

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, MARCH 11, 1862.

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THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT. Published every Tuesday, BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS, PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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

FEDERAL SUCCESSES. Table with columns for Date, Battles, Confederate killed, Confederate wounded, Confederate captured, Federal killed, Federal wounded, Federal captured.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES. Table with columns for Date, Battles, Confederate killed, Confederate wounded, Confederate captured, Federal killed, Federal wounded, Federal captured.

RECAPITULATION. Table with columns for Confed. losses and Fed. losses, including Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.

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

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

R. W. BECKWITH, Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.

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

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

LIBRARY BOARD.—Henry T. Clark, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

- ALABAMA: Wm L Yancy, Clement C Clay. ARKANSAS: Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell. FLORIDA: A E Maxwell, J M Baker.

- MISSISSIPPI: John J McRae, S W Clapp, Isaac Davis, Reuben Welch. MISSOURI: John Hyer, Casper W Bell, George W West, A H Conroy.

- TENNESSEE: J W Boyce, W Porcher Miles, M L Bonham. TEXAS: John A Wilcox, Peter W Gray, Claiborne C Herbert.

- VIRGINIA: M R H Garnett, John R Chambliss, James Lyons, Roger A Pryor, Thomas S Booneck, John Guode, Jr., James P Holcombe, Dan'l C DeJarnette.

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.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WRONG.—The authorities at Raleigh grant too many persons commissions to raise companies in particular counties and neighborhoods.

VOLUNTEERING.—The Fayetteville Observer says that fully one thousand men have volunteered within the past two or three weeks in Cumberland, Robeson, Moore and Harnett counties.

The Concord flag mentions that a new company is being organized in Cabarrus. Three patriotic gentlemen, Messrs Milas W Johnston, J L Parks and D Fisher, gave \$100 each to the volunteers in Deweese's beat.

The 16th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, formerly known as the 6th, (Col. Stephen Lee,) suffered a great deal from sickness and death, as appears by a report from one of the officers of the company published in the Asheville News.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The accounts from East Tennessee show that there are in that section a miserable set of Tories and traitors who ought to be exterminated, and the sooner it is done the better.

YANKEE SPIES.—Two Lincoln spies, giving the names of John Seully and Pryce Lewis, were arrested at the Monument Hotel on Friday last, and are now in prison.

THE Federal army is at Cumberland Ford and moving up slowly; but I am inclined to think they will fall back as our forces come into East Tennessee.

THE Confederates are in the habit of making a great bluff about the matter, and the only place for the manufacture of arms worthy the name in the Confederacy. It should be made secure at whatever cost.

We have often thought about the danger the Arsenal at Fayetteville would be in if Wilmington were captured by the enemy. The Cape Fear River is navigable from Wilmington to Fayetteville, 120 miles.

MARTIAL LAW IN RICHMOND.

President Davis has issued his Proclamation declaring martial law in Richmond and ten miles of the surrounding country, and suspending all civil jurisdiction except that of the Mayor of Richmond; also suspending, under the authority of Congress, the habeas corpus.

ARREST OF HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND OTHER SUSPECTED UNIONISTS.—The Honorable John Minor Botts was arrested at his residence on Broad street near the city limits on Sunday at the early hour of 6 A. M.

THE arrest of this person did not become generally known in the city until about ten o'clock in the forenoon. The fact that it had been made, and that one who was considered as a dangerous enemy was safely housed at the expense of the Confederate Government, gave universal satisfaction.

FRANK STEARNS, a wealthy distiller of Northern birth, was arrested at about three o'clock A. M. on Sunday, at "Tree Hill" his country residence, on the banks of the James River, some three miles distant from the city.

IN addition to the parties above named, the following well-known residents of Richmond were also arrested: Valentine Heckler, a butcher; John M. Higgins, grocer; Burnham Wardwell, dealer in ice; Lewis Dovey and Charles J. Mueller. These, too were arrested at their residences, and confined with those first named, in McDaniel's private jail in the rear of Dickinson & Hill's auction store, on Franklin street below Sixteenth.

THE arrests created considerable excitement throughout the community, and were the absorbing topic of street conversation, but the propriety of the proceeding was cordially acquiesced in by the great mass of our people, who seem to hail with delight this decided manifestation of vigor on the part of the government.

THE ladies of England are especially prominent in their manifestations of favor and regard for the South, and are designated by my informant as the "fiercest Secessionists" he ever saw. It was rumored in England, and the rumor confidently reported here by Capt. Pegram, that the independence of the Confederacy would be first recognized, and that right speedily, by Belgium.

THE Southern people are engaged in a deep game of manufacturing public sentiment at home and abroad, and the introduction of a prominent man like Mr. Faulkner as deserting the Southern cause, was a strong point. They hesitated not to make it, yet, according to Mr. Faulkner, they had not a single word from him at a public assembly or anywhere else to base their statement upon.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

The Confederate States steamer Nashville reached Beaufort, North Carolina, on the 28th ult., from Southampton, England, having successfully eluded the blockading steamers at the entrance of the harbor, one of which fired some twenty or thirty shots at her but without effect.

