

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, APRIL 1, 1862.

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CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of State. G. W. Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of War. C. G. Meminger of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury. S. R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. Thos. H. Watts of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General. J. H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE.

ALABAMA. Wm L Yancey, Clement C Clay. ARKANSAS. Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell. FLORIDA. A E Maxwell, J M Baker. GEORGIA. Benjamin H Hill, John W Lewis. LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T J Sumner. MISSISSIPPI. Albert G Brown, James Phelan. VIRGINIA. R M T Hunter, Wm B Preston.

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ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Balson, 2 Randolph D Royster.

FLORIDA. 1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton.

GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge, 2 C J Monnerlyn, 3 Hines Holt, 4 A H Kennan, 5 David W Lewis.

KENTUCKY. 1 Alfred Boyd, 2 John W Crockett, 3 H E Read, 4 George W Ewing, 5 T S Clatsman, 6 T L Burnett.

LOUISIANA. 1 Charles J Villiere, 2 Duncan M Conrad, 3 Charles F Kemner.

MISSISSIPPI. 1 John J McRae, 2 S W Clapp, 3 Reuben Davis, 4 Israel Welch.

MISSOURI. 1 John Heer, 2 Casper W Bell, 3 George W Vest, 4 A H Conroy.

NORTH CAROLINA. 1 W N H Smith, 2 Robert R Bridgers, 3 Owen R Kennan, 4 T D McDowell, 5 Archibald Arrington.

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1 W W Boyce, 2 W Porcher Miles, 3 M L Bonham.

TENNESSEE. 1 J T Heiskell, 2 W G Sarason, 3 W H Tobias, 4 E L Gardinshire, 5 H S Fouts, 6 M P Gentry.

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VIRGINIA. 1 M R H Garnett, 2 John R Chambliss, 3 James Lyons, 4 Roger A Pryor, 5 Thomas S Boeck, 6 John Goodie, Jr, 7 James P Holcombe, 8 Daniel C Dejeanette.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum. Palmetto Courier, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300. Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$200. Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000. W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary \$1,200. C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000. Oliver H. Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Weston of Lenoir, President. John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy of Cumberland, Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry, J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—Henry T. Clark, President ex officio. Archd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.—Henry T. Clark, President ex officio. James Fulton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax.

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election for members, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE SALISBURY BANNER has suspended publication for the present. The editor says all his printers have gone into the war, and, having no hands to carry on the business, he is now going himself.

The Legislature of Virginia and the Executive Council of South Carolina have enacted laws exempting the employees in a printing office from military duty. The editor is to declare by affidavit what number of hands are necessary to his office, and they are to be exempt.

The State Journal misapprehends our position when it argues from our remarks of last week the necessity for a State Convention to reconcile conflicting views on the subject of the next Governor. We think there is no need for a State Convention. We would rather trust the people than a Convention. We know that the people of the State are honest, and if let alone are more apt to put the right man in the right place than the Convention proposed by the Journal. We earnestly beg that politicians would, for this one time, let the people alone, and let us see if they are not capable of making a good selection. Let the newspapers, if they will, publish a list of the men in the State thought worthy by their friends to be Governor, and then let them "stand up shop" so far as the election is concerned, and leave the people to vote their unrestrained, uninfluenced sentiments.

—Salisbury Watchman.

We agree with the Watchman about a Convention. Some time ago we expressed approval of the plan proposed by the State Journal, to hold a Convention of delegates from each county to make a nomination, but, on reflection, we think it would be better to have no Convention, and let the people vote for whoever they please without a formal nomination. We hope all will agree upon this plan, and thus avoid discussion and turmoil.

The forty-third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers was organized at Raleigh last week by the election of Junius Daniel as Colonel; Thomas S. Kennan, Lieut. Colonel; Walter J. Boggan, Major.

We don't believe the report started by the Richmond Examiner, that President Davis has proposed to Congress to release the Confederate prisoners who were discharged on parole by the enemy, from the obligations of their oath not to take up arms until exchanged. It is stated that in consequence of the bad faith of the Lincoln authorities, President Davis proposes to absolve all discharged Confederate prisoners from their oath so that they may again enter the service. But, we repeat, we do not believe the President proposes any such thing. It would be wrong and dangerous in example.

Whenever a man takes an oath he is bound by it, no matter what the circumstances are. If he does not think the obligations imposed by the oath are right, he ought not to take it.

