

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.

\$3 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 541.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.
A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the day last appointed by the President of the Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings upon our arms, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over \$5,000 (since increased to over \$8,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than \$100,000, to be devoted to the endowment of a Military College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan as far as it is intended is as follows:

- Not more than one-fifth of the amount obtained is to be devoted to the purchase of buildings for the opening of the College. Ample arrangements have been made to secure suitable property on these terms.
- The balance of the fund is to be invested in some safe and profitable manner, the principal never to be invaded and the interest to be devoted to the support and education of orphan Cadets.
- The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual in Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capabilities of the College to educate orphans.
- The first fund of \$100,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of \$50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, and to have one vote in the Board for every \$50 given to him in this fund. It is apparent that this at once secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or sectional. Any lady making a donation of \$50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in bonds of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. There is a gentleman gives five bonds for \$200 each, payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866, Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1, 1863. This is a donation of \$1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until \$120,000 be thus secured.
- Every donor may designate the County or State to which his donation is to be assigned; and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the amount received therefrom.
- Any individual contributing \$2,500, shall have the designation of one orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of this fund during the donor's natural life.
- When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fall in the wars of the Confederacy, other orphans shall receive the benefit of this endowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by the Trustees.

This fellow-citizen, is the enterprise to the accomplishment of which we respectfully solicit your co-operation. It is a patriotic project. Boys who would otherwise grow up in neglect, will be trained into excellent citizens and many an anxious widowed heart will be made glad. It is a patriotic project.

The College will train accomplished soldiers to take the places of those who are absent, and our nation will more freely enter our armies, and our nation will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their boys are to be honorably cared for. It is a patriotic project. The God of eternal truth says "Blessed is he that considers the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." And he also says "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given, will he pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come up to our help, specifically.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N. C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and their post-offices. Proper bonds to be filled will suit them.

Now is the time for action. Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellow-citizens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weakens the confidence of our enemies.

ELMER M. MOORE,
ZENO H. GREENE,
JOHN T. BARNES,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
JAMES W. DAVIS.

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1862.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST GENERAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.
Win L. Yancy,
Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson,
Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell,
J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
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T. J. Semmes.
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R. M. T. Hunter,
Wm B. Preston.

HOUSE.
THOMAS S. BOOCOCK, 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,
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1 James B. Hawkins,
2 ——— Hilton.
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3 H. E. Road,
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5 J. S. Christman,
6 T. L. Burnett.
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2 Charles M. Conrad,
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3 Ruben Davis,
4 Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
1 John Hyer,
2 Casper W. Bell,
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4 A. H. Conroy.

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2 Robert R. Bridgers,
3 Owen R. Kenan,
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. Hisekell,
2 W. G. Swann,
3 W. H. Tabb,
4 E. L. Gardenshire,
5 H. S. Foote,
6 M. P. Gentry.
TEXAS.
1 John A. Wilcox,
2 Peter W. Gray,
3 Claiborne C. Herbert.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Z. B. Vance, Governor. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
R. H. Battle, 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. Brogdon, Comptroller. Salary \$1,200.
Oliver H. Porry, Librarian.

REPAIRING BELL-HANGING, &c.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to Repair Locks of every description, Clocks and Jewellery; he will also clean Jewellery for a very low price; will make keys of all kinds; in fact, all kinds of light repairing done at short notice. Special attention paid to Bell-hanging. He may be found opposite the post-office.
W. W. WOODLIF,
Jan 28, 1862.

FED FOR STOCK.
Any quantity of Lined Oil Cake for sale at St. Charles's Mill, near Charlotte.
July 15, 1862.

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

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. Memminger, 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.

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3 Claiborne C. Herbert.
VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garnett,
2 John R. Chambliss,
3 James Lyons,
4 Roger A. Pryor,
5 Thomas S. Boocock,
6 John Goode, Jr.,
7 James P. Holcombe,
8 Dan'l C. DeJarnette.

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NOTICE.
Our terms are three dollars per year in advance.
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.

