

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM
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 SUCCESSES. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Dates | Battles. | Confederates killed. | Confederates wounded. | Confederates captured. | Federals killed. | Federals wounded. | Federals captured. | Federals lost. | Federals retained. |
| 1861 | | | | | | | | | |
| June 3 | Phillippi. | 7 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| June 10 | Bonnyville. | 4 | 29 | 50 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| July 12 | Rich Mountain. | 43 | 55 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| July 13 | St. George. | 13 | 59 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Aug 28 | Hatteras. | 12 | 691 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Oct 21 | Fredericktown. | 12 | 691 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Nov 7 | Port Royal. | 43 | 143 | 8 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Dec 3 | Doddsville. | 43 | 143 | 8 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total. | | 186 | 278 | 1249 | 99 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 |

| CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Dates | Battles. | Confederates killed. | Confederates wounded. | Confederates captured. | Federals killed. | Federals wounded. | Federals captured. | Federals lost. | Federals retained. |
| Feb. 16 | San Antonio. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Mar 12 | Fort Brown. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Apr 13 | Fort Sumter. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Apr 15 | Fort Bliss. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Apr 20 | Indianola. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| May 19 | Sewell's Point. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| May 31 | Fairfax C. H. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 11 | Apalachicola. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 5 | Pig's Point. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 10 | Great Bethel. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 16 | Vienna. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 15 | Kansas City. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 19 | New Creek. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 20 | Romey. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| June 27 | Matias Point. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 2 | Haynesville. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 5 | Carthage. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 17 | Scary Creek. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 18 | Bull Run. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 21 | Manassas. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 25 | Meritt. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| July 28 | Fort Stanton. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Aug 10 | Springfield. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Aug 15 | Mathias Point. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Aug 20 | Hav's Nest. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Aug 27 | Bailey's Rds. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Aug 27 | Cross Lanes. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 3 | Big Creek. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 10 | Gausey. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 11 | Lewisville. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 11 | Toney's Creek. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 19 | Barboursville. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Sept 20 | Lexington. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 1 | Alum Creek. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 1 | Steam's Ferry. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 3 | Greenbrier. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 5 | Chickamauga. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 9 | Shannon's. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 12 | Miss. Passes. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 16 | Bolivar. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Oct 21 | Leesburg. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 6 | Belmont. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 8 | Pickett. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 9 | Gainesville. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 16 | Upton Hill. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 18 | Falls Church. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 22 | Pensacola. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Nov 26 | New Vienna. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dec 2 | Annandale. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dec 13 | Allegany. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dec 17 | Woodsonville. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dec 20 | Opechee. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dec 28 | Sacramento. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Total. | | 984 | 3356 | 218 | 4825 | 7614 | 8777 | 8777 | 8777 |

| RECAPITULATION. | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--|
| Confed. | Fed. | Losses. | |
| Killed. | 1,139 | 4,911 | |
| Wounded. | 3,634 | 7,821 | |
| Prisoners. | 1,417 | 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, Con-
veyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the
Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1862.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1862.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.,
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1862.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-
eller, &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.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary
\$3,000 per annum.
Palaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Sal-
ary, exclusive of fees, \$300.
Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800.
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 Wooten 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
Lillard of Buncombe.
Governor's Aids—Hon Daul M Barringer, Spier
Wilkinson.

LITERARY BOARD—Henry T Clark, President ex
officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan. Jas B Gor-
don of Wilkes. Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD—Henry T Clark
President ex officio; James Fulton of New Han-
over. 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.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.
Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.
R M T Hunter of Virginia, Secretary of State.
C G Memminger of South Carolina, Sec'y of Treas.
J P Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of War.
S R Mallory of Florida, Secretary of Navy.
Thos Bragg of North Carolina, 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.
Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow.
T J Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown.
James H Johnson.
VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter.
Wm B Preston.