A prisoner of war is justifiable in gaining his liberty by obligating himself not to take up arms until he is exchanged. But no southern man is excusable for taking an oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, as we learn some of the citizens of Newbern have done. We consider it an everlasting disgrace for any southern man to take an oath to support the Union and the Lincoln tyrants. He is not excusable under any circumstances, and will certainly be an object of contempt after the war is ended.

Dr. J. G. Peterson of Marion, N. C., has invented a revolving pistol to shoot 24 times. It has two tiers of tubes with 12 tubes in each tier, and so arranged that all the chambers can be fired without halting, except to depress the barrel, which is done in an instant, preparatory to the discharge of the second tier of chambers. The inventor is constructing a rifle on the same principle. He has applied for a patent.

The draft in this county passed off very well. Only 110 were detailed, the call for over 400 having been filled by volunteers before the draft. And of the number detailed, nearly all have volunteered since, so that there will be few if any going from Rowan as drafted men. Our county has now furnished more than 1300 men for the army. Salisbury district has furnished 25 over its quota.—Salisbury Watchman.

The Banner says: We learn from the Captain's reports of the men that have volunteered, that Rowan has now in the field 1,270 men, and over 1,100 of them are in for the war. Has any county done better than this with a population of about 10,000?

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.—The heart sickens at the recital of the wrongs which the Yankee usurpers are inflicting upon the loyal citizens of the South. One of the grossest outrages of which we have yet been informed was recently perpetrated upon an influential and prominent citizen of Wayne County, Ky. From a letter received yesterday by Hon. Mr. Chisman, of that State, we are permitted to make the following extract:

"The Yankees the other day gave James Belcher twenty-eight lashes for going into their camp after his runaway negro."

Mr. C. informs us that Mr. Belcher was recently a member of the State Legislature, and that socially he stands as high as any man in the county of Wayne. This is another evidence of what we may expect if we bow our necks to the yoke of Lincoln's infernal despotism, and permit ourselves to fall into the clutches of his unprincipled hirelings. Is there a Southerner whose blood does not boil at the very mention of such an unallowable and indecent outrage?—Richmond Dispatch.

A SPEECH FROM MR. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. Yancey, who has recently returned from his unsuccessful mission abroad, made a short speech last Thursday night at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. We copy from the Delta the following sketch of his remarks:

It was one year, lacking two days, since he had quit our shores, and he was glad to stand among his countrymen again. He came back convinced that we had no friends in Europe, that we must fight the battle alone, and rely only on our own arms. (Applause.) They looked coldly on the South because of its slavery institutions. There was not a country in Europe who sympathized with us. Even the great principles of our revolution were not understood by them, any more than by the Northerners, who have never been able to seize the true spirit of our institutions. With the North, Europe believed in the unqualified supremacy of government, not understanding that government is made for the people. They have, therefore, no friendship for nor sympathy with us neither have they, however, for the North. They regard the North as a people mendacious, unjust, and hypocritical. They do not believe a word said by the people, the press, the Cabinet, or the President. Europeans are prejudiced against slavery, but they do not wish to deprive men of their property without honestly paying for it; they have no idea of cutting the chains of bondage with a lawless sword. They have discovered the Northern motive in this war to be political, not social; not a strong principle against wrong, but a determination to rule. Having, therefore, no sympathy for us, and turning with honest contempt from the hypocritical Yankee, they would look with positive indifference on the contest, but for their own interests involved. They desire to cripple a dangerous rival. This country was getting too vigorous, and they are determined that it shall forever remain separated. They would never allow the South to be subjugated, and would interfere to prevent such a result, but that they feel certain it cannot be accomplished. They know and say the South will be free. In the meantime, they wish to see the war drag on until each side is thoroughly exhausted and overwhelmed with a debt which shall crush its energies for years, or if possible, for ages to come. To further this policy they ignore the well established fact that the blockade has been run at least a thousand times. They set aside, practically as against us, the plainest behests of the European treaty which fixes the law of blockade. They are determined, in the face of all law, of all equity, of all humanity, not to recognize us until the last possible moment, and will never do so until they see our blood-reeking sword stretched over a conquered and prostrate North.

