

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
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\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 517.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM
\$2 IN ADVANCE.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, 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.

FEDERAL SUCCESSSES.

Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
June 2	Philippi	7	20	15	15	15	15
June 18	Boonville	4	29	4	9	4	9
July 12	Rich Mountain	45	55	20	50	50	50
Aug 24	Hatteras	12	509	4	15	4	15
Oct 21	Federicktown	12	40	8	23	8	23
Nov 7	Port Royal	43	143	8	50	100	100
Dec 3	Drainville	186	278	1249	86	207	207
Total.		186	278	1249	86	207	207

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSSES.

Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
Feb 16	San Antonio	100	150	150	100	150	150
Mar 12	Fort Brown	100	150	150	100	150	150
Apr 15	Fort Bliss	100	150	150	100	150	150
Apr 20	Indianola	100	150	150	100	150	150
May 10	Sewell's Point	100	150	150	100	150	150
May 31	Fairfax C. H.	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 1	Apollonia Creek	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 4	Pigg's Point	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 10	Great Bethel	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 16	Vienna	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 17	Kansas City	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 19	New Creek	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 26	Romney	100	150	150	100	150	150
June 27	Mathias Point	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 2	Hayneville	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 5	Carthage	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 17	Scary Creek	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 18	Bull Run	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 21	Manassas	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 25	Messiah	100	150	150	100	150	150
July 28	Fort Stanton	100	150	150	100	150	150
Aug 10	Springfield	100	150	150	100	150	150
Aug 15	Mathias Point	100	150	150	100	150	150
Aug 20	Hawley's Nest	100	150	150	100	150	150
Aug 27	Bailey's X Rds	100	150	150	100	150	150
Aug 27	Cross Lanes	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 3	Big Creek	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 10	Gauley	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 11	Lewisville	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 11	Tanner's Creek	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 19	Northville	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 20	Lexington	100	150	150	100	150	150
Sept 25	Alamogosa	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 1	Steam's Ferry	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 3	Greensboro	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 5	Chancellorsville	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 9	Santa Rosa	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 12	Mix Passes	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 16	Bull Run	100	150	150	100	150	150
Oct 21	Leesburg	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 6	Belmont	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 8	Pickett	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 9	Guyandotte	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 16	Upton Hill	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 18	Falls Church	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 22	Pensacola	100	150	150	100	150	150
Nov 26	Near Vienna	100	150	150	100	150	150
Dec 2	Anandale	100	150	150	100	150	150
Dec 13	Allegany	100	150	150	100	150	150
Dec 17	Washington	100	150	150	100	150	150
Dec 26	Orphan's School	100	150	150	100	150	150
Dec 28	Sacramento	100	150	150	100	150	150
Total.		984	1356	218	4825	7014	8717

RECAPITULATION.

	Confed. losses.	Fed. losses.
Killed	1,120	4,911
Wounded	3,634	7,921
Prisoners	1,477	8,777
Total.	6,231	21,609

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

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
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January 10, 1862.

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

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1862.

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Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
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PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
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(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
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of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Oct 16, 1861.

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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.
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Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary exclusive of fees, \$3,000.

Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$3,000.

Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000.

W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary \$1,200.

C. H. Bogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000.

Olive H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wosten 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.

Governor's Aids—Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

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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.

North Carolina

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent.

Jan 14, 1862 3u at Branch Bank N. C.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time. The printing business is unpleasant, and we do not want to engage in it again. Those who are in arrears, and whose papers have been discontinued, will oblige us if they will pay up without putting us to further trouble about it.

We have adopted the cash system not because we are afraid to trust our old patrons, but because cash is required for printing materials and everything else that we buy.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The North Carolina soldiers have no trumpeters in Virginia to sound their praise like other troops, but it is certainly not because they are less deserving or less courageous. When the first accounts of a battle appear, you see no mention made of a North Carolina company or regiment, but when the smoke clears away and praise is exhausted on the Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi or Texas troops, the facts show who did the fighting, and always show that the North Carolinians are behind none in daring deeds and hard fighting. At the battle of Williamsburg week before last, it appears that North Carolinians sustained the brunt of the fight and behaved as gallantly as any troops ever did. The Ellis Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Manly of Raleigh, kept a whole Division of the enemy at bay for some time and dealt them a destructive blow. The 5th and 23d North Carolina Regiments, the first commanded by Col. McKee, the latter by Col. Hoke, were in the fight and behaved well—especially is the 5th spoken of now in eulogistic terms. The Richmond Whig, in a notice of the battle, says:

"Early's brigade was ordered by Major General Hill to charge a battery on the enemy's right wing posted in a strong redoubt and supported by a brigade of infantry and a reserve of cavalry. The Regiments at the time under the command of Gen Early, were the 24th and 33d Virginia and the 5th and 23d North Carolina. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the woods, only two of these Regiments, the 24th Virginia and 5th N. Carolina were engaged in the charge. These were led by Gen. Early, who received one severe and one slight wound, and whose horse was shot through the head—but both rider and horse bore up nobly and both are in a fair way of recovery. The two regiments succeeded in driving the enemy from their position, but the havoc in their ranks was so great that they were ordered by Gen. Hill to retire. An idea may be formed of the intrepidity of these gallant regiments, and the hot work in which they were engaged, from the fact that though untidily numbering only about 1,100 men they sustained a loss of over 400. The North Carolina regiment that went into the fight numbered 410, came out with only 125. Of 22 commissioned officers 10 were killed and 7 wounded. There have been no heavier casualties in the whole war than this noble regiment sustained. Lieut. Col. Badham was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy badly wounded. Captains Brookfield, Mullins, West and Garrett were killed. Captains Jones and Lee were wounded. Colonel McKee was in the thickest of the fight and nobly sustained the character for valor which he has heretofore borne. Lieut. Col. Badham and Major Sinclair conducted themselves heroically—the latter's horse being killed under him. Indeed all officers and men, illustrated the character of the Old North State for the steadiest and truest courage."

