

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.

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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NORTHERN NEWS. NORTHERN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Chicago municipal election has resulted in the triumph of the Democrats by 1,500 majority.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. The following Regulations of the War Department, in relation to the act of Congress, known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the public:

V.—ADDITIONAL CORPS—GUERRILLA SERVICE. 12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers."

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

FEDERAL SUCCESSES. Table with columns: Dates, Battles, Confederate killed, Confederate wounded, Confederate captured, Federal killed, Federal wounded, Federal captured.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

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MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

- SENATE. ALABAMA: Wm L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay, Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell, A F Maxwell, J M Baker. GEORGIA: Benjamin H Hill, John W Lewis, LOUISIANA: Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes. MISSISSIPPI: Albert G Brown, James Phelan. VIRGINIA: R M T Hunter, Wm B Preston. NORTH CAROLINA: George Davis, Wm T Dortch. SOUTH CAROLINA: Robert W Barnwell, James L Orr. TENNESSEE: Langdon C Haynes, Gustavus A Henry.

HOUSE. THOMAS S. BOWEN, Speaker.

- ALABAMA: 1 Thomas J Foster, 6 W Clifton, 2 Wm R Smith, 7 David Clayton, 3 John P Ralls, 8 James L Pugh, 4 J L M Curry, 9 E S Dargan. ARKANSAS: 1 Felix J Balfour, 3 Augustus H Garland, 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. FLORIDA: 1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton. GEORGIA: 1 Julian Hartridge, 6 William W Clark, 2 C J Munter, 7 Robt P Trippe, 3 Hiram Hobb, 8 L J Garrett, 4 A H Keenan, 9 Hardy Strickland, 5 David W Lewis, 10 A B Wright. KENTUCKY: 1 Alfred Boyd, 7 H W Bruce, 2 John W Crockett, 8 S S Scott, 3 H E Reed, 9 F M Brode, 4 George W Ewing, 10 J W Moore, 5 J S Christian, 11 R J Beckwith, Jr., 6 T L Burnett, 12 John M Elliott. LOUISIANA: 1 Charles J Villiers, 4 Lucien J Dupre, 2 Charles M Conrad, 5 John F Lewis, 3 Dumont F Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr. MISSISSIPPI: 1 John J McRae, 5 H C Chambers, 2 S W Clapp, 6 O R Sinton, 3 Reuben Davis, 7 E Barksdale, 4 Israel Welch. MISSOURI: 1 John Hyer, 5 W W Cook, 2 Casper W Bell, 6 Thos W Freeman, 3 George W Vest, 7 Thos A Harris, 4 A H Cowrey. NORTH CAROLINA: 1 W N H Smith, 6 Thomas S Ashe, 2 Robert R Bridges, 7 James R McLean, 3 Owen R Kenan, 8 William Lander, 4 T D McDowell, 9 B S Gathorn, 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson. SOUTH CAROLINA: 1 W W Boyce, 4 John McQueen, 2 W Tugler Miles, 3 James Farrar, 3 M L Bonham, 6 L M Ager. TENNESSEE: 1 J T Heiskell, 7 W Jones, 2 W G Swann, 8 Thomas Meyers, 3 W H Tebbels, 9 J D C Adkins, 4 E L Gardenshire, 10 Bullock, 5 H S Fouty, 11 David M Currin, 6 M P Gentry. TEXAS: 1 John A Wiley, 4 Wm B Wright, 2 Peter W Gray, 5 Malcom Graham, 3 Chalmere C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. VIRGINIA: 1 M R H Garnett, 9 William Smith, 2 John R Chambliss, 10 Alex R Hester, 3 James Lyons, 11 John B Baldwin, 4 Roger A Poyor, 12 Walter R Staples, 5 Thomas S Robeck, 13 Walter Preston, 6 John Goode, Jr., 14 Albert G Jenkins, 7 James P Holcombe, 15 Robert Johnson, 8 Dan C Dejeant, 16 Charles W Russell. Total number 107.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

- HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum. Palaski County, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, 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: Colonel Wenden 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 Hilliard of Buncombe.

GOVERNOR'S Aids.—Hon Dand M Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

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.

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, Act. Secy., at Branch Bank N. C.

The Raleigh Journal says that a gang of 17 negroes were overhauled and captured by our scouts near Trenton, Jones co., week before last.

They were trying to make their way to the enemy. Why the people in that section do not remove their negroes we do not understand. It is strange that they are permitted to remain so near the enemy, when they could be profitably employed in the interior.

SHOOT.—Mr McDougald, a lawyer, of Green county, (says the Raleigh Journal,) received two bullet wounds in an altercation with Messrs Kerr and Hasberry at Snow Hill, N. C., on Saturday night the 25th, of which he died on Sunday morning.

