

# 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.

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### A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1861.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.		CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.	
Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Federals killed.
June 3	Phillippi,	7	20
June 18	Boonville,	45	26
July 12	Rich Mountain,	12	35
July 13	St George,	12	30
Aug 25	Batteras,	12	691
Oct 21	Fredericktown,	12	46
Nov 7	Port Royal,	12	46
Dec 3	Drainville,	43	143
Total,		186	278

### CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Federals killed.
Feb 16	San Antonio,	150	100
Mar 12	Fort Brown,	100	100
Apr 12	Fort Sumter,	100	100
Apr 13	Fort Mifflin,	100	100
Apr 20	Indianola,	600	600
May 19	Sewell's Point,	6	10
June 1	Fairfax C. H.,	1	5
June 1	Apia Creek,	1	5
June 5	Pig's Point,	150	250
June 10	Great Neck,	50	100
June 16	Vienona,	50	100
June 17	Kansas City,	15	30
June 19	New Creek,	3	7
June 26	Romney,	2	15
June 27	Machina's Point,	1	2
July 2	Hayneville,	12	67
July 5	Carthage,	70	200
July 17	Seary Creek,	3	1
July 18	Ball Run,	13	53
July 21	Mannassas,	378	1489
July 25	Woshila,	10	25
July 28	Fort Stanton,	205	800
Aug 10	Springfield,	30	1000
Aug 15	Mathias Point,	5	5
Aug 20	Hawley's Neck,	1	1
Aug 27	Barley's Rds,	3	50
Sept 3	Big Creek,	2	3
Sept 10	Ganley,	5	150
Sept 11	Lewisville,	6	31
Sept 11	Tony's Creek,	1	2
Sept 19	Barlousville,	2	50
Sept 20	Lexington,	25	72
Sept 20	Alabama,	2	30
Oct 1	Steamer Fanny,	1	45
Oct 2	Greensboro,	6	31
Oct 3	Chickasaw,	1	10
Oct 9	Santa Rosa,	4	19
Oct 12	Mix Passes,	1	10
Oct 16	Bolivar,	1	10
Oct 21	Leesburg,	27	111
Nov 6	Belmont,	103	373
Nov 8	Pikeston,	5	8
Nov 9	Guyondotte,	2	5
Nov 16	Piton Hill,	1	6
Nov 18	Falls Church,	1	2
Nov 22	Ponchartraine,	1	10
Nov 26	Near Vienna,	2	10
Dec 2	Anandale,	2	2
Dec 13	Alleghany,	25	68
Dec 17	Woodsonville,	4	10
Dec 26	Opothelyholo,	12	20
Dec 28	Sacramento,	2	1
Total,		984	3336

RECAPITULATION.		Confed. losses.	Fed. losses.
Killed,	1,129	4,911	7,821
Wounded,	3,634	8,777	8,777
Prisoners,	1,437		
Total,		6,201	21,609

**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.

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### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum. 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.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. R M T Hunter of Virginia, Secretary of State.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE. ALABAMA. Wm L Yancy, Clement C Clay.

HOUSE. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Speaker. 1 Thomas J Foster, 2 Wm R Smith, 3 John P Ralls, 4 J L M Curry, 5 Francis S Lyon.

### The Western Democrat.

WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO?—The members of the Lincoln Congress are discussing the question of how the Southerners are to be disposed of after they are subjugated. Some advocate hanging, whilst others propose to only confiscate our property and appoint rulers for us of the "loyal" stripe. Senator Trumbull of Illinois, appears to be the most moderate man in the yankee Senate, and he proposes to treat us as belligerents so long as the war lasts, but at the end of the war (after we are conquered) the southerners in the hands of the Lincolnites must be tried for treason, and all southern property confiscated and divided among the Northern "brethren" after paying the expenses of the war.

Watch the Railroad bridges. Watch the foundries and workshops in the South. Watch your barns. Watch your store houses. Watch for incendiaries. Arrest all suspicious persons and submit them to a thorough examination.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer—Gentlemen: Permit me to express my surprise and regret at the action of the Senate of the Confederate States in passing the bill for the pay of members of Congress, and the officers of that body.

We agree with the writer of the above exactly. This is no time for high salaries, and it seems strange that members of our Congress should vote themselves such pay when the Confederacy is in its infancy, and needs all the money she can command for war purposes.

President Davis has called on Virginia for 40,000 additional troops. Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation calling upon Virginians to rally and volunteer at once without waiting for the operations of the draft law.

THE DRAFT.—In reply to the letter or inquiry of an esteemed friend at Prospect Hill, Caswell, we state that the present draft for one third of the militia is not for two years or for the war, but only to repel invasion.

PLANT CORN!—Every farmer owes it to his neighbors and to his country to plant all the corn he can, and to make as little cotton and tobacco as possible.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, Sunday morning, while the old steamer Johnson, ferry-boat plying between Beaufort and Fort Macon and the Morehead City Railroad wharf, was lying at the Fort wharf awaiting for passengers and freight on her way to connect with the up train, her boiler burst, killing one man, Mr. Parsons, member of Capt. Guion's company, and wounding three others.