The above does nothing more than justice to the brave soldiers of the 5th Regiment, though it did not appear in the Richmond Whig until more than a week after the battle. We learn that the Regiment rushed to the charge through an open field, which probably accounts for the great loss.

Owing to an oversight, we neglected to publish last week a notice of the organization of the fifty-third Regiment of N. C. troops. William A. Owens, of Charlotte, was elected Colonel; Jas. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Lieut. Colonel, and James J. Iredell, of Raleigh, Major.

Capt. Wm. J. Martin, of the 28th Regiment, (formerly Professor of Chemistry at Chapel Hill,) has been elected Major of the Bethel Regiment, in place of Eliason, declined.

SALT.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that a company has leased a salt marsh in Bladen county, and will commence the manufacture of salt immediately. The marsh covers about thirty acres of ground, and during a dry season the salt is seen on the grass and around the edges of the marsh.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham publishes a card in the Raleigh Standard declining to be a candidate for Governor. He is one of the old politicians of the State, and we are glad he has declined, for we think the great mass of the people are tired of voting for such gentlemen. Mr. Graham has saved himself and friends the mortification of a defeat.

THE QUAKERS.—The North Carolina Convention passed an Ordinance to exempt Quakers from military duty, on the payment of one hundred dollars. It is said that the Quakers, generally, are abolitionists, and we suppose it is true. There is no good reason why they should be exempted. They receive the protection of our laws and enjoy the benefits afforded to all alike, and they should be made to fight for the country or leave it. Religious scruples, when pleaded to shield a man from being made to perform his duty like other people, ought not to be respected at any time.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Synopsis of Gen. Beauregard's Official Report.

Gen. Beauregard dates his report Corinth, April 11, and commences by saying that he having received reliable information that the enemy's aim was to cut off his communications in Western Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, he determined to foil the enemy's designs by concentrating all his available forces at and around Corinth. The report then states:

Having called on the Governors of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly regiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and, with two divisions of Gen. Polk's command from Columbus and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Maj. Gen. Bragg, constituted the Army of the Mississippi. At the same time, Gen. Johnston being at Murfreesboro, on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to luka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under Gen. Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee at Pittsburg and in the direction of Savannah, before he was reinforced by the army under Gen. Buell, and known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville via Columbia. About the same time Gen. Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. Grant, it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river or captured in time to enable us to profit by the victory and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event, before the arrival of Gen. Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic points of the campaign.

Want of general officers needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought this suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movements until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparation for such a grave and momentous adventure.

Accordingly that night, at 1 o'clock A. M., the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed orders of movement were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching, for the roads narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement—that is, in three lines of battle; the first and second extending from Owl creek on the left to Dick creek on the right, a distance of about three miles, supported by the third and the reserve. The first line, under Major-General Hardee was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by Gladden's brigade, or Major Gen. Bragg's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburg and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troops of Bragg's corps, followed the first at a distance of five hundred yards, in the same order as the first. The army corps under Gen. Polk followed the second line, at the distance of about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, deployed with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road, the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserves, under Brigadier-General Breckinridge, followed closely the third line, in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

Those two corps contained the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act according to the exigencies of the battle.

At 5 o'clock A. M., on the 6th, a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that Trubus's brigade, of Breckinridge's Division, was detached and advanced to support the left of Bragg's corps and line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburg, to support Bragg's right; and at the same time, Yancy's regiment, of Polk's corps, was advanced by the same road to reinforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's, Banner's and Durlan's Fords, of Lock Creek.

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal resolution and steadiness by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment and gallantry, by the several corps commanders, as the enemy made a stand, with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after 8 o'clock P. M., when we were in possession of all his encampments between Owl

and Lick Creeks but one. Nearly all of his field artillery, about thirty flags, colors and standards, over 3,000 prisoners, including a division commander (Gen. Prentiss) and several brigade commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory, such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles, for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well selected, admirably provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy. Our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded and died on the field at 2:30 P. M., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave restless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one, which, in my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennessee River, and though supported on the immediate field by such corps commanders as Major-Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee and Brigadier-General Breckinridge commanding the reserve.

It was after 6 o'clock P. M. as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburg landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major-General Bragg, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders, should determine, hoping from news received by a special dispatch that delays had been encountered by General Buell in his march from Columbia, and that his main force, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save Gen. Grant's scattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harassed condition of the men. The enemy, moreover, had broken through rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning the troops under my command were not