HOUSE.
THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Speaker.
ALABAMA.
1 Thomas J Foster.
2 Wm R Smith.
3 John P Ralls.
4 J L M Curry.
5 Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
1 Felix J Balson.
2 Grandison D Royster.
FLORIDA.
1 James B Hawkins.
2 ——— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
1 Julian Hartridge.
2 C J Munnerlyn.
3 Hines Holt.
4 A H Kneass.
5 David W Lewis.
KENTUCKY.
1 Alfred Boyd.
2 John W Crockett.
3 H E Read.
4 George W Ewing.
5 J S Christman.
6 T L Burnett.
LOUISIANA.
1 Charles J Villiere.
2 Charles M Conrad.
3 Duncan F Kenner.
MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J McRae.
2 S W Clapp.
3 Reuben Davis.
4 Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
1 John Hyer.
2 Casper W Bell.
3 George W Vest.
4 A H Conrow.
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 Holsell.
2 W G Swann.
3 W H Tobbs.
4 E L Goodenshire.
5 H S Fite.
6 M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
1 John A Wilcox.
2 Peter W Gray.
3 Claiborne C Herbert.

VIRGINIA.
1 M R H Garnett.
2 John R Chambliss.
3 James Lyons.
4 Roger A Pryor.
5 Thomas S Bocoek.
6 John Good, Jr.
7 James P Holcombe.
8 Dan'l C DeJarnette.
Total number 107.

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 F Philor'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. PROPEST.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
First President of the Confederate States of
America, delivered in Richmond, Feb. 22, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this, the birth-day of
the man most identified with the establishment of
American independence, and beneath the monu-
ment erected to commemorate his heroic virtues
and those of his compatriots, we have assembled
to usher into existence the permanent Govern-
ment of the Confederate States. Through this in-
strumentality, under the favor of Divine Provi-
dence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our
Revolutionary Fathers. The day, the memory, and
the purpose, seem fitly associated.
It is with mingled feelings of humility and
pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the
people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed
as a qualification for the exalted station to
which the unanimous voice of the people has called
me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by
this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am
yet more profoundly impressed by the vast respon-
sibility of the office, and humbly feel my own un-
worthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer
assurances of the gratitude with which it is re-
ceived, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of
every faculty to the service of those who have
chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, direct-
ed not to the general welfare, but to the aggran-
dizement of the Northern section of the Union,
culminated in a warfare on the domestic institu-
tions of the Southern States; when the dogmas of
a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of
the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy
the sovereign rights of the States, six of those
States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated
together, to exercise the right and perform the
duty of instituting a Government which would
better secure the liberties for the preservation of
which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained
that a returning sense of justice would remove the
danger with which our rights were threatened,
and render it possible to preserve the Union and
the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the
malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in
the prosecution of the existing war. The confi-
dence of the most hopeful among us must have
been destroyed by the disregard they have recent-
ly exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of
civil and religious liberty. Bastilles filled with
prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indict-
ment duly found; the writ of *habeas corpus* sus-
pended by Executive mandate; a State Legisla-
ture controlled by the imprisonment of members
whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal
Executive that there might be another added to the
list of seceded States; elections held under threats
of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens,
and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake,
proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to
administer a government as free, liberal, and hu-
mane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to
maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to
the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws
enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through-
all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there
has been no act on our part to impair personal
liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of
the press. The Courts have been open; the judi-
cial functions fully executed, and every right of
the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if
a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated be-
came convinced that the Government of the United
States had fallen into the hands of a sectional
majority who would pervert that most sacred of all
trusts to the destruction of the rights which it
was pledged to protect. They believed that to
remain longer in the Union would subject them to
a continuance of a disparaging discrimination,
subordination to which would be inconsistent with
their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people.
They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and
establish a new Confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our revolutionary
fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for
purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been
perverted by those, who feeling power and
forgetting right, were determined to respect no
law but their own will. The Government had
ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordain-
ed and established. To save ourselves from a re-
volution, which in its silent but rapid progress
was about to place us under the despotism of num-
bers, and to preserve in spirit as well as in form, a
system of government believed to be peculiar-
ly fitted to our condition and full of promise for
mankind, we determined to make a new
association composed of States homogeneous in interest,
in policy and in feeling. (Cheers.)

True to our traditions of peace and our love of
justice, we sent Commissioners to the United
States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of
all questions of public debt or property which might
be in dispute. But the Government at Washing-
ton, denying our right to self-government, refused
even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful sepa-
ration. Nothing was then left to us but to pre-
pare for war. (Cheers.)