### THE DESTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the bill passed by the Confederate Congress providing for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them: A bill to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof.

We are authorized by the Public Treasurer to state, that he has appointed Mr Samuel H. Young, of this City, to sign for him the N. C. Treasury Notes of the denomination of Five, Ten, and Twenty dollars, authorized by the late Convention.

WAR OF THE RIGHT SORT.—We must change the whole character of this war. As carried on now, it is a pleasant pastime for the Yankees. Secure at home from the apprehension of danger, they can come down upon us, stealing, robbing, murdering, burning, and laying waste. They will never tire of such sport.

Now is the time for action for all who are in earnest. Rich and poor, old and young, all of all classes who intend to defend their homes and families and country against a brutal and insolent foe, should now bestir themselves.

THE YANKEES IN NASHVILLE.—The Knoxville Register has the following: Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Yankees, should not be molested, nor private property or personal rights be interfered with, it is reported by persons just from that vicinity, that they have already violated these pledges by arresting Hon. Neil S. Brown, Senator Barrow, and other prominent citizens.

THE HERSIANS.—Some of the foreign soldiers at Roanoke Island, who could hardly speak English, informed some Confederate prisoners that they were fighting for the principles of their forefathers. This is the literal truth.

SALE OF NEGROES.—The war has not had much effect on the sale of negroes. At the sale of Carson Black, in Cabarrus county, a few were disposed of at the following figures: a boy, 18 years old, brought \$1,185; a girl, 14 years old, \$1,000; a boy, 12 years old, \$810.

### BRAUREGARD'S POSITION.

The retreat of Gen. Beauregard from Columbus to the point on the Mississippi river known as Island No. 10, shows the penetrating glance of the accomplished engineer. Columbus was a second Fort Donelson, as far as its position was concerned. It communicated with Tennessee by a railroad liable to be interrupted by the enemy, and a retreat by the Mississippi on steamboats was hazardous, as the enemy could closely pursue our boats, or perhaps even attack them from the Missouri shore, below Columbus.

At Island No. 10 the Mississippi makes a sudden turn and runs nearly due north, about fifteen miles to New Madrid, where it again turns and runs nearly due south to Obionville, whence it continues its general southward course. It thus forms a peninsula, on the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, so narrow that while the distance by land from the river bank at Island No. 10 to the nearest point on the river about Obionville is less than three miles, the distance by water is thirty. To pass this distance the enemy would have to silence the fortifications both of Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

As we have gunboats at New Madrid, it would be almost impossible for the Lincoln troops to take and hold that place, or the western bank of the Mississippi below it, unless their gunboats should succeed in passing Island No. 10.

The country about New Madrid is known as the earthquake region, from the terrible earthquake felt there in 1811. About six miles west of New Madrid lies an impassable swamp which extends southward to the junction of the St. Francis with the Mississippi below Memphis, leaving a narrow strip of low land between it and the Mississippi.

At a short distance east of the peninsula above mentioned lies Reelfoot lake and river, a former channel of the Mississippi, and separated from it by swampy ground, thus presenting a strong barrier to a land attack on our forces at Island No. 10.

With an army in the field in West Tennessee kept active and moving, to check a land attack, the passage of the Lincoln gunboats below the peninsula will be a difficult undertaking; if they succeed, the formidable works at Fort Pillow present the next obstacle to their progress down the Mississippi.

THE DANGER TO THE SOUTH. The great grain producing portion of the Southern Confederacy (says the Richmond Dispatch) has hitherto been Kentucky and Tennessee. The army supplies of the last year were principally drawn from those sources.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a long and able letter lately published, has called attention to these facts, and earnestly endeavors to dissuade the planters of the South from seeding cotton during this year.

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Plant corn, plant corn, plant corn, and save us. SHARP-SHOOTING ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee river.

DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT GUNS.—We have always expressed the opinion that there was no weapon as valuable for close fighting as the double-barrel shot gun.

THE TRUE GRIT.—In the retreat from Fort Henry, Parson McKims, of Company A, 15th regiment Arkansas volunteers, aged over sixty years, after being wounded in the neck, was ordered to surrender. He proudly replied, "not yet," and immediately fired upon and killed a captain of the enemy's cavalry.

LIQUOR DESTROYED BY LADIES. Some twenty ladies of this Town, prompted by the noble impulses that usually abound in the female heart, proceeded in a body to the depot, last Thursday afternoon, and with hatchets and hammers destroyed five or six barrels of whiskey and poured the liquid poison upon the ground; a fitting libation to the devil and hisimps from the hands of patriotic women, whose mission, pending the war is, to "go about doing good."

THE AFFAIR AT WINTON.—A subscriber at Winton, N. C. (says the Standard,) who was shelled out, gives us a few facts of that affair which may be interesting to our readers.

SPIES.—There are unmistakable indications, says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that the South swarms with Lincoln spies.

RE-APPOINTED.—Col. Singletary has received a Colonel's commission, and has left for Raleigh under orders to report to the Governor for duty.

A BLESSING.—The North Albanian, published at Tusculum, thinks that the visit of the gunboats has been a blessing to that section.