

# 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 25, 1862.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 544.

THE  
**WESTERN DEMOCRAT,**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
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.

## Hides and Tan Bark.

I want to purchase Green and Dry HIDES for the purpose of tanning also a large quantity of TAN BARK. For these articles the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN TRELOR,  
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1862.

## MILITIA NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 85th REG'T N. C. MILITIA,  
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1862.

Company of Companies, belonging to the 85th Reg't, will order their respective companies to parade at their usual Muster Grounds, once in each week for inspection and drill, armed as the law directs, with ten charges of powder and ball. Those failing to comply with this order will be held in contempt.

L. S. WILLIAMS,  
Oct. 25th, Col 93rd Reg't Militia.

**NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
(OPPOSITE C. S. NAVY WORKS.)  
**STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN,**  
PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing, by steam-power, all kinds of Redsteads, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, and everything appertaining to the Furniture and Cabinet business.

**FLAX SEED.**  
THE AYOUB COMPANY will pay the highest price for Flax Seed, in any quantity. Apply at E. Kye Hudson & Co's Drug Store.

**Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.**  
Executive Department, North Carolina,  
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

The following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention, passed the 22d day of February, 1862.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

**VESEVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.**  
The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Starvation Station on the W. & C. R. R. and Bessemer's. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Threshing Machine Irons, &c. also Blowing-Water and Salt Pans.

**IRON FOR SALE.**  
I have on hand, at my Furnace in Lincoln county, 6 miles east of Lincolnton, about 20,000 LBS. of WHOLESALE IRON—large pig iron, bars, &c.

**Carriages and Buggies.**  
The subscriber has on hand a few Carriages and Buggies, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Among them is a fine Carriage of latest pattern and fine finish.

**Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c.**  
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to repair all kinds of every description Clocks and Jewelry, he will also clean Jewels 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.

**R. W. BECKWITH**  
Has constantly on hand  
**WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.,**  
of the best English and American manufacturers.

## Lincolnton Female Seminary, The Western Democrat.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.  
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.  
Miss M. J. TUCKER, Mrs. C. ROSEMAN, Miss A. M. HANCOCK, Mrs. A. J. LANGDON, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, Assistants.

The Spring Session, 1863, will begin on Monday, February 2nd, and close on Friday the 19th of June.

**CHARGES PER SESSION.**  
Board, including fuel and washing, at \$3 00 per week, \$100 00  
Incidental Expenses, 1 00  
Regular Tuition, including Latin and Singing, from 10 00 to 20 00  
French, Music or Piano or Guitar, 20 00  
Use of Instrument, 2 50  
Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet soap.

Terms:—Seventy-five dollars required in advance; the balance at the end of the session. No deduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness.

The Town of Lincolnton has long been proverbial for its healthfulness. It has daily Railroad communication with Charlotte, from which it is only two hours distant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections, our long vacation is in the winter.

Our building will accommodate about sixty boarding pupils. The boarding department is under the immediate charge of the Principal and his wife, with most of the other teachers, habitually eat at the same table, and lodge under the same roof with the girls.

The fact that we have semi-annual classes enables us to enforce a higher standard of scholarship than is usual in the best institutions conducted on the ordinary annual plan. Diplomas of Graduation will be given to those who complete our College Course.

Thankful for the liberal patronage given us while at High Point, we appeal with confidence to the public for a continuance of the same in our new and superior location.

For additional information address the Principal, Nov. 11, 1862.

## Lost or Mislaid.

A Certificate for