The first year in our history has been the most
eventful in the annals of this Continent. A new
Government has been established, and its machi-
nery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,
000 square miles. The great principles upon
which we have been willing to hazard every thing
that is dear to man, have made conquests for us
which could never have been achieved by the
sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to
thirteen States, and Maryland, already united to
us by hallowed memories and material interests,
will, I believe, when able to speak with unstified
voice, connect her destiny with the South. (Great
applause.) Our people have rallied with unex-
pected unanimity to the support of the great prin-
ciples of constitutional government, with firm re-
solve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they
could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it
is estimated, are now standing in hostile array,
and waging war along a frontier of thousands of
miles; battles have been fought; sieges have been

conducted, and although the contest is not ended,
and the tide for the moment is against us, the final
result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must
sink under the immense load of debt which they have
incurred; a debt which in their effort to sub-
jugate us has already attained such fearful dimen-
sions as will subject them to burthens which must
continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties.
That we are to escape them in future is not to be
hoped. It was to be expected when we entered
upon this war that it would expose our people to
sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and
blood. But we know the value of the object for
which we struggled, and understood the nature of
the war in which we were engaged. Nothing
could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would
be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.
[Cheers.]

But the picture has its lights as well as its
shadows. This great strife has awakened in the
people the highest emotions and qualities of the
human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriot-
ism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice,
and of generous devotion to the noble cause for
which we are contending, are afloat throughout the
land. Never has a people evinced a more deter-
mined spirit than that now animating men, women
and children in every part of our country. Upon
the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and
mothers send their husbands and sons to battle
without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence
that we were to be taught the value of our lib-
erties by the price which we pay for them.
The recollections of this great contest, with all
its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of
blood will be the bond of harmony and an en-
during affection amongst the people, producing
unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint
effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year
been made without some corresponding benefits.
If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pre-
tended blockade has deprived us of our commerce
with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting
and an independent people. The blockade, if
effective and permanent, could only serve to divert
our industry from the production of articles for
export, and employ it in supplying commodities
for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the
war by our unaided exertions. We have neither
asked nor received assistance from any quarter.
Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own.
The world at large is concerned in opening our
markets to its commerce. When the independ-
ence of the Confederate States is recognized by
the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow
our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign
trade, the Southern States will offer to manufac-
turing nations the most favorable markets which
ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice,
tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will
find attractive exchanges. Nor would the
constancy of these supplies be likely to be dis-
turbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be
too great to tempt aggression, and never was there
a people whose interests and principles committed
them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the
Confederate States. By the character of their
productions they are too deeply interested in
foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of
conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitu-
tion of their Confederacy admits of no coerced
association. Civil war there cannot be between
States held together by their volition only. This
rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to
be conservative, by securing just and impartial
government at home, does not diminish the
security of the obligation by which the Confed-
erate States may be bound to foreign nations. At
proof of this it is to be remembered, that at the
first moment of asserting their right of secession,
these States proposed a settlement on the basis of
a common liability for the obligations of the Gen-
eral Government.

Fellow-Citizens, after the struggles of ages
had consecrated the right of the Englishman to
Constitutional Representative Government, our
colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that
birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned
their efforts, and they provided for their posterity
a peaceful remedy against future aggression.
The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most
odious and least responsible form of despotism,
has denied us both the right and the remedy.
Therefore, we are in arms to renew such sacrifices
as our fathers made to the holy cause of consti-
tutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our strug-
gle, the provisional gives place to the permanent
government. After a series of successes and
victories, which covered our arms with glory, we
have recently met with serious disasters. But in
the heart of a people resolved to be free, these
disasters tend but to stimulate to increased re-
sistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance
bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution,
we must emulate that heroic devotion which
made reverse to them but the erenile in which
their patriotism was refined. [Cheers.]

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of
those who will share with me the responsibility,
and aid me in the conduct of public affairs;
securely relying on the patriotism and courage of
the people, of which the present war has fur-
nished so many examples, I deeply feel the
weight of the responsibilities I now, with un-
affected diffidence, am about to assume; and fully
realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide
and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him
whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause
which is just. With humble gratitude and adora-
tion, acknowledging the Providence which has so
visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief
but eventful career, to thee, oh God! I trustingly
commit myself, and prayerfully invoke thy bless-
ing on my country and its cause.

VLUNTEERS.—The Asheville News says that