The men were picked-generally from lick at the Yankees. Had it been possible for fourteen to seventeen in number-from the com-Col. Shaw and his regiment to land, the expedi- panies of the regiments from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi; no full company being taken, except, perhaps, the Clinch Rifles, from Georgia. The party disembarked from enemy's encampment. The Colonel of the Yan- a point opposite Pensacola, near Santa Rosa Island, kee regiment drew up his men in line of battle, as about five miles from Fort Pickens. The men if intending to fight, but told them that every had to wade, and some of them to swim, to reach

man to strike a trot, and his men were not slow to | Landed on the Island, they were divided into follow his example. Col. Wright found only 12 two squads, one proceeding directly across to the brave fellows willing to dispute his landing. They southern beach, beyond Billy Wilson's camp, and fought like heroes. One of them was killed, four the other marched down the northern beach, opwere taken prisoners, and the remainder of the posite each other. They killed the sentries as 12 escaped. Col. Wright found a horse on the they went, some six in number, spiked the guns. island, which he resolved to use to pursue the set fire to the cabins in which the Zouaves were flying enemy. He had neither saddle nor bridle, camped, and shot them as they ran out. All agree but getting a piece of rope, he put it in the horse's | that the Zouaves ran incontinently for Fort Pickmouth, and tieing it back of his ears, formed ens. They rarely looked back or stopped to fire what answered for a bridle. He then mounted at our boys, but shot as they ran. They had him, and was in a fair way to try his bottom; but | thrown up some sand-banks, but none of their big one of the 12 fighting Yankess, not then subdued, guns were mounted. Our men took over a goodly aimed a ball so well at him as to kill his horse. quantity of rat-tail files, with which they securely Nevertheless, the pursuit went on, and Mr Chaffin | spiked every gun except two. They burnt all the

miles of Fort Hatteras. Mr Chaffin confirms the U. S. regulars, sent out from Fort Pickens to rereported capture of valuable camp stores, but says | deem the ground which the cowardly Zouaves had the enemy had no cannon; and that it is not true abandoned. The regulars, however finding our that we took a thousand stand of arms .- Salis force larger than they had expected, seemed to have become panic stricken, and retreated until our men were in the act of returning from the island, in obedience to the signal from the Navv-Yard. They then advanced and fired deliberately at our men, huddled up in the boats and did them more damage than they had received during the fight on the island. It was at this time that Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm. Two or three 18-pounder Dahlgreen guns; the steamer Ivey, guns were also fired at them when crossing, from Fort Pickens, without effect.

Our men supplied themselves well with small arms that they took from the enemy .- They also killed one negro and captured another. Seventeen prisoners were seen that they brought back; how many, if any more, is not known. One accountsaid the notorious Colonel Billy Wilson, had made a straight run from his marque to the Fort. Another account from one of the captured prisoners stated that he had not slept at camp that night as usual, having remained at Fort Pickens. All statements from our men who participated agree that they killed between two or three hundred of the Yankees. Our loss in killed and missing is forty, and thirty-five wounded, five of whom died yesterday. Most of our losses in the skirmish are attributed to cross firing, when our men were shooting at the Zouaves from opposite sides, and to their not being able to distinguish the badge of their comrades in the darkness of the night, and

Lieut. Savre, when seen last, was on the beach in a wounded condition. His friends who had him in charge had carried him two or three miles. and were finally compelled to leave him to save themselves. He had requested them to do so previously, but they clung to him to the last moment, and then put a coat under his head for exhausted from bleeding. He fought gallantly as long as he could. It is supposed he was taken prisoner in this helpless condition by the Yankees. Capt. Nelms, of one of the Georgia companies was killed, whose death was greatly regretted. Notwithstanding the unfortunate accidents referred to occasioning the death of so many of our brave soldiers, the object of the expedition was completely accomplished, and the result was highly satisfactory and inspiriting to the officers jury cases. In these counties one of the effects or and men of our army. The only object contemplated was the breaking up of Billy Wilson's camp, and not the taking of Fort Pickens.

