

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$5 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1863.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
\$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

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, between 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 enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

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

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

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

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

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

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and classes of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia of the State, called for by this act, are extended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

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

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

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Sec. 13. 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 insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, on horse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be called any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry, as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.
The County Court of Mecklenburg County gives notice that every person who sells to or buys from slave, Produce or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be fined.

Oct 5, 1863 1m
F. M. ROSS, Chairman
of the County Court.

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

By virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress "to authorize the establishment of express mails," approved May 1, 1863, I have this day entered into an agreement by which two mails a week will be carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that on all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks, and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents for every letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed and the postage paid, at any post office in the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be plainly marked *via* either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi should be plainly marked *via* either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said offices, and from none other, without further notice.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1863.

Special Order,
No. 213.

[EXTRACT.]

III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their own horses, and are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence, mustered for one year. Companies to elect their own officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to exceed one hundred rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War,
J. W. WITHERS,
Ass't Adj't General.

Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE N. C.; Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defence of their homes, their families and the State that they love.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen.

The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly to either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of
Col. PETER M. ALLETT,
Commandant of Camps of Recruits for N. C.
HON. L. COLX, Capt. & A. A. G.
October 12, 1863 1m

Exchange Notice, No. 7.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This section is not intended to include any officers or men captured during the siege of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 5, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other place before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captured at Fort Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockerell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 5th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.

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

Aug. 24, 1863. L. S. WILLIAMS.

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

ARRIVES.

From Char. & S. C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 5 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 7 00 " and 5 " "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS.

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

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office OX: Horn previous to their departure.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 7, 1863. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.

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, we hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

T. D. GILLESPIE,
Agent.
Sept 28, 1863

NOTICE.
As several deceptions have been committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. I have no objections to prudent persons fishing on my premises.

Oct 5, 1863 4t-1d
A. A. KENNEDY.

The Western Democrat,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance—6 months \$3.
Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

YANKEE LIBERTY.—We learn from Northern papers that eleven of the most prominent citizens of Memphis, Tenn., were arrested by the Yankee authorities for being out too late at night! This is the kind of liberty procured by submitting to yankee masters. Southern white men put in the Guard House for being out after 9 o'clock!

The yankee people have recently been exercised at what they say was a plot, formed in Canada, to release 2,000 Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, near Lake Erie, and to burn the cities of Buffalo and Ogdensburg, New York. It appears that the Captain General of Canada notified the British Minister at Washington, Lord Lyons, of the scheme, and he communicated the information to the Lincoln authorities. The English and Yankees are getting very obliging to each other! It does seem that England has been frightened by the threats of the Lincoln Government.

GENEROUS AND UNSELFISH PATRIOTISM.—We learn that the same citizen of Richmond who has already, at different times, handed to the Secretary of the Treasury two thousand dollars in gold, with the condition that his name should not be known, has just delivered to the Secretary another thousand in gold, upon the same condition. We honor the motives and generous bearing of our townsman. He deserves the appreciation and gratitude of his countrymen for the noble example which he has set.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

TYPE OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE NORTH.—The Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, held its last session at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18th.

After the usual routine of examination of character, slavery, two reports on the state of the country and slavers, were presented. Portions of the majority and minority reports were accepted. They passed a resolution from the minority report in favor of arming the negroes. Only seven members made a conservative record.

Gov. Yates and Gen. McClelland were introduced to the Conference and received with rounds of applause. The Governor then administered the oath of allegiance to all the members. He made a speech of two hours long abounding in the most irreverent expressions and profanity, which was cheered lustily. A stranger would have supposed himself in an abolition war meeting.

Rev. Mr. Jewett, one of the oldest members of the Conference, has been thrown aside because he could not adopt the politics of Abraham Lincoln. He, it is said, has done more for the Church than any man in the Conference.

Rev. E. D. Howard, a man of talent, and exceedingly popular, has also been forced to leave the Conference, because he is a "national" man.

Rev. W. C. Blundell was tried and expelled for being a "copperhead," that is a national Democrat.

The action of the Conference was equivalent to a declaration that Garrisonism would be the rule of interpretation for the Gospel of Jesus. The precepts of Christ, His mission, suffering and death upon the cross, and the infinite grandeur of the objects they accomplished, were subordinated by the Conference to the malevolent fanaticism of the infidel.

These clergymen were retired because they refused to become parties to a profanation so hideous and infernal.

[Oh, Christianity, what crimes are committed in thy name.]

