

# 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.

\$2 per annum  
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 505.

THE  
**WESTERN DEMOCRAT,**  
(Published every Tuesday.)

BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:  
If paid in advance, \$2 00  
If paid within 3 months, 2 50  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00  
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.  
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.  
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.

**SAMUEL P. SMITH,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and receiving all claims intrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.  
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office, January 1, 1862.

**J. A. FOX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.  
Office over the Drug Store, 7½ in a corner, January 1, 1862.

**Wm. J. Kerr,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.  
Office in the Brick Building opposite Kerr's Hotel, January 24, 1861.

**R. W. BECKWITH**  
Has constantly on hand

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.**  
Of the best English and American manufacturers.  
Call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Watches repaired in 24 or 25 days each.  
January, 1862.

**John T. Butler,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c., &c.

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)  
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,  
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.  
Oct 16, 1861.

**J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,**  
DIALERS IN  
**Watches,**  
**JEWELRY,**  
**Silver & plated Ware**  
**AND FANCY GOODS,**  
No. 5, Granite Range,  
Opposite the Mason House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.  
September 18, 1861.

New Supply of  
**WATCHES, JEWELRY,**  
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.  
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.  
Nov. 27, 1861.

**DR. E. H. ANDREWS,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Chloroplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or the Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.  
February 3, 1862.

**The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**  
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.  
President—A. C. STEELE,  
Vice President—A. OYERMAN,  
Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON,  
Secretary—E. N. W. HATHAWAY.

**DIRECTORS:**  
A. C. STEELE, S. T. WILSON,  
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,  
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SWABER,  
CHAS. OYERMAN.

Executive Committee—S. T. Wilson, F. Scarr, Juno.  
L. Brown.  
April 16, 1861.

**Tailoring.**  
JOHN VERMIL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to make every gentleman's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best execution will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Smith's store, Jan. 1, 1862.

A STATEMENT  
of the killed, wounded and captured in the several battles and other engagements in the year 1861.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.					
Dates	Battles	Confederates killed	Confederates wounded	Confederates captured	Federals killed
1861					
June 2	Phillippi	4	59	15	15
June 18	Brownsville	4	20	50	4
July 12	Rich Mountain	43	65	20	50
July 13	St. George's	15	500	4	10
Aug. 20	Hatteras	22	691	4	10
Oct. 21	Fredricksburg	12	40	23	10
Nov. 7	Port Royal	43	143	8	50
Dec. 3	Drainville	12	40	23	10
Total.		186	278	124	80

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.					
Dates	Battles	Confederates killed	Confederates wounded	Confederates captured	Federals killed
Feb. 16	San Antonio	1	1	1	150
Mar. 12	Fort Brown	1	1	1	100
Apr. 13	Fort Sumter	1	1	1	100
Apr. 15	Fort Bliss	1	1	1	100
Apr. 20	Indianapolis	1	1	1	100
May 12	Scotts Point	1	1	1	100
May 21	Patrick's Hill	1	1	1	100
June 1	Apoin Creek	1	1	1	100
June 5	Piz's Point	1	1	1	100
June 10	Great Britain	1	1	1	100
June 16	Vienna	1	1	1	100
June 17	Kansas City	15	30	50	150
June 18	New Creek	1	1	1	100
June 24	Roanoke	1	1	1	100
July 2	Mathis Point	1	1	1	100
July 2	Havensville	1	1	1	100
July 5	Garthage	70	20	200	200
July 15	Scary Creek	3	1	50	100
July 16	Hull Run	12	53	200	200
July 21	Manassas	378	1489	30	1000
July 23	Nesbit	1	1	1	100
Aug. 10	Fort Stanton	285	800	30	1000
Aug. 15	Mathis Point	1	1	1	100
Aug. 20	Havensville	1	1	1	100
Aug. 22	Havensville	1	1	1	100
Aug. 23	Trice Lane	1	1	1	100
Sept. 3	Big Creek	1	1	1	100
Sept. 10	Garley	1	1	1	100
Sept. 11	Wahsville	1	1	1	100
Sept. 11	Key's Creek	1	1	1	100
Sept. 12	Key's Creek	1	1	1	100
Sept. 20	Lexington	25	72	20	3500
Sept. 25	Alamosa	2	30	30	45
Oct. 1	Steamer Fanny	6	31	12	150
Oct. 2	Chattanooga	2	42	19	22
Oct. 9	St. Louis	2	42	19	22
Oct. 15	Miss. Passes	1	10	15	40
Oct. 16	Bolivar	1	10	15	40
Oct. 21	Lawson	27	111	500	800
Nov. 4	Belmont	95	373	117	400
Nov. 5	Pickton	2	8	210	100
Nov. 9	Guyandotte	2	2	40	50
Nov. 10	Piton Hill	1	6	6	10
Nov. 18	Falls Church	1	2	7	10
Nov. 22	Chattanooga	1	6	10	20
Nov. 25	New Vienna	2	8	210	100
Dec. 2	Annandale	1	4	4	15
Dec. 13	Albany	25	66	160	200
Dec. 17	Woodsville	4	10	30	45
Dec. 20	Oxfordville	12	20	75	125
Dec. 26	Sacramento	2	1	10	20
Total.		984	3356	218	825