This was done completely. No artillery was taken over-only small arms, pick-axes, fire-balls, and files. A reserve force, composed of the remainder of the 5th Georgia Regiment, had started over to reinforce our men, when the signals were fired by General Bragg for the body on the island to return. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning: they had been entirely successful, and, being in danger of being surrounded by the fleet and the force at Fort Pickens, it was thought prudent for this plan of evasion:the troops to recross the Bay. Major Vodges, one of the "distinguished" Yankee prisoners taken, told our officers that Coloned Brown, the commander at Fort Pickens, was to open his batteries on them yesterday or last night; but, up to 9 o'clock. when the train left, no demonstration had been made. Our wounded were being well cared for of instituting the action of debt, covenant, assumpsit, by the ladies of Pensacola.

The Pensacola Observer contains the correspondence between Col. Brown, in command at Fort Pickens, and Gen. Bragg commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, relative to the hospital at the Navy-Yard. Col. Brown says he notices a large vellow flag on the building in the line of his batteries, and says it may be used as a protection for Confederate troops, and gives notice to Gen. Bragg to have all the women, right than by withholding the remedy, which is in efchildren, and sick removed.

Gen Bragg replies that the building now used as a hospital has always been used as such, and he Macon, Oct. 17 .- The Convention, on Wednes- will respect Col. Brown's hospital, even though such acts must, upon the same principle, be declared day evening, passed the following resolutions: To the Federal guns are directed to the destruction unconstitutional. sequestrate the property of such alien enemies as of the Confederate hospital. Gen. Bragg says he have sons in the Confederate army, for the benefit | will hold Col. Brown responsible before the world

battering ram, invented by J. R. Butts, and recom- PENSACOLA, Oct. 15 .- A flag of truce was mending it to the Confederate States, and that a sent from Fort Pickens, to inform Gen. Bragg subscription be opened in the Convention to put that the prisoners would be sent to New York on it in operation. Declaring the importance of Sunday. Gen. Bragg sent the Paymaster over, opening railway communication with the coal and who paid the men in full for the remainder of

THE BERMUDA'S CARGO.-The following is accumulation of produce or stocks should be allow. given as the principal part of the cargo which ed in our sea-ports. Requiring the Post Office this vessel recently brought from England to Sa-Department to establish postal relations with vanuah: 6,000 Enfield rifles, 20 rifled cannons, sed us Veto." European Governments as soon as possible. The 84-pounders, 60,000 blankets, 50,000 pairs of Convention, after adopting some other unimportant | shoes, 20,000 soldiers jackets, 1,000,000 rifle carresolutions, adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock, to tridges, and a large quantity of unfixed ammuni-

This adventure was got up by enterprising merclants in Savannah and Charleston, who sent agents to Europe to make the needful arment shows that 1200 bales of cotton were taken rangements for its success, and we are gratified to by the factories in the neighborhood of Augusta learn that the enterprise has proved very profitfor home use, where there was not a bale taken able to them as well as beneficial to the public service.

THE STAY LAW.

[The Fayetteville Observer says the following article was written by a gentleman who is both a Lawyer and

Amid the confusion and uncertainty of conflict- THE STAY LAW .- Every law of this kind is formance of his undertaking. The Legislature must necessarily be the judge whether, from scarcity of money or other cause, performance is more difficult, at the maturity of the contract, than it was supposed to be when the contract was made. No Legislature has ever attempted to shorten the time of performance where owing to abundance of money or other cause, it is easier to perform, at the maturity of the contract than the parties supposed when the contract was made, though no reason is perceived why the rule should not work both ways. If this power exists in the Legislature, and ought to be exercised, there is no limit to its exercise, excepting the legislative will. If it may postpone payment for a year, it may postpone for five, ten, or fifty years. It is contended by some, that so many evils grow out of what is called the credit system, that Society would be benefitted by a total abolition of credit, by allowing a creditor no remedy against a defaulting debtor. It is difficult to conceive how any rational mind can arrive at this conclusion, since every one must know, that from the very nature of man, civilized or savage, there will exist some degree of confidence between man and man, and that he who promises should be made to perform. Stay laws were generally enacted during the Rev-