RESTORING THE UNION.—The brutal Federal soldiery, and their more brutal officers, have a way of "restoring the Union." Here is a sample of their deeds in Mississippi, committed during their late raid in the vicinity of Holly Springs:

On their retreat passing through Wyatt, they burned every house in the place, and would not permit any of the sufferers to save anything—not even wearing apparel. In the section through which they retreated they burned residences and barns, and shot down stock of all kinds.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife is one of the best institutions a man can have about the house, and a man that has none has but little to live for. It is not every one, however, who gets a wife that gets a good one, for unless a girl can cook, wash and make her own clothes, she is not exactly the kind for an industrious, working man to tie to. But a fellow up in Virginia has just got a "brick." The Rockingham Register says:

"One of our fair country-women, the daughter of a rich and independent farmer of Rockingham, was married the other day to a gentleman who may congratulate himself upon securing a prize worth having. She was what we would call an 'independent girl,' sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful straw hat, down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material which her wedding dress and travelling cloak were made: so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are. If this noble girl were not wedded we should be tempted to publish her name in this connection, so that our bachelor readers might see who of our girls are most to be desired. If she was yet single, and we were to publish her name, her husband would be at once thronged with gallant gentlemen seeking the hand of a woman of such priceless value."

"STRIKES" IN THE NORTH.
It appears that the Northern people are suffering from the effects of high prices as well as those of the South. In New York and other cities the high prices of all the necessities of life have occasioned a very wide-spread dissatisfaction among the laboring classes, and the consequence is that "strikes" for higher wages are being made daily.

This movement for increased compensation has extended to almost every class of operatives, clerks and laborers, and daily meetings are held on the subject. The New York Herald says:

"The strikers seem to be desperately in earnest, though they conduct themselves generally in a quiet, inoffensive manner, confining themselves to calm discussions upon the 'hard times' and the exorbitant prices of every article of food and clothing. When it is considered that nearly everything which comes into use in every day life, and which can scarcely be dispensed with, has doubled, and in some instances quadrupled, in price, it is not to be wondered at that these strikes have assumed the formidable character which they now present, and that the whole of society is in a state of agitation in consequence of the determination of the poor, dependent classes to wring from their employers a rate of compensation commensurate with the enormous increase of the necessities of life.

The argument of the poor men is very difficult to overthrow when they tell you that coal is eleven dollars per ton, boots and shoes double the cost they were a year ago, and that coal is sold in value in almost an equal degree.

The "strikes" is confined to no particular branch, but embraces railroad men, machinists, sewing girls, hatter's manufacturers, saw makers, lithographic printers, policemen, window shade painters, sash and blind makers, glass cutters, gold beaters, sewing machine employees, painters, cigar makers, carriage drivers and drug clerks.

PRINCIPALS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, urges that the principals of substitutes should be conscripted and put into the army on the ground that the country needs their services, and that the Government has the right to annul private contracts made with individuals, if subsequent events demonstrate that the public good calls for it. He enforces this view of the case by showing that the Government has the right to make all private rights yield to the public good; as exemplified in the impressment of private property, either for the support of the army, or for the supply of any urgent public necessity. That the only thing about it is, that the Government would have to make just compensation for the injury done, just as it does when it appropriates private property to public use.

Gov. Brown's views on this subject are strongly presented; and if we are not mistaken he has cracked this hard nut at last, and that we shall soon find Congress at work on a bill to provide for the conscription of the principals of substitutes.

After recommending the passage of a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from Georgia, to vote for and urge the repeal of the conscript act authorizing the employment of substitutes, Gov. Brown argues the question of the power of Congress to make the change. He says:

"But it may be denied that the government can now so change the law, as to make those who have furnished substitutes liable to service, as it is bound by its contract to exempt them, and they have acquired vested rights under the contract, which it is not in the power of the government to divest. Let us examine this for a moment. I purchase a lot of land from the State of Georgia, and pay her one thousand dollars for it, and she conveys it to me by grant under her great seal. The contract is as solemn and binding as the government can make it. My fee simple is vested and complete. But while I have the grant in my pocket and the State has my money in her treasury, it is discovered that public necessity requires the State to repossess herself of the land; I refuse to sell to her; she may pay me just compensation and take the land without my consent; she violates no fundamental principle, as all our private rights must yield to the public good, and if we are injured, we can only require just compensation for the injury."

Again, suppose I have labored hard and made upon my land a surplus of provisions, which are my own right and property, and I refuse to sell them to the government when the army is in need of them; it may take them without my consent and pay me just compensation, and I have been deprived of none of my constitutional rights.