GO IT, SPECULATORS.—The fall of New Orleans into the hands of the enemy will have a tendency to lessen the supply of Sugar and Molasses, and will give speculators a fine opportunity to demand any price they please for those articles.

GENEROUS PATRIOTISM.—In this day of trial and peril, it is refreshing to hear of instances of generous and disinterested patriotism like the following: A gentleman called on the Secretary of the Treasury a few days since and handed him a bag of gold, as a donation to the Government, upon the express condition that his name should be known to no one but the Secretary. Upon counting the gold, it was found to amount to one thousand dollars.—Richmond Enquirer.

PERSONAL.—The train from Lynchburg yesterday afternoon, brought down Mrs. Wm. G. Brown and family, Mrs. Sue C. Sawyers, (daughter of Wm. G. Brown) and child, and Mrs. Horace Maynard and family of East Tennessee, in charge of Lieut. Joseph H. Speed, of the 21st Alabama Regiment. They took rooms at the Bollingbrook Hotel last night and will leave for the North this morning, via Norfolk and Old Point, to join their respective husbands. We understand that though Messrs Brown and Maynard have shown such unaccountable hostility to the South and its cause, these ladies are firmly attached to the Confederacy.—Petersburg Express, April 28th.

GOOD FOR THE SPIRITS IN WAR TIMES.—If there be a man amongst us whose heart fails, let that person retire into the closet, and read without ceasing the history of the old Revolution. He will see there weak colonies divided amongst themselves. In each of them a large turbulent population fighting for the oppressor. A powerful army in possession of the seas, besieging and taking our seaports and fortifications, without a single failure. Whole States overrun with their armies; our generals defeated oftener than successful; and having, too, bitter and deadly feuds with one another. Treason and bribery was rife, and sordid souls were crying "beef, beef, beef!" Fully seven long years this hopeless darkness brooded over the country, and the people suffered, and labored and hoped until there appeared for them the dawn of the brightest age of the world. Then, if he contrasts that picture with ours, and feel a touch of shame that a doubt could have entered his mind, let him pay for strength, and go forth a better patriot.

WE understand that a few men can be found in this section who prefer bank bills to Confederate Notes. Where is Jesse Holmes the fool killer? Suppose the Confederacy fails, will bank-bills be worth? Confederate notes are better secured than any other currency, and if they are not good, bank-bills are not worth ten cents a cord.—Aberville News.

A HINT TO OUR FARMERS.—Tomatoes should be planted in large quantities for the use of the camps. Those acquainted with the remarkable medicinal properties of this delightful vegetable will most heartily endorse the suggestion. Let our planters and gardeners raise them in such abundance this season that, besides the home demand, sufficient shall be in hand to supply the armies. It is believed that, to issue them to the army next summer, as part of the rations, will prevent many cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhoea.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The popular elections in Illinois and New York show great democratic gains. In nearly all the North-western and Western States there is a manifest tendency towards a political revolution. If it should succeed, it might not either stop the war or restore the Union on the old basis, but it would change the party character of the House and of the Executive.

The House which is to succeed the present one may be of a conservative democratic complexion. Vehement denunciations are uttered here against General Burnside on account of his refusal to harbor and protect fugitive slaves. We have reports from army officers employed on the Southern coast to the effect that the slaves who come within their lines in numbers are great nuisances. The costly expeditions are failures so far as opening a cotton trade is concerned.

The Conscription Bill.—Speech of Mr. Powell of Kentucky in the Federal Senate, April 16. The conscription bill came up as the special order, on which Mr. Powell, of Ky., had the floor. He argued at some length against the constitutionality of the bill, and held that it was clearly a bill of attainder. Under the common law, and the old English decisions, attainder accompanied confiscation for treason; but the provisions of our Constitution had directly repudiated all that. He then treated of the bill as cruel and inhuman, stripping women and children of the means of subsistence, and working personal suffering. The conscription particularly referring to slaves assailed the constitutional guarantees respecting slavery in the States. It was an insidious attempt to do what they would not do directly. He would prefer that they march up to the work openly, and free all slaves at once. It would be more manly.