> olutionary war. Our ancestors therefore had the benefit of experience as to their effect. The result of that experience was the clause in the Constitution of the U. S .- which is retained in the Confedate Constitution-prohibiting any State from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." This prohibition applies as well to a state of war as to a state of peace. Notwithstanding this prohibition, growing out of the bitter experience of the revolutionary stay laws, in the very next war, only some twenty-five years after the adoption of this salutary provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the year 1812, passed an act providing that any Court, rendering judgment against a debtor for a debt or damages between the 31st of December in that year and 1st of February 1814, shall stay the same until the first term or session of the Court after the latter period, upon the defendant's giving two freeholders as securities. This act, in the case of Jones vs Crittenden, 1 Car. L. R: p 385, was declared unconstitutional. It is refreshing to read the opinion of Chief Justice Taylor in this case. It exhibits the purity and elevated conscientiousness of the man, the elegance, perspicuity and force of juridical style, and profound statesmanship. The act was declared unconstitutional. In this decision there has been universal acquiescence; but in the session of 1860-61, before war commenced, an attempt was made to pass another stay law; and at the extra session one was passed, which at the June Term of the Supreme court was declared unconstitutional. At the second extra session, commencing in August last, a joint select committee was appointed, who seem to have exercised their wits how to enact a law intended effectually to hinder creditors and impair contracts, in such shape that the Supreme Court, in which there is still respect for the Constitution, should not be able to declare it void. Their study seemed to be, not how to pass a constitutional law on the subject, but how to evade the Supreme Court

It is conceded that the Legislature may constitutionally alter and reform the judicial systemand the rules of pleading in order to improve and facilitate the administration of justice-a power which has been often exercised in abolishing jury trials in many of the County Courts of this State. This has been done generally in Counties where there was little litigation, and the Superior Courts were supposed to be sufficient to try all the incidents of abolishing the County Courts was to delay creditors, but such was was not the object or design. This committee resolved to pass a stay law under the specious title of "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein"-- and so to frame it that the Supreme Court could not judicially see that it was a stay law under the guise of an act to improve the administration of justice-and here let me quote a few passages from the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Taylor, in the case to which I have referred, bearing directly on

-and at the same time, in spirit and effect, to vio-

late the Constitution by giving longer time to

debtors without any security to creditors, thereby

than did the act of 1812.

impairing the contract in a much greater degree

An argument arged and much relied on by the defendant's counsel is, that the law in question bears only on the remedy, and is therefore within the sphere of legislative authority. But it in so doing it violates the constitution, is it not less invalid, that if it directly touched and annulled the right. Every one will agree, that a law, which should deny to all creditors the right tional liberty-while our adversaries, under the or a bill of Chancery, would invade the Constitution: but a law which should limit the recovery of all debts to so short a period after its passage, that it would be impossible, according to the course of the Courts, to btain a judgment, would also be null and void. Though such laws, ostensibly, bear only on the remedy yet they do, in reality, annihilate the right. The law before us, it is conceded, does not go to the extent of either instance, yet it certainly diminishes the importance and value of the right. It is difficult to con- pretext that a great military necessity compels us ceive how a law could otherwise impair an existing

"The undoubted right of the Legislature to alter and reform the judicial system, may, it is said, produce delay in the execution of a contract, equal to that which the General Assembly may at its pleasure, inter-

We cannot acquiesce in the final conclusion drawn from these premises, which, without hesitation, we acknowledge to be correct."