As to the blockade, said Mr. Yancey, I don't know that we should want it raised. If it continued six months longer, he would not, on any consideration, wish such a misfortune as that it should be raised. By that time our internal energies will have developed, our manufactures established, and he had such confidence in the ingenuity and enterprise of our people as to believe them capable of attaining, within themselves, all necessary ends. As to luxuries, indulgence in them was not becoming to a people laboring in the very throes of a heroic struggle. Various causes had hitherto prevented the forcible raising of the blockade. In the first place, when the blockade commenced to take effect, immense stocks of cotton were in the hands of the wealthiest manufacturers. Those men had the ear of Government, and it was decidedly to their interest that the blockade should continue until their stock on hand was sold at exorbitant prices. Government too, was the more willing to listen to them, because it was desirous of fostering the production of cotton outside of the Southern States, even at the expense of heavy temporary suffering at home.

Our principal ground of misapprehension here as to the blockade had been the idea that cotton is king. If by this it is understood American cotton, it is a fallacy. American cotton certainly plays a mighty part in the commerce of the world, but it has not absolute sway, because the staple is raised too abundantly elsewhere. For hundreds of years India has raised as much cotton as the South now does. There is probably no one thing in the world which grows so universally as cotton. Europe, therefore, was willing to take advantage of the crisis to enfranchise herself from our sway at almost any cost, but she has found the ordeal too severe. India cotton is too dear, and the whole machinery of their immense manufactures would be changed to suit the staple. Orleans muddling has been found by experience to be the only thing that will exactly do, and the supply of that will be exhausted by the 1st of April. Then, when a starving population rises around their throats, with the words, "Cotton or blood," the blockade will be raised.

Hon. Mr. Yancey was asked by a gentleman whether Mr. Seward's promise to open a cotton port had not had great weight? Mr. Yancey replied emphatically, no. They did not believe one word he said. They believed the Yankees to be a nation of mendacious liars. It was impossible now in Europe to get at the truth of things over here. Facts got there filtrated through the medium of Northern papers, and the strength was all gone. No Southern journal was allowed to reach them, and that indeed it had been so to a great extent before the war. People there got their ideas of the South from New York papers and Boston literatures. They gave us credit for being a brave people, determined to be free, but reckless of life, somewhat inhuman to slaves, and at best, semi-civilized; and that our sense of individuality went so far that each man considered his will as paramount to the law. We cannot look for any sympathy or help from abroad. We must rely upon ourselves alone.

THE MILITARY PRISON.—There are now 340 Federal prisoners confined here. Most of the privaters are seamy fellows and by no means as decent as the last lot sent from here. Among the officers are several belonging to the old United States army, who are gentlemen by education. The Northern volunteer officers, such as Corcoran, &c. are low bred fellows generally. Among the United States army officers here is Major Volger, captured at Santa Rosa Island. It is uncertain what the prisoners will be sent away.—Richmond Enquirer.

THINGS ABOUT NEWBERN.

Among the former citizens of this State, who came out with the Burnside expedition to Newbern, was Mr. Calvin Dibble, pretty well known here and elsewhere throughout the State, especially in the Neuse and Tar River sections. A brother of Calvin Dibble's, Frank Dibble, late of Newbern, had some months ago got a pass to go North under flag of truce. He was to run the blockade, and bring certain articles much needed, especially leather, for a shoe factory in which he was interested with Mr. Washington. He had not returned until very recently, and Mr. Washington's share in the venture is in a bad way, as Mr. Dibble is said to have come in the wake of the invaders, and of course the share of his "rebel" partner in business is confiscated. But Mr. Dibble was too venturesome by half, and was the other night captured by some of our pickets, while piloting a squad of Lincoln's soldiers through the country, in the vicinity of Newbern. So strong is the feeling against Dibble, both among the troops and citizens, that it required all the efforts of those in authority to prevent summary vengeance being taken on him on his arrival at Kinston. It was deemed unsafe, in the present excited state of feeling, to send him to Salisbury. Another brother, Harlow Dibble, a resident of Kinston, has also been arrested, on what precise grounds of suspicion, we are not informed. On the person of Frank Dibble, were found papers which led to the arrest of a Captain Day and another captain, both commanding boats, or who had commanded boats belonging to the Dibble family.

Burnside has about six hundred negroes hard at work finishing and perfecting the defensive works that the Confederates had commenced below Newbern, but which, after long months of waiting, were unfinished and impotent.

