AUSIEM Memorrat,

OFFICE SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

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

\$5 per annum

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLIC NOTICE. The County Court of Mecklenburg county gives

Postmaster General.

notice that every person who sells to or buys from a slave, Produce or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be indicted. F. M. ROSS, Chairman

of the County Court.

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

By virture 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 piration of their time. carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Misfor a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and sissippi, 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 on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and patkages 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 plainty marked via either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent for the public defence and granting exemptions from 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,

ADJ'T & INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE,) RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1863.

Special Orders) [EXTRACT.]

III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel | Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of the several denominations of the State charged with of six companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their the duties of churches, and such other persons as own horses, and are not liable to conscription, to be the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper 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 the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said officers. The Field Officers to be assigned from officers guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a belonging to the Enrolling service. Companies not to

By command of the Secretary of War, JNO. WITHERS,

> Ass'st Adj't General Notice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE N. C.: Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863. The Commandant invites the attention of all persons apable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the

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 firesides and the State

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 recrnits, or they may report directgress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall

ly at either of the Camps of Instruction. Col. PETER MALLETT. Commandant of Conscripts for N. C HUGH L. COLE, Capt. & A. A. A. G.

October 12, 1863

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 parolled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This sec tion is not intended to include any officers or men captured at 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 captures at Port Hud son or any other place where the parties were released 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

46th Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg 3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

Agent of Exchange.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap be can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid. L.S. WILLIAMS. Aug. 24, 1863.

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. 6 25 " and 5 " N. C. Railroad " A., T. & O. Railroad 10 00 " " Wil., C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS. 6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P.M For N C Railroad Char. & S C Railroad 7 00 " and 6 00 " Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 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 Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as this Office ONE Hour previous to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

DR. J. M. MILLER EXPRESS NOTICE. OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,)

Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after Octoher 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. The History of North Carolina. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy

T. D. GILLESPIE, only excepted Sept 28, 1863

A. A. KENNEDY.

Oct 5, 1863 41-pd

Agent. NOTICE. As several depredations have been committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting on my land with or without dogs. The law will Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon D. L. Swain. be enforced against those offending. I have no objections to prudent persons fishing on my premises.

Western Demorrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance .-Individual or local shinplasters will not be re-

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

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 Govern-

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 Disputch.

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 char-

acters, etc., two reports on the state of the country and slavery question were presented. Portions of the majority and minority reports were accepted. They passed a resolution from the minority report n favor of arming the negroes. Only seven members made a conservative record.

Gov. Yates and Gen. McClernand 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 ward 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 exceedngly 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 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 bjects they accomplished, were subordinated by he Conference to the malevolent fanaticism of the

These clergymen were retired because the fused to become parties to a profanation so hideous

[Oh, Christianity, what crimes are committed

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 high prices of all the necessaries of life have ocwhich 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 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 :

of a rich and independent farmer of Rockingham, was married the other day to a gentleman who which comes into use in every day lite, and which may congratulate himself upon securing a prize can scarcely be dispensed with, has doubled, and worth having. She was what we would call an in some instances quadrupled, in price, it is not to "independent girl," sure enough, Her bridal out- be wondered at that these strikes have assumed fit was all made with her own hands, from her the formidable character which they now present, beautiful straw hat, down to the handsome gaiters and that the whole of society is in a state of agitaupon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and tion in consequence of the determination of the wove the material of which her wedding dress and . poor, dependent classes to wring from their emtravelling cleak were made: so that she had noth- players a rate of compensation commensurate with ing upon her person when she was married which the enormous increase of the necessaries of life. was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled The argument of the poor men is very difficult to by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of overthrow when they tell you that coal is eleven her independence. She did it for the purpose of dollars per ton, boots and shoes double the cost showing to the world how independent Southern they were a year ago, and clothing enhanced in girls are. If this noble girl, were not wedded we value in almost an equal degree. should be tempted to publish her name in this The "strike" is confined to no particular branch. connection, so that our bachelor readers might see but embraces railroad men, machinists, sewing who of our girls are most to be desired. If she girls, haircloth manufacturers, safe makers, lithowas yet single, and we were to publish her name, graphic printers, policemen, window shade painher pa's house would be at once thronged with ters, sush and blind makers, glass cutters, gold such priceless value."