surrrendered, and the excuse of which is not forbidden

by the Constitution of the United States." ministration of justice, its advancement and improvement. If delay grow out of them; if anything that bears the resemblance of the violation of a contract follow in their train, it is merely the unintended incident and conse-

Now our act does not, like the act of 1812, ex- ing to law.

war, contains the same identical prohibition.

ceded that in spirit and design it violated the and continued in the Constitution of the Confed-Constitution; but they insisted, that if such a law erate States, the provision prohibiting the Legislawere not enacted, soldiers could not be found to ture from altering the bargains made between man That provision of the act abolishing one term of leave their homes and fight the battles of their and man. The Constitution makes contracts to the Superior Courts we presume is constitutional country, if the Shylocks left behind might seize pay money as unalterable as the contract by as the Legislature had a right to do this, but the and sell their property and leave their wives and which man and wife take each other for better or special act authorizing Judges to appoint special children without house or home-and when these for worse. When a man promises to pay money orators, on this or any other subject, touched this at a future day, he makes the promise subject to for our Judges to appoint special terms of the theme, a truly brave soldier, if he had been pre- all intervening contingencies. sent, would have been disgusted at the windy laudation bestowed upon poor soldiers. Every brave cussing this question now, the General Assembly man in the field knows well that his countrymen, having adjourned, and the winter term of the left at home, are too manly to allow his property Supreme Court being abolished, what earthly to be sacrificed under the Sheriff's hammer, while remedy is there? It is feared none of the circuit circuits are yet over, these special terms can be he is facing our common enemy. The argument judges will have independence to disregard the appointed for those counties in which the Fall rests on the assumption that our army is made act on account of its palpable unconstitutionality up of men unable to pay their debts-whereas on | -and if they feel at liberty to act on it in referthe contrary very many of them are dependent on | ence to mere expediency, they may deem it best the collection of debts due them, to support their | to throw the responsibility on the Supreme Court. families and pay their own debts. Under color The best way to get rid of this ruinous law, is for of protecting the soldier, who neither needs nor the people in every county in the State to memoasks for any such protection, that innumerable rialize the Convention to repeal it. Every pruclass of debtors, who never pay until they are co- dent man in the State knows that no ill-blood erced, will alone be gratified,-I will not say ben- ought to be got up between the Convention and efitted,-for I think it will generally be ruinous the General Assembly. The people ought thereto them. They will have to pay their taxes. The fore, in every county, to petition the Convention stay law committee, having their eyes steadily fix- to repeal it. Such petitions need not go into the ed on the magnificent idea of inventing a mode of the reasoning. They should be short. The folriolating the Constitution, not to be reached by lowing would answer: the Supreme Court, actually reported their bill so as to hinder the Sheriff from collecting taxes. This was afterwards amended by the insertion of the act, so that now, property may be sold to pay taxes to the State or county and also the direct tax to the Confederate Government. At these sales it will be reputable for Shylock or anybody can repeal this act, without incurring the ire of else to bid and buy-and with the stay law in the General Assembly. force, men, not remarkable for punctuality, can borrow no money, no matter what property they

The 6th section of the act provides that "in all cases in which judgments have been heretofore taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for col- Every soldier on our side fights with the alacrity lection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such execution, without making sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a venditioni exponas, or firi facias, at less than \$172,000 worth of clothing arrived for months from the teste of such venditioni exponas, and we learn from the same source, that probably or firi facias, and that all alias executions upon \$2,000,000 worth are coming on. And, after the judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable army is abundantly clad, then abundance of food n like manner. will be forwarded.

This section plainly impairs the validity of a contract, and no court can hesitate to declare it unconstitutional. But even if it were constitutionmonths after the return of such executions. Heretofore a levy on chattel property meant a seizure pendence. by the sheriff. By this act I suppose the sheriff fix the day of sale. I suppose the construction will be that he is to endorse a levy on a horse or other chattel, as he heretofore levied on land, leaving the property in possession of the defendment, the sheriff may sell-and if the property disappear, any time after the ven. expo. reaches to sell without delay, instead of forbearing to apply to alias executions issued by Justices of the | Lancaster Ledger. Peace on existing Judgments-and as to all judgments on which no execution had issued at the passage of the act, they are left out of its operation, and the plaintiff may issue his execution and collect his money as heretofore. The act makes no provision to hinder a sale under a deed of trust or mortgage.