As for the killed and wounded Federals, it is certain that all the Federal soldiers agree in the story of their loss being very heavy, and the concurrent opinion places it at two thousand to three thousand, but most at twenty-five hundred. The Academy Green in which the slain were buried, but for the newness of the wounds, might pass for the cemetery in which generations of a populous town had found their last resting place. From the number of buildings occupied as hospitals for the wounded, the number of casualties must have been very large. It would seem that they have hauled up some one or two of their gun-boats on the marine railway there and are repairing them. They have the railroad machine shop in full blast, but what they are doing in them is not known. We cannot learn that they have made any movements towards Beaufort, or even thrown out pickets to any distance in that direction. A report that Federal troops had been seen at Trenton and at Pollockville, in Jones county, appears to be without foundation. Trenton is the county seat of Jones county, on the Trent river, about twenty-five miles south of Newbern, and Pollockville is also on Trent river, about half-way between Newbern and Trenton.

Of the many striking incidents and hairbreadth escapes connected with the affair at Newbern, with as almost all combats, is one which might be called "a close shave." Capt. Latham, the gallant commander of the field battery which went by his name, got shot through various portions of his clothes—once through his hat, more than once through his coat and pants, and once through his whiskers, which it appears were long, full and flowing. Happening to turn his head at some peculiar angle, a minnie ball went whizzing through his beard, close to his chin, cutting out the centre and leaving two forks. By the way, the battery which Capt. Latham commanded must of itself have swept off infinitely more than some accounts represent.

It is difficult to tell whether Burnside is about advancing from Newbern or not. There are so many rumors afloat, that he should have said he would do this, that and the other thing, that there is no knowing what to believe. As a general thing, we doubt the authenticity of any report that represents as skillful a commander as Burnside certainly is, as bragging to all sorts of people to any distance in that direction. A report that Federal troops had been seen at Trenton and at Pollockville, in Jones county, appears to be without foundation. Trenton is the county seat of Jones county, on the Trent river, about twenty-five miles south of Newbern, and Pollockville is also on Trent river, about half-way between Newbern and Trenton.

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A YANKEE BID FOR TREASON.

On the 7th of March, Abraham Lincoln sent the following message to the House of Representatives of the Yankee Congress:

Follow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such part will then say—the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern system.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States cooperating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but they while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to more Southern than, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Each as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be estimated no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the aspect of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed), ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

As a sequel to the message of Lincoln, Mr. Conkling of New York, moved for the adoption by the House of Representatives, the resolution sketched in the message. After considerable debate, in which Mr. Crittenden, as usual, implored and talked about the effect at this time, &c., the resolution was adopted—yeas 88, nays 31. Old Crittenden still sticks to the yankees notwithstanding they have spit upon and spurned his advice.

A more shameless Yankee bid for treason has never yet seen the light of day. It is a would-be insidious attempt to separate permanently from the Southern Confederacy the States of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; or, in other words, to break the backbone of the Confederacy. The rail-splitting scoundrel's proposition to pay for emancipated slaves is an egregious insult to the understanding of the wisest simploton in the States upon which he desires to operate, inasmuch as it is manifest that the people of those States would be taxed to raise funds to pay for their own emancipated slaves. Such a proposition shows the desperate straits to which the Lincoln Government is reduced. Despairing of conquering the Southern Confederacy by force of arms, Lincoln has betaken himself to a genuine Yankee trick. The truth is, the Federal Government is now waging this war for the purpose of recovering Southern trade and making the people of the South pay the enormous debt which its own folly and wickedness incurred. In other words, the people of the South are to be made to pay the cost of their own subjugation.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A loud slide on the Western Extension Railroad, six miles from here, caused a sad accident last Saturday morning, by which James Briggs (a member of Capt. J. A. Wood's company of the 4th Regt. N. C. T.) lost his life. He was standing on the platform when the train struck the slide, and was caught between the cars. Both his legs were broken, and he was otherwise badly injured. He died in about one hour after the accident. This, we believe, is the first accident, resulting in loss of life, on this Road.—Salisbury Watchman.

A PATRIOT.—Mr. William Parks, of Wilkes county, is a good corn to soldiers' families at 50 cents per bushel. He will not sell corn to soldiers at any price, however large—he has refused from them \$1 25 a bushel. Mr. P. is a true patriot.—Statesville Express.

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

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

Dates	Battles	FEDERAL SUCCESSES.				CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.			
		Killed	Wounded	Captured	Retained	Killed	W		