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Confed. losses	Fed. losses
1,120	3,634	1,477	4,911	7,821
Total	6,231	21,609		

**WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING.**  
The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr. W. P. Phifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial.  
J. H. PROPOST.

**COTTON SEED WANTED.**  
The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills.  
STEPHENS & WHISNANT.  
Dec. 3, 1861.

**BARLEY WANTED.**  
I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
MARKET MUSZKAR,  
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

**Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy**  
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.  
W. W. QUINN,  
April 19, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

**READ THIS.**  
**The Soldiers' Relief.**  
Having closed business in the town of Charlotte, I hereby give you notice that your Notes and Accounts for 1861 are ready for settlement. I shall expect all persons (except the soldier in the army) to come forward immediately and pay up, as I am compelled to have money or suffer. Any man that will keep money in his pocket when it is justly due his fellow-man is doing injustice to himself and his country, therefore I ask you to come forward and pay up. The man that would take advantage of the present stay-law might wait credit again.  
Dec. 19, 1861.

**WOL! WOOL!**  
Expected to arrive in a few days,  
**70,000 LBS. WOOL,** which will be sold on accommodating terms.  
Dec. 1, 1861. TRELOR & BLAIR.

The Western Democrat,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.**—The N. C. Convention has agreed to take a recess from Tuesday the 25th inst. until the 21st of April, unless sooner convened by the President. The Convention passed an Ordinance to pay North Carolina's portion of the War Tax from the State Treasury, and collect it from the people hereafter. We think this is an unfortunate act of the Convention. The people of the State are better prepared to pay the tax now than they will be for several years hereafter, and we think most of them had made arrangements to pay and would do it willingly. The amount will have to be collected at some time, and we fear at a time when the taxes for State purposes are the highest. If any of the counties are rendered unable to pay by reason of invasion, the State might have assumed the payment of the tax for those counties and collect it from them hereafter. But most of the counties are ready and should have been allowed to pay. The action of the Convention will cause trouble and distress hereafter.

The Convention also passed an Ordinance to pay a bounty of \$50 to volunteers for the war. This, added to the bounty of \$50 offered by the Confederate Government, makes one hundred dollars for each soldier who volunteers for the war. This bounty is also to be paid to those already enlisted, deducting the ten or fifteen dollars paid them heretofore. This liberal proposition is made in order to avoid a draft, which will have to be resorted to unless the required force is soon obtained. We will publish the ordinance in full as soon as we obtain a copy.

**NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.**  
Report of the Adjutant General showing the number of men in service from each county in the State.