Under the operations of this act, the Judges of the Superior Courts perform but half the services heretofore required of them, while they receive the same salary as heretofore. In all the counties where the County Courts heretofore had a jury for the trial of civil suits, the whole business of six Courts is thrown upon one term of the Superior Court. It is obvious that no suit commmenced after the passage of this act could ordinarily be tried short of seven years after its commencement. The strenuous advocates of this bill insisted that the popular idea which must guide all our actions, even though it should bring us in conflict | Fund is to be transacted. with the constitution, is the defence of the country against our wicked and infatuated enemies: that a stay law was indispensible to our defenceand was consequently a military necessity. This is a most delusive and dangerous argument. Hitherto it has been the pride and boast of the south, that we were conducting this war with strict adherence to the great radical principles of constitutyrant's plea, military necessity, have suppressed he writ of habeas corpus, muzzled the press, and in ways without number disregarded the great fundamental principles of free government so sacredly observed by the British Government.

Let every man who would preserve order and good government indignantly frown on this monstrous violation of the constitution under Lincoln's to disregard the constitution. No such necessity exists. Even a stay law such as that of 1812, would derange the general business of society. The assertion of the principle in any shape, that weakens, instead of strengthening the country for military defence. But our law is the most abominable intervention to make an effectual stay law, "All such laws, the Legislature has an unquestiona- which ever entered the head of sane men. It ble right to enact, a right which the people have never makes a large stride in the direction of abolishing the judicial branch of the government, and conse-"But it must be considered, that the primary and es. quently annihilating civil government; for of sential object of all such laws, is the promotion of the ad- what use are laws, without courts and judges to I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the interpret and administer them? Two distin- Piano to \$30, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 guished Senators, each holding a lucrative posi- for the half Session of 20 weeks. tion in the military department of the government. quence of the exercise of a lawful authority. It is different seriously proposed the total abolition of the Su- Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos. with the law betore us; its very design, as expressed in the preme Court-the one suggesting, and the other title, is to do that against which the constitution has expres- actually introducing a bill for that purpose. It is, in substance, a plan to inaugurate anarchy, accord-

press its design by its title, but purposely and Do the great masses of the people suppose this disengeniously expresses a design, not in the con- is a measure calculated or intended to relieve the templation of a member who voted for it. Every soldiers? I have not met with one of them so body knew and admitted it was a stay law, with a stupid as to entertain this belief. They all know fraudulent title to prevent the Supreme Court it may help the unscrupulous speculator who owes from judicially seeing its true design-and yet to laborers and others immense sums of money. every member is bound by his oath to observe the If he can postpone or defeat the payment of his Constitution, equally with the Judges of the Su- debts, it will be convenient to him. But every preme Court. The Constitution of the Confeder- poor man knows that his credit is invaluable to | Sale by Oct 1, 1861

crate States, adopted in anticipation of immediate | him. He knows that this law destroys his credit. He can't fail to see the wisdom of those who in-Some, if not all, the advocates of the bill, con- serted in the Constitution of the United States, judgment we confide, we are satisfied that it con-

But it may be asked, what is the use of dis-

"The undersigned, citizens of - county, respectfully petition the Convention to meet in Raleigh in November next, to repeal the Act of the last General Assembly, entitled 'An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein,' generally known as the Stay Law."

If such memorials be sent up, that wise body

JURIS AMICUS

THE PEOPLE'S WAR.