The right of a person who has employed a substitute to be exempt from military service can certainly stand upon no higher ground. The government has extended to such persons the privilege of exemption upon the employment of a proper substitute; but if the public safety requires it, the government certainly has as much right to revoke this privilege as it has to take from me my land, or my provisions, or other property, for public use; and all the person who employed the substitute could demand, would be just compensation for the injury. The measure of damages might be the amount paid by the principal for his substitute, less a just *pro rata* for the time the substitute has served; and upon the payment of the damage or the just compensation for it, the government would have the right to retain the substitute, as well as the principal, in service, as the substitute and the principal has been compensated for the damage done him by ordering him into service. It would be competent, however, in estimating the damages in such case, to take into the account the interest the principal has in the success of our cause and the establishment of our independence necessary to the perpetuity of his liberties and the security of his rights. It would also be competent to enquire whether he has indeed suffered any pecuniary loss. If he has paid three thousand dollars for a substitute, and has been kept out of the army for that sum for one year, and during that time he has made ten thousand dollars more, by speculation or otherwise, than he would have made had he been in the army at eleven dollars per month, the actual amount of compensation due from the government to him might be very small, indeed, if anything.

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LINCOLN RULE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Matters in Knoxville.—Trade Regulated.—In the Knoxville Daily Bulletin we find, under the glaring caption, "United States Trade Regulation," an exposition of the proposed plans of the "Board of Trade for the Department of East Tennessee."

By section first a "Local Agent" is appointed, whose headquarters are at the "Custom House," on Gay street. Knoxville is declared to be the only "port" to be furnished with goods, wares and merchandise in the Department of East Tennessee. Samuel Rogers is made the Local Agent, who will grant all permits for bringing in goods. All goods brought in without his sanction are forfeited. By the next section, a fee of three dollars is exacted for each permit to import, and the tradesman must take the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you are in all respects loyal and true to the Government of the United States; that you will faithfully conform to the Proclamation and Orders of the President of the United States, and of the Military Governors and Generals exercising authority under him, and that you will at all times, by your conduct and conversation, and by every other means you can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, so help you God."

This is a jolly oath. At Greenville this oath is amended to the effect that, such tradesman shall not sell to secessionists, nor associate with them, nor wed a woman of secession proclivities. If the Yankees should overrun the whole South, the people will have been so thoroughly sworn and so many purposes, that we fear the obligations of an oath will lose their binding force. The above is not more absurd in its terms than that administered at Athens, Tenn, which imposed the obligation to obey the United States in preference to any State, county or corporation.

At Knoxville, merchants can only engage in the retail business. The wholesale trade is Brownlow's and his appointees. Brownlow must approve the sale of every bill of goods exceeding \$5 to value, and for each approval he receives 20 cents. Cotton shippers must pay four cents per pound export duty and \$2 per hoghead on tobacco, "before either can escape the vigilance of the treasury officers." Manufactured tobacco pays five per cent export duty. Disloyal men cannot trade, "nor Union men who do not approve Lincoln's war policy."

YANKEE CRUELTY.
We call the attention of the Confederate and State authorities, says the Richmond Sentinel, to the facts so touchingly set forth in the following letter. They are confirmed by another letter from Washington, Rappahannock, which debies the plea set up by the Yankees in justification of their conduct. Surely our enemies must have lost every attribute worthy of humanity:

WASHINGTON, Rappahannock Co., Va.
MR. EDITOR: With a trembling hand and aching heart have I retired to my lonely chamber in feelings of the deepest gloom, to inform you of one of the most cruel deeds of this war. On Saturday, the 24th of September, I walked out a short distance from my dwelling, where my husband had been busily engaged during the day grinding his sugar cane. I became so much interested that I had almost forgotten about my little girl, who had spent the day from home. Night fast approaching, I concluded I would walk on a short distance and meet her. I did so, meeting her a short distance from my residence.

As I turned my steps homeward, I heard the clattering of horses' feet. I looked around the road, and the fields were covered with Yankees, riding in great haste in the direction of my house. I quickened my step, knowing that they had robbed me last summer, while absent from home, of a great deal—my clothing and my little child's, and the most of my table ware. I walked in great haste, and as I approached the house, oh the scene, can I ever forget? There stood my husband in the midst, with his uplifted arm to catch the blows that these demon-like faces so heartily enjoyed. I rushed to his side, fearless of all danger. I asked them why it was that they were treating my husband in so cruel a manner; that he was exempt from military duty by law; they heeded not a word I would say; even the pleading of my little one availed nothing.

Seeing that my pleading and my little child's had no effect, that they then intended carrying him off, I sent in the house for his hat. As he placed his hat on his head, I bid him farewell. I then turned to my husband, and told him if justice