LEAVING Southampton at 4 P. M., on the 3d of February, within full sight of the Tuscarora, which had just returned from a six days' cruise outside the harbor, and was then engaged in coaling up, the Nashville steered for Bermuda, and after successfully weathering a terrific gale of six days' duration, which disabled one of her engines, reached her destination at 2 P. M. on the 20th, without having caught so much as a glimpse, even, of the eight vessels of war which had been expressly detailed by the Lincoln Government to effect her capture, and whose vigilance had been stimulated by the offer of \$200,000 as prize money for the "rebel" steamer.

SUPPLYING herself with coal, the Nashville departed from Bermuda at 11 A. M., on the 24th, under the pilotage of the master of a Southern schooner which had run the blockade a few days before, and expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to conduct the ship safely into port.

ABOUT dawn on Friday morning, 28th, the steamer reached the vicinity of her destined harbor, off which was espied a Yankee war steamer, apparently in close watch of the approaching vessel. It was the crisis of the trip, and its perilous nature may be understood when it is known that the entire armament of the Nashville consisted of two rifled six pounders, while that of her antagonist consisted of several formidable guns of immense calibre and range.

NOTHING daunted, however, but with every energy brought up to the highest pitch of determination, the gallant commander of the Nashville, displaying the "stars and stripes" at his masthead and with it a signal flag, which, in the uncertain light of the morning, was well calculated to blind the Yankee commander as to the real character of the stranger, ordered his vessel to be steered boldly towards the blockading steamer. The manoeuvre was promptly performed, and the Nashville was almost within musket range of the Yankee, but between her and the harbor, when Capt. Pegram ordered the stars and stripes to be lowered, and in their stead the stars and bars of the Confederacy displayed at fore, main, and peak.

MY informant speaks in glowing terms of the kindness of the English people, who showered upon the officers and crew of the Nashville all manner of sympathetic attentions. As an instance of the good feeling of the English towards us, and of their confidence in our cause, it is related to me by an officer of the Nashville, that £400,000 sterling—\$2,000,000—was at one period advanced to the Nashville, by a single English mercantile house. All classes are loud and earnest in their expressions of sympathy for the Confederacy, and of detestation of the "Yankee Nation."

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SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

In the Confederate Congress, last week, Mr. Ralls, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; and whereas, the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound Republican maxim that "all governments rest upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of the States; and whereas, this result being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with dissimilarity of interests; and whereas, we, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress assembled, may be presumed to know the sentiments of said people, having just been elected by them: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States (in humble reliance upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

THE year and days upon this resolution were called, and it was unanimously adopted.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, President of the North Carolina Convention, in response to a vote of thanks previous to the adjournment of that body, made a stirring address, of which the following is a sample:

Gentlemen, this is no time for talking; the time for action is upon us. There are three great essentials to success. We want action, action, constant action. There is no heart, I am sure, in this hall, that does not cheerfully respond to this demand. Let us not occupy ourselves about the past. Let us not repine at what is done. Where there is no remedy, there should be no complaint. There cannot be war without its calamities; they are but mere incidents, and it becomes us to meet them like men—yielding nothing to despondency. Hopeful anticipation should be our staff—it will cheer us on, it will nerve us for the trials ahead. Let us go forward, then, boldly; let us march fearlessly up to our duties, here and at home, and my word for it, we will wash out, with the blood of the enemy, his foul footsteps upon our soil. Will this, and all will yet be well; and North Carolina, our good old mother, will stand redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the irresistible power and indomitable daring of her own noble, gallant sons.

PRISONERS DETAINED.

WE learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Col. Corcoran and one hundred other Yankee prisoners of war, who reached that city on Friday afternoon from Petersburg, have been detained. They were to have left for Newport News on Sunday morning under flag of truce, but certain facts having reached Gen. Winder, he has postponed indefinitely the departure of these Yankee prisoners, and prohibited all communication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

UPON reaching Richmond from Petersburg, the prisoners were searched, and in their possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia, and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, says the Enquirer, from parties in Petersburg. The discovery, it is said, is likely to lead to further and more dangerous developments of treason in our midst. In this receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles.

HERE the question arises, did these Yankee prisoners receive these treasonable letters and maps found on their persons from parties in Petersburg? If they did, it is time that we had our eyes open to the danger which is lurking in our midst.

LET every true citizen be on the alert. A numerous and rapacious avowed enemy will tax all our powers of resistance. If this enemy be aided and abetted by secret assassins in our midst, then indeed have we good cause to be doubly vigilant, and every motive of safety as well as patriotism should impel us to ferret out the villains, and hand them over to those who will see that they can no longer do us harm.—Petersburg Express.

FEDERAL FALSEHOODS.—We publish a letter from the Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, contradicting, most completely and entirely the telegraphic report of the New York Herald, in which that gentleman was represented as having, at Martinsburg, crashed out of the "rebellion," and showed his willingness to yield to the Yankee pressure. Bennett and his correspondents are engaged in a deep game of manufacturing public sentiment at home and abroad, and the introduction of a prominent man like Mr. Faulkner as deserting the Southern cause, was a strong point. They hesitated not to make it, yet, according to Mr. Faulkner, they had not a single word from him at a public assembly or anywhere else to base their statement upon.

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