Governments usually make the wars, and the people who fight have really no animosity for those against whom they are contending. But in this war, every Southern man is animated with feelings of hatred and revenge. It is the People's War. of one avenging a personal insult and injury. Not only all the blood, but all the wealth of the South, is freely offered in such a holy cause. We learn from the passport office, that on Saturday no the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that the army-voluntary contributions from the men term of the succeeding Court which is held 12 and women at their homes in the various States;

If the Yankees could only witness the magnificent spectacle presented by a united people, they would despair. There is not a man, woman or al, it will not give the relief intended. It was in- child in the South, that would not prefer death to tended to give the defendant, in executions which subjugation. We learn, also, that the people are had issued at the time the act passed, 12 more unanimous for Davis and Stephens, and will freely offer themselves and their all in the war of inde-

But the patriotism and liberality of the people is not to take the property levied on in his posses- will do more. They will break up the monopolision. He can't take a bond with security for the | zing extortioners, and make clothing and food a | pieces of not less than six pounds, nor more than ten forthcoming of the property, because he can't, drug in the market. Many a speculator will be a with the fi. fa. now in his hands, under this law | bankrupt in less than ninety days .- Rich. Whig.

COURT OF MAGISTRATES AND FREEHOLDERS. -A Court of Magistrates and Freeholders was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the store-house ant. On the return of this levy an order of sale on the premises of Maj. Nelson Bell, in this Disissues, returnable 12 months after its teste. At | trict, for the trial of Prusilla, a slave, the property any time during the 12 months, after advertise- of James L. Reed, Esq., charged with administering poison to her master, and with committing divers other misdemeaners. The poisoning was the sheriff's hands, the sheriff will be liable on his proved, but there seemed to be doubt as to the official bond. Self protection will compel sheriffs criminal intent. The verdict of the jury was, that the prisoner be sent back to jail, to remain act for 12 months, in the mean time being in effect | five weeks, and to receive five hundred lashessurety for the decendant. The same observations one hundred per week during her confinement .-

> A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A FREE NEGRO. -The Murderer Hung .- We learn by a private letter from Wilkesboro that on the 1st instant a number of men in Wilkes county attempted to press a free negro by the name of Fletcher into the army as a servant The negro fled, was pursued and caught. He then drew a pistol and shot his capturer, a Mr. Carrender, through, killing him instantly. He was then carried to Wilkesboro and lodged in jail. On the following Thursday, the 3rd, an excited crowd gathered at the jail, and took the negro out and hung him until he Clark, dated Raleigh, September 13th and October 3d, was dead .- Raleigh Register.

THE MAGISTRATES of Mecklenrg county are requested to meet at the Court House Charlotte on Tuesday of County Court, being the 29th day of October. A full attendance is necessary, as important business in regard to the Soldiers' Relief WM. MAXWELL, Oct 8, 1861 Chairman.

PROCLAMATION. In pursuance and by virtue of a resolution

of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry deceased, we will expose to public sale on the 24th asy Clark, Governor ex-efficio of said State, do here- of October, 1861, the following articles of property beby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly head Horses, 2 Mule Colts, a fine lot of cattle and sheep, due, within thirty days from the date hereof; and I do and a number of hogs. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the when and where the terms will be made known. pains, penalties and forfeiture which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force. HENRY T. CLARK.

Governor, ex-officio. Executive Department. Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1861.

FACTORY FOR SALE. The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and

ed on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the buildings intends to continue using it for that purpose. He results from the present law, and it is urged that all pose between contracting parties and after their The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 9 contracts, deranges society, and consequently cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the E. B. STOWE. Stowesville, N. C.

A Card.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business. In consideration of the existing pressure of the times

I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Address orders through the post-office.

CHARLES O. PAPE. Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piane. Oct 8, 1861.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at PALMER'S Sept 24, 1861 Variety Store.

BROGANS, BROGANS! 2,000 pairs Negro Brogans, just received, and for

JAS. HARTY.