A YANKEE LETTER.
A friend in the Army sends us the following letter for publication. It was found on the battle field of "Seven Pines." The writer seems to be an intelligent man, and frankly acknowledges that the Confederates have out-generalled the Yankee officers, though he expresses the opinion that the South will be subjugated. We suppose by this time he has found out his mistake on that point:
ALBANY, May 19, 1862.
My Dear Friend: With all possible haste, and without knowing what is to fill this sheet, I sit down to write to you. The valuable information you give me concerning the movements of the opposing armies in Virginia and the sound theories you advance as to the plans of the Generals on either side, are inducements for me to write, no matter whether or not I have anything to say, in order to hear from you in reply. Great progress does not seem to have been made by our forces towards Richmond since the fall of Yorktown, and it is doubtful to me whether it would have been good policy on the part of the rebels to have held that place under any circumstances. We claim that they are utterly demoralized, and that their retreat is a disgraceful rout, while the telegraph inadvertently informs the public that they have a line of skirmishers thrown out to protect the retreat and drive in stragglers. The determined stand made at Williamsburg was not the struggle of a destroyed army, and by examining carefully our reports we find that we were thrown into great confusion, losing a large number of dead and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. It occurs to me that if either side could claim a victory, our enemies had most right to that claim, for having achieved their object, they gave no ground until night ended the battle when they moved on to a permanent line of defence. Nor is it certain that they left all their wounded and prisoners behind, for I find in the reports of casualties many names under the head of "missing," and some prominent officers are among those—Lieut. Col. Benedict of this city being one.
It is two weeks ago yesterday since the evacuation of Norfolk, and since McClellan announced that he would "push the enemy to the wall." He is now, according to days report, within fifteen miles of that place [Richmond], the "flying, hopeless, disgraced and demoralized" Johnson encamped in his front, his pickets thrown out, and evidently making preparations to meet him upon equal ground. McClellan has made forty-five miles in those two weeks or an average of about three miles a day with his "splendidly appointed army equal to any in the world," driving the fugitives to the wall.
It strikes me that the Rebel Chiefs must be immeasurably superior to ours, or that by some miraculous means they ascertain exactly the plans of our Generals before they can be put in execution, and time enough to check-mate them. Deserters to be sure "are coming in every day," and contrabands come laden with information to our camps, but seemingly we get nothing reliable of Rebel plans and movements. It can't be that any of our men are deserting to the other side—such a thing is too improbable for belief, and the inhabitants of the invaded country can gain no information of our operations. I cannot believe that spies carrying on their schemes systematically and necessarily could escape the notice of our officers in whose confidence they must necessarily be. The only inference then left is that the Rebel Generals are superior to ours.
Franklin's Division, you are aware, was sent up the York River to intercept the routed rebels at West Point and by driving them back on McClellan accomplish their destruction or compel their surrender. The result showed that their army was not necessitated to pass that point in their retreat; and further that even if they were, Franklin would be no serious obstacle in their way. Lee met Franklin at West Point, where he arrived previous to Franklin and of course with the intention of fighting him, and our own papers acknowledge that were it not for the indomitable gun-boats we would have suffered a disastrous defeat. As it was they said our loss was small and the victory was ours. But a few days since I noticed a small paragraph in an obscure place to the effect that the battle of West Point was more serious than at first supposed, and that we lost 500 prisoners, as the enemy attacked before we had time to form after our landing. Lee was said to have had 30,000 men, ten thousand more than our forces, but it is doubtful that he had so many. Thus you see that the enemy were in possession of our plan to intercept them, and in order to check-mate us, attacked with great vigor at Williamsburg, and then detached a large force to precipitate itself upon the unsuspecting Franklin, who undoubtedly would have been driven into the river and signally vanquished but for the sassy iron-sides.
McClellan and Banks have not yet joined McClellan, and seems to be kept in check by who or what nobody knows. The fleet of gunboats on the James River have been repulsed on their way to Richmond, and the river is blocked up with sunken vessels, so that Richmond is far off yet, and the war won't be ended this season. I speak this way simply to give you my plain opinion of how things are conducted and to show you in what estimation I hold the skill, valor and endurance of the Southerners. However, I think there can be but one termination to the war, and that is in the subjugation of the traitors, no matter how distant the end may be.
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McClellan and Banks have not yet joined McClellan, and seems to be kept in check by who or what nobody knows. The fleet of gunboats on the James River have been repulsed on their way to Richmond, and the river is blocked up with sunken vessels, so that Richmond is far off yet, and the war won't be ended this season. I speak this way simply to give you my plain opinion of how things are conducted and to show you in what estimation I hold the skill, valor and endurance of the Southerners. However, I think there can be but one termination to the war, and that is in the subjugation of the traitors, no matter how distant the end may be.
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Your friend,
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KEARNEY.

ALBANY, May 19, 1862.
My Dear Friend: With all possible haste, and without knowing what is to fill this sheet, I sit down to write to you. The valuable information you give me concerning the movements of the opposing armies in Virginia and the sound theories you advance as to the plans of the Generals on either side, are inducements for me to write, no matter whether or not I have anything to say, in order to hear from you in reply. Great progress does not seem to have been made by our forces towards Richmond since the fall of Yorktown, and it is doubtful to me whether it would have been good policy on the part of the rebels to have held that place under any circumstances. We claim that they are utterly demoralized, and that their retreat is a disgraceful rout, while the telegraph inadvertently informs the public that they have a line of skirmishers thrown out to protect the retreat and drive in stragglers. The determined stand made at Williamsburg was not the struggle of a destroyed army, and by examining carefully our reports we find that we were thrown into great confusion, losing a large number of dead and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. It occurs to me that if either side could claim a victory, our enemies had most right to that claim, for having achieved their object, they gave no ground until night ended the battle when they moved on to a permanent line of defence. Nor is it certain that they left all their wounded and prisoners behind, for I find in the reports of casualties many names under the head of "missing," and some prominent officers are among those—Lieut. Col. Benedict of this city being one.
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