The colonization clause was of no account whatever. Every one knew that the negro when freed would remain just where he had been left unless removed compulsorily, and it was only intended to catch votes that could not be got otherwise. It would be hard to make Southern men believe that interference with slavery was not intended, spite of general declarations, when they had passed a resolution to induce States to emancipate; had abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; had repealed the disqualification of colored persons for carrying the mails, and had adopted an article of war prohibiting those in the military service from delivering a fugitive slave, refusing to insert therein a provision against their harboring or aiding slaves to escape. There was great complaint if a single negro was restored to his master, but slaves might be taken off by the hundred from their masters through the aid of the military, and there was no complaint, though they be taken from loyal masters. Under the bill, any petty magistrate, any mere military lieutenant, was empowered to take charge of any or all the property of 6,000,000 of people. No dictator of Rome had ever had such power conferred on him. He loved this Union, but he loved it for its constitutional liberty. What were to him or others who loved liberty, an empire ocean-bound, comprising this whole continent, without the constitution of the republic, which endowed them with its privileges, and was the shield of their rights? Mr P. denied the powers claimed for the Executive under the war power, by which the will of the President, rather than the constitution, became the law, and under which this body might be visited, as was Parliament by Cromwell, and the French Corps Legislatif by Napoleon. The danger of this extent of assumption for the war power was strikingly shown in the course of a military commander (Gen. Halleck) in Missouri, who, in spite of the constitution of that State defining the qualification of voters, had imposed, by military order, other requirements in a recent election. The manner in which Gen. Halleck had also levied contributions upon the inhabitants was also referred to, which, if it could be done in one place could be done in every other, and the rights of property and liberty overturned everywhere.

Mr Powell repudiated the idea that an individual could be arrested by order of the Secretary of State and imprisoned. The police commissioners of Baltimore, and others there, had been arrested in that city, in the dead hour of night, without even a warrant, or without knowing what charges were preferred against them, and dragged off to prison, where they are confined, all at the pleasure of these usurpers of the Constitution and laws. The liberties of the free American people have been taken from them, and they remain at the disposal of the usurpers. The high and lofty men of his State, superior to the Secretary of State, had been, by order of said Secretary, conveyed away to prison without ever knowing the charges preferred against them, or who made the charges. Such a state of things never before existed.

He had, early in the session, submitted a resolution calling for information relative to the matter, and if God spared him, he should yet endeavor to procure action on it. The true men of the country, of the border States, and of his own State, were not prepared to see liberty and the constitution go down in this way, and come what may, they would resist it.

The Lincolnites passed the Confiscation Bill, notwithstanding Mr. Powell's protest against it. Everything must bow before the sway of the dirty abolitionists.

2. An officer, not below the rank of Major, will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officer in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military department in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the Department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law—that is to say, for each company of infantry, 64 privates; of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the General commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (General Order No. 6.) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May, volunteer in any corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the Commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps, will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the Department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the Department, from the Commanding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the Department by the officer in command of the camp.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers will re-organize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as a Brigade Commanders may prescribe, and the said Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged, under the provisions of the Act, will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election, immediately enter upon duty. Officers, not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Department.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service as herein above provided.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall before the 16th day of July next attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18 and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the Department.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instruction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

MAJ. MORGAN AMONG THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—We have seen reports, says the Knoxville Register, from Major Morgan and Gen. McPhay, written from Qualla Town, N. C., which show that the Major's trip to the Cherokees has been eminently successful. The Major expected to reach Knoxville with his dusky warriors by the 25th of last month. We make the following extract from Gen. McPhay's letter, which is dated April 15th: "Our arrival created considerable excitement among the Indians. We had a meeting at this place which was largely attended, a number of Chiefs being present. They are volunteering freely. We enrolled 120 men in this county, and I think we will get 100 more on Valley River. We leave to day for Webster, and from there to Murphy. Maj. Morgan has thoroughly aroused the Indians. When we received the joyful news of our victory at Corinth, the Indians gave a war-whoop which made the mountains ring. Major Morgan is the greatest man I ever saw; the Indians are all well pleased with him, and I think he is the only man who could have got up such an enthusiasm among them. We will have as fine a body of men as ever went into the service."

WAGONS.—As the war may be continued for a long time and our armies are required to move through the interior of the country, it is necessary for our success that we should have many wagons. We can form some idea of the great number from the fact that General Scott had about three thousand in Mexico, for about ten thousand soldiers. How are we to furnish these wagons? We cannot import them; we must construct them. For this we need suitable timber and wagon makers. The timber should be prepared in time and the wagon makers set to work. We should not rely on our plantation wagons—they are necessary for the plantations. This wagon matter is a matter of the most serious consideration—somebody must attend to it; for without the wagons we cannot succeed in our effort for independence. Let it be remembered that Beauregard was restrained from moving on Washington through the fear that he could not do so with advantage without more transports than he then controlled. It also appears that he could not remove into our safe keeping all the military stores captured at Corinth, for the want of wagons. See the importance of wagons, and the propriety of setting to work our wagon makers.—Lawrence Ledger.

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

J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.

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