After a careful examination of the Stay Law, and after consultation with others in who tains no provision preventing our Judges from ap. terms is not repealed. Would it not be well then Superior Court for every county, to be held in the spring at the same time the regular terms would be held were it not for the provision of the Stav Law? If this is done it will, we doubt not, meet the wishes of the people. And as none of the Courts have already been held .- Greensboro Pat

It is reported that Wise's Legion is ordered to N. Carolina. We believe that the report is found. ed upon fact. At any rate if not already ordered we know that it has been in contemplation to order it here. Gen. Wise's health is not any bet. ter. He is in Richmond almost despaired of _

B. R. SMITH & CO.,

BOOTS SHOES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Leather, Calf-Skius and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 26, 1861. BOOT AND SHOE

EMPORIUM Charlotte, N. C.

the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861.

SALT BEEF

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, Sept 20, 186

led Proposals will be received at this office, for the elivery of SALT BEEF, according to the follow-The Beef must be from well-fatted Cattle, slaughtered

after the 20th of October, and weighing not less than The legs and leg-rounds of the hind-quarters, and the shins, and at least six pounds of the neck end of

each fore-quarter must be excluded from each barrel, and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in The Beef must be salted at the rate of one bushel of

pure Turk's Island Salt, or 11 bushels of Liverpool Salt, and 2 ounces of pulverized Salt-petre to every 200 pounds, exclusive of a pickle to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear. This Department will furnish salt to contractors at cost and charges, if de-The Beef must be put in barrels; the barrels must

be tight and well coopered; the nett weight of Beef and the contractor's name marked on each barrel. The Beef will be inspected by inspecting officers, to be appointed by this Department, at the point of delivery. Two securities will be required in sums equal to the amount of the contract. JOHN DEVEREUX.

Vinegar, Candles and Soap. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,)

RALEIGH, Sept. 21, 1861. The undersigned is desirous of purchasing a large lot of these articles for the use of the Troops. Application may be made to him, or to any one of the Agents engaged in purchasing for the State. JOHN DEVEREUX. Com. of Sub.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT,]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 7, 1861.

Notice is hereby given, that all goods affected by the Proclamations issued by his Excellency Gov. H. T. 1861, which were bona fide purchased and paid for, or shipped prior to the 16th October inst., are exempted from all restrictions under said Proclamations, and all Agents will hereafter be governed by this order as to stoppage of the same in transitu.

JOHN DEVEREUX. Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster N. C. Army. October 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

By order of the Adjutant General

Having taken letters testamentary from the County Court of Union county, on the estate of Philip Condor longing to said estate, viz: a Negro Girl and Child, 100 bushels Corn, 40 bus. Oats, 125 dozen sheave Oats, 4 J. CONDER,

WM. CONDER, J

DUES WANTED.

The Book Accounts of J. A. FOX, and also those of . M. HOWIE, contracted in the Foundry business, are in my hands for settlement and collection. No one else has authority in the latter case. Those interested will act wisely to heed this notice before the 10th of A. C. WILLIAMSON,

Sept 17, 1861

W., C. & R. RAILROAD CO. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of

the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte of fourth Wednesday in October next, the same being the 23d day of the month. County Agents unable to altend should not fail to have the County Stock represented by proxy to insure a quorum. This is the more necessary as very many of our Stockholders have entered the army and will be necessarily absent. Sept 24, 1861 5t H. W. GUION, Pres'L.

State of North Carolina-Gaston county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Aug. Term, 1861 David Friday and Marion Friday vs. John C Smith and wife Elizabeth, Jacob Link and wife Margaret, Jacob Sammey and wife Mary.

Devisavet vel non. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Sammey and wife Mary, two of the Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for six weeks successively, commanding the said Jacob Sammey and wife Mary to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Gaston, at the Court-House in Dallas, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to make themselves party defendants, or judgment pro confesso

will be entered against them. Witness, W. D Glenn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Dallas, the 3d Monday in August, 1861. W. D. GLENN, Olork. 84-6t [pr adv \$6]