Counties.	Volunteers.	White Pop.
Alleghany	191	3,357
Alexander	350	5,392
Alamance	370	7,996
Anson	360	6,562
Ashe	202	3,243
Beaufort	670	8,172
Bertie	183	5,846
Bladen	397	6,233
Brunswick	164	4,515
Buncombe	887	10,623
Burke	441	6,617
Cabarrus	692	7,402
Calvert	259	6,257
Camden	219	2,940
Carroll	197	6,064
Carteret	405	6,581
Catawba	366	9,038
Chatham	513	12,555
Chowan	149	2,978
Clay	705	10,108
Cleveland	431	6,279
Crawford	636	8,795
Cumberland	758	9,561
Currituck	162	4,671
Cherokee	513	8,609
Clay	83	
Duplin	475	8,386
Davie	292	6,971
Davidson	341	13,274
Deacon	577	6,880
Edgecombe	439	6,490
Forsyth	360	10,716
Gates	260	4,180
Granville	632	11,189
Greene	122	2,826
Guilford	308	13,274
Hastings	290	6,279
Halifax	420	6,542
Harnett	271	5,351
Haywood	367	5,488
Hertford	295	3,948
Hyde	253	4,662
Henderson	382	5,683
Iredell	450	11,141
Jackson	314	5,341
Johnston	410	10,548
Jones	149	2,210
Lenoir	308	4,903
Lincoln	373	6,000
Madison	189	5,683
Martin	258	5,355
McDowell	282	5,542
Mecklenburg	912	10,543
Mitchell	143	
Montgomery	269	5,781
Moore	353	8,725
Macon	337	5,370
Nash	282	6,319
New Hanover	1073	10,617
Northampton	328	5,341
Onslow	308	5,341
Orange	686	11,318
Pasquotank	362	4,473
Perquimans	194	3,287
Person	336	5,798
Pitt	413	7,480
Polk	190	3,317
Randolph	552	14,708
Richmond	280	5,211
Robeson	480	8,584
Rowan	631	10,522
Rockingham	446	10,621
Rutherford	540	9,060
Sampson	617	9,106
Stokes	256	7,847
Surry	429	8,949
Stuart	259	6,590
Tyrell	70	3,203
Union	451	8,903
Wake	820	16,470
Warren	305	4,923
Washington	214	3,396
Wilkes	359	13,290
Watauga	241	4,771
Wayne	580	8,721
Wilson	344	5,944
Yancey	376	8,229
Yadkin	353	9,110
Transylvania	102	
Total	34,715	631,489

The Above report was made on the 9th Dec, 1861—since that time enough men have entered the service to increase the number to over 40,000.

We may also add that probably two hundred men have joined the service in South Carolina this part of the State.

**EAST TENNESSEE.**  
A member of the 20th Regiment N. C. Volunteers now on duty in East Tennessee, writes to the Asheville News as follows:

It was thought that great change had taken place in East Tennessee, but I don't believe any change scarcely has come over the spirit of their dreams, except what little change fear has produced. There are reasons for this opinion. We have conversed with some of the leading Union men in this county, and unionists of influence at that, and they say they "would not give that (snapping the finger) for the oath of allegiance." This is the prevailing opinion of most of the unionists in this county. In my opinion all they want is an opportunity to prove their loyalty to Abraham. Ever since the reported defeat of our arms at Fishing Creek, the union gentry in this county have put on a cheerful face—they ride as bachelors among their wives and there has been a general bustle among them. We heard the other day that they have commenced drilling again in the notable Chucky Knolls. We will be compelled to give them another shelling before they will come to proper discretion. The fact is, our policy with them has been, in my opinion, wrong all along. I have taken the liberty to speak against it, and now a writing against it.

Last night while out on picket I got information of a company that crossed the Horse Mountain and made their way to Kentucky, armed with Tennessee Rifles. According to the number of men missing from the different counties of East Tennessee, there must be at the very lowest calculation, three or four thousand who have made their way to Abraham's bosom, and are now fighting against their homes.

The law makes provision for the confiscation of all their property both personal and real; but there seems to be rather a backwardness among Uncle Jeff's friends to execute said law. This, however, ought to be done promptly, and let such persons know that they cannot act the traitor or tory with impunity. I tell you, sir, if a more rigorous course is not pursued in this country, it will not require a prophet to predict the consequences. I am credibly informed that it is very difficult to get a Grand Jury in some of the counties in East Tennessee, who will act out the principles of the Southern Confederacy in good faith. Every circumstance proves that there is a deeply grounded hatred in the hearts of most of the unionists in this country to the Southern Confederacy. Some of them will pretend to be good and true Southern men to a soldier, and just as soon as his back is turned or he meets with some loyal son of Abe, they are planning or using some argument to keep the brethren in the Lincoln faith. This would not be so very bad, or at least one could look over it, if it did not come too often from the lips of a man professing to be called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of the gospel. The perils of the Revolution, and the tory blood that stained the sabbars of our forefathers, was never ranker than the blood of most of the tories with whom we have to contend in this country. I believe they are secretly sworn, as a general thing, they want volunteer, but keep slipping off to the enemy every opportunity, and if they can't get there themselves, they aid those who can go, so they are enemies in every respect. It is generally believed that the Governor of the State will order a draft on the counties of East Tennessee; and if this is done it will produce a tremendous flutteration amongst the "loyal subjects."