PRINCIPALS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, urges that the principals of sub- the Knoxville Daily Bulletin we find, under the respondent of the New York World : stitutes should be conscripted and put into the ar- glaring caption,"United States Trade Regulation," my on the ground that the country needs their an exposition of the proposed plans of the "Board duce the Pope to come out with a bull, an edict, services, and that the Government has the right of Trade for the Department of East Tennessee:" or some sort of a pronunciamento, the object of to annul private contracts made with individuals, if subsequent events demonstrate that the public whose beadquarters are at the "Custom House," from the United States to Mexico. In the forceived. When sent to us they will be held subject to good calls for it. He enforces this view of the on Gay street. Knoxville is declared to be the mer country they are used as food for powder; in 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 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 the conscription of the principals of substitutes.

instructing the Senators and Representatives in and that you will at all times, by your conduct Congress, from Georgia, to vote for and urge the and conversation, and by every other means you repeal of the conscript act authorizing the employ- can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion ment of substitutes, Gov. Brown argues the ques- and restoring obedience to the Constitution and tion of the power of Congress to make the change. the laws of the United States, so help you God."

contract is as solemn and binding as the govern- any State, county or corporation. ment can make it. My fee simple is vested and must yield to the public good, and if we are in- cers." Manufactured tobacco pays five per cent jured, we can only require just compensation for export duty. Disloyal men cannot trade, "nor

Again, suppose I have labored hard and made icv." 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 sub-

tainly stand upon no higher ground. The government has extended to such persons the privi- attribute worthy of humanity: lege 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 publie 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 has served; and upon the payment of the ment would have the right to retain the substitute, as well as the principal, in service, as the substi- from my residence. tute has been paid by the principal for the service, and the principal has been compensated for the petent to enquire whether he has indeed suffered any pecuniary loss. If he has paid three thousand from the government to him might be very small, of my little one availed nothing. indeed, if anything.

"STRIKES" IN THE NORTH.

ing from the effects of high prices as well as those of the South. In New York and other cities the casioned a very wide-spread dissatisfaction among mediately drew his pistol, and placing it to my the laboring classes, and the consequence is that breast, told me a d-d secesh, if I did not go in "strikes" for higher wages are being made daily. This movement for increased compensation has turned, the ruffian deliberately shot my husband, a man that has none has but little to live for. It extended to almost every class of operatives, clerks who fell at my feet is not every one, however, who gets a wife that and laborers, and daily meetings are held on the After the horrible affair was done, they immesubject. 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 "One of our fair country-women, the daughter exorbitant prices of every article of food and clothing. When it is considered that nearly everything

makers, carriage drivers and drug clerks.

LINCOLN RULE IN EAST TENNESSEE Matters in Knoxville-Trade Regulated .- In

only "port" to be furnished with goods, wares and the latter they will be promised free farms, exmerchandize in the Department of East Tennes- emption from taxation for a certain stipulated pesee. Samuel Rogers is made the Local Agent, riod; and they will also receive the especial bless-who will grant all permits for bringing in goods. ing of the Pope for giving preference to the land supply of any urgent public necessity. That the All goods brought in without his sanction are for- of the church. Already the Mexican emigration feited. By the next section, a fee of three dollars fever is becoming an epidemic. The last steamer is exacted for each permit to import, and the that left St. Nazaire for Vera Cruz took out 625 tradesman must take the following oath:

"You do solemuly 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 to prosecute work on the iron-clads for the Consoon find Congress at work on a bill to provide for the United States, and of the Military Governors federacy. Furnishing cannon and munitions of and Generals exercising authority under him, and After recommending the passage of a resolution to Departmental Regulations authorized by law;

This is a jolly oath. At Greenville this oath is "But it may be denied that the government can amended to the effect that, such tradesmen shall now so change the law, as to make those who have not sell to secessionists, nor associate with them, furnished substitutes liable to service, as it is nor wed a woman of secession proclivities. If the bound by its contract to exempt them, and they Yankees should overrun the whole South, the peohave acquired vested rights under the contract, ple will have been so thoroughly sworn and to so which it is not in the power of the government to many purposes, that we fear the obligations of an divest. Let us examine this for a moment. I pur- oath will lose their binding force. The above is chase a lot of land from the State of Georgia, and not more absurd in its terms than that adminispay her one thousand dollars for it, and she con- tered at Athens, Tenn, which imposed the obliveys it to me by grant under her great seal. The gation to obey the United States in preference to

At Knoxville, merchants can only engage in the complete. But while I have the grant in my retail business. The wholesale trade is Brownpocket and the State has my money in her treas- low's and his appointees. Brownlow must approve ury, it is discovered that public necessity requires the sale of every bill of goods exceeding \$5 in valthe State to repossess herself of the land; I refuse ue, and for each approval he receives 20 cents. to sell to her; she may pay me just compensation | Cotton shippers must pay four cents per pound exand take the land without my consent; she violates | port duty and \$2 per hogshead on tobacco, "before no fundamental principle, as all our private rights | either can escape the vigilance of the treasury offi-Union men who do not approve Lincoln's war pol-

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 denies the plea stitute to be exempt from military service can cer- set up by the Yankees in justification of their conduct. Surely our enemies must have lost every against them on the release of the vessels?

WASHINGTON, Rappahannock Co., Va.

MR. EDITOR: With a trembling hand and ach ng 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 cape. I became so much interested that I tute, less a just pro rata for the time the substi- had almost forgotten about my little girl, who had spent the day from home. Night fast approaching, damage or the just compensation for it, the govern- I concluded I would walk on a short distance and meet her. I did so, meeting her a short distance

As I turned my steps homewards, I heard the clattering of horses' feet. I looked around the damage done him by ordering him into service. road, and the fields were covered with Yankees, Time will no doubt develope the cause of our war It would be competent, however, in estimating the | riding in great haste in the direction of my house. damages in such case, to take into the account the I quickened my step, knowing that they had robinterest the principal has in the success of our bed me last summer, while absent from home, of cause and the establishment of our independence a great deal-my clothing and my little child's, as necessary to the perpetuities of his liberties and and the most of my table ware. I walked in great the scourity of his rights. It would also be cour- 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 dollars for a substitute, and has been kept out of the blows that these demon-like faces so heartily the army for that sum for one year, and during enjoyed. I rushed to his side, fearless of all danthat time he has made ten thousand dollars more, ger. I asked them why it was that they were by speculation or otherwise, than he would have treating my husband in so cruel a manner; that made had he been in the army at eleven dollars he was exempt from military duty by law. They per month, the actual amount of compensation due | heeded not a word I would say; even the pleading

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 It appears that the Northern people are suffer- placed his hat on his head, I bid him farewell. I then turned to my husband, and told him if justice is not done you on earth, it would be in the world to come. The Yankee being infuriated at my few words of consolation to my husband, imthe house, he would blow my brains out. As I

diately placed out pickets, to arrest any one who might aid the helplessness of my condition or relieve my dying husband. A. S. BOWERS.

MISSISSIPPI. - Gen. Charles Clarke was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi, at Columbus on the 16th inst, with great pomp. In his inaugural address he urges a vigorous-prosecution of the war for defence of the State, and says, sooner than submit, when the army is exhausted, the women and children and old men, like the remnant of Pascagoula, will join hands and murch into the sea. He intends to make good use of the militia by proper organizations, and makes strong appeals to the people to return absentees to the army.

The Hon J. W C Watson, of Marshall county was relected Confederate Senator in the place of Hon James Phelan.

WORKING WELL -The late general order from Gen. Bragg's headquarters, providing that every non-commissioned officer and soldier who secures a recruit and causes him to be mustered into the service, shall be entitled to a furlough of not less than forty days, is said to be already working ad- Reynolds, the last Southern graduate of the Milimirably. Within three hours after the reception tary Academy of West Point I but give expresof the order, upwards of fifty men in one regiment alone had fastened their clutches upon delinquents field" when I assert that such gallantry in a youth gallant gentlemen seeking the hand of a woman of beaters, sewing muchine employees, painters, cigar at home, and had written to their relations to adopt of twenty-two summers should have a place in hismeasures for their immediate transfer to the army. tory, and inspire the poet for his most giorious song

FROM EUROPE.

The following extracts are from the Paris cor-

TWELFTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 597.

There is an important movement on foot to in-By section first a "Local Agent" is appointed, which shall be to turn the tide of Irish emigration passengers, and refused, for want of room, almost as many more.

> A London paper confirms the statement that the French Government had withdrawn its permission war is also prohibited.

A French gentleman has visited Chattanooga Charleston and Richmond since the defeat of Roseneranz. The accounts he brings of the general condition of things in the South are exceedingly encouraging to the rebel cause. He says Bragg's army is the largest and finest body of men in the world; that Charleston is impregnable, and Richmond jubilant. This gentleman passed through New York, and represents the people of Gotham as utterly blind to disagreeable facts, and says that they will believe nothing that is not favorable to the anholy work of subjugation.

The European press treats President Lincola's call for thanksgiving as blasphemous irony.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS .- The news from Europe brings intelligence of the seizure of our war vessels building in France, and states that they were seized "on remonstrances made to Napoleon by Mr Dayton," the yankee Minister to the French- government.

This act, following so closely on that of the British Government, is evidently the result of some secret arrangement between the two countries either favorable or unfavorable to the South. That Napoleon would be influenced by threats of the Cuited States, we do not believe; his action, therefore, in seizing the iron-clads must have been for purposes of policy.

We said above that this last movement on the part of Napoleon is evidently some preconcerted arrangement between France and England. Let us see in what manner, or with what object this arrangement was made. Is it for the purpose of testing whether the building of these vessels are a violation of neucrality, and if the courts decide it is not, is this arrangement for the purpose of acting together, should the United States declare war

But a contrary object might prompt the Emperor, and still be a motive of policy. The Yankee Government might have recently guaranteed to him that Mexico should not be disturbed, if he would withdraw all that moral support and recognition that he has heretofore granted us. A guarantee of this kind is all the French ruler desires. He does not care one straw for the Confederacy, but as motives of policy demand.

That there is something beneath the action of the French Emperor, is apparent. Whatever it may be, good or bad, it should only teach us that the friendship of European monarchies are only tendered while it sufts their purpose. The moment another and safer way can be found to perform their plans, that moment friendship ceases, and the party heretofore befriended is thought no more of than the meanest-subject to the Kingdom. vessels being seized in France; at present we can only look on patiently and see, under the masks of neutrality, honor abandoned and justice perverted to suit the ends of those who claim to act with impartiality. - Atlanta Intelligencer.

EAT LESS MEAT.

The great scarcity of meats of all kinds in the Confederacy renders it absolutely necessary that all classes should be exceedingly economical in its use, in order to furnish the Southern armies with proper rations. In the old countries, where the people possess iron constitutions and enjoy fine health, comparatively little meat is used. We must follow their example during this war. Every housekeeper should raise as many hogs and occues as possible, and every farmer ought to devote a fair proportion of his best lands to the cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane, from which to make abundant supplies of molasses. By doing this, and by cultivating and drying fruits of all sorts, we shall have an abundance of good, nourishing food for private families and exempts and a fair proprotion of meats for the army. The South has its all in this war. It must conquer an honorable peace, or lose all that is worth living for. If it desires freedom its people must be willing to bear sacrifices, privations, and want. Without these we cannot succeed, and the sooner every man and woman in the land makes up their mind to bear all and suffer all, rather than become Northern slaves, the sooner we will attain to the great end for which we are aiming. Meat is scarce, very scarce, and we are compelled to do with very little of it even now. The stock on hand can last but a short time. and our readers should make up their minds to do without it altogether till this horrid war is over.

THE THIRTY-NINTH N. C. REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGA. - The army correspondent of the Atlanta Register, says: One of the most gallant achievements of the

war was the dash of the 39th North Carolina Regiment in the battle of Chickamanga. It well deserves the great praise it elicited in the army, and furnishes a bright page for history and a glorious theme for song. Two hundred and thirty-eight men storming and capturing a battery of ten guns, supported by a large brigade, is a feat which challenges the admiration of the world, and should socure an immortelle of - fame for each participant. This famous charge was led by Lieut Col. Frank sion to the sentiment of hundreds in "the tented

THE WESTERN DEMOGRAT. Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM: \$5 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript

charged accordingly. AN ACT

TION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted ority of the same. That the exemptions rice in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men

the same, commonly called the conscription and ex-Be it further enacted. That it shall be the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard ence all white male persons not already service of the Confederate States, beages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in including foreigners not naturalized, who residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to exceed one hundred rank and file. belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies.

according to the nature of the particular service in shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the with liberty to elect the commissioned offivers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his dis- above order of the Secretary of War. cretion, 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 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 Way, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Con-

not be required to pay any sum of money for his ex-Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command. through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, 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

approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall Sec. 7. Be it further enacted. That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accontrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return

their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when

and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the Be it further enacted. That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions July 4th, 1863 of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be

in force from the date of its ratification. [Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.] COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.

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

June-23, 1863 tf Charlotte, N. C. JUST RECEIVED,

BLACK ALPACCA, BLUE FLANNELS, SPOOL COTTON-black and white,

BLEACHED SHIRTING. J. S. PHILLIPS. June 23, 1863 tf

Copartnership. WILLIAMS & OATES

Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO. NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late firm of

we wish to close our old business. WILLIAMS & OATES.

Charlotte, N. C., Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.

Feb. 25, 1862.

Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical aketch of those who have done service in the field or

JOHN H. WHEELER. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863.