**FOLLY.**—What good can our cotemporaries in Virginia and in this State hope to do by publishing such things as Taylor's proclamation, the reasons for Lincoln's releasing the political prisoners, and the clever things related of Burnside's doings and talk about Elizabeth City and Edenton? What good can come of it? Will it not do much harm? Many persons are ignorant, and others, it is said, are dishonest; will such things help such people and make them more loyal and devoted to the South?—*Raleigh Standard.*

We think the Richmond and other papers in that direction publish too much northern stuff. It is not calculated to do our people any good. We recently saw copied into some paper, from a yankee paper, a gross assault on the character of Mrs. Greenhow, who is held as a prisoner by Lincoln.

**EXTORTIONERS.**—In a letter written in 1779 to Joseph Reed, "President of Pennsylvania," Gen. George Washington, in writing of extortioners, who were profiting on the public necessity, said: "It gives me sincere pleasure to find that the Assembly is so well disposed to second your endeavors in bringing those rascals of our case, the monopolizers, forestallers, and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each State, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests to society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some of the more atrocious in each State was hung in gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Hanaan. No punishment, in my opinion, is so severe for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's ruin."

It seems that nothing but the fear of the penitentiary or the scaffold will deter the vamps, who are sucking the life-blood of the Confederacy. Is there not wisdom and courage enough in our legislative bodies to afford our people some remedy against extortioners?

**"THE BETHEL REGIMENT."**—The reader will learn from an advertisement that Gov. Clark proposes to reorganize the First or Bethel Regiment. He offers a liberal inducement in the way of bounty—\$15 State bounty, in addition to the Confederate bounty of \$50, making \$65. The Governor states that the Bethel Flag will be presented to the Regiment. He means, we suppose, the one given to the Regiment at Raleigh, which, by the by, was not the Flag which floated over Bethel's well fought field. There was but one displayed on that occasion, and that was the one belonging to the Buncombe Riflemen, who were the Flag Company of the Regiment and unfurled their own Stars and Bars to "battle and the breeze." That same glorious banner is now here, and when the Riflemen march again it will lead them to victory. It is well enough to keep matters straight as we go along.—*Asheville News.*

**OUR SOLDIERS.**  
The N. C. Convention adopted the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Graham:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is of the utmost importance in the existing war, that our country shall not lose the services of the gallant volunteers of this State, at the expiration of their present term of twelve months, and that such incentives to re-enlist should be held out to them as may induce their return to the army, after a brief interval for visiting their homes.

Resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States should offer such inducements in bounties of money and public land devolving to them from the United States, within the States of the Confederacy and in the Territories, and in pensions, or in case of death, disability, and long terms of service, to volunteers enlisting for the war, as will procure the return of those injured to the service, and shall prevail with others to follow their example in filling up the ranks of the army.

Resolved, That any volunteers of this State re-enlisting in the service as herein proposed, should have the privilege of choosing their company officers by companies, and their regimental officers by the commissioned officers; and in forming regiments the companies heretofore associated should be kept together, where they are filled up in convenient time; and any new companies should be added to the regiment having nearest its complement, when such new company shall be received into service.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of this Convention to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Confederate Congress, with a request that they bring the subject embraced in them to the consideration of Congress.

**THE WAR FEELING IN THE COUNTRY**

We have convincing and multifarious proof that the people of the South, especially the great rural population, was never more resolved than they are now to fight out the war to the bitter end. The effect of this determined feeling is seen in the growing determination to re-enlist, which is found to prevail in every regiment of our volunteer army. Parents and kindred at home are writing patriotic letters to the young men in camp, who are responding to their appeals in the most gratifying manner. It is not the volunteers who are so much to be appealed to in this case as their kindred at home. If these latter do but say the word there is not one volunteer in ten who will not re-enlist. It is said that some of the officers in the field are discouraging re-enlistments in their companies and regiments, desiring themselves a pretext to leave the service of their country. The officers who would act so base a part never would have joined the service at all, if they had not, by mistaken use of the appointing power, been seduced into the service by tempting commissions. But ten times stronger than the influence of these unworthy characters is that of appeals from home. Let but this latter influence be exerted by our patriotic fathers, mothers, and young women, and the cause of the country will be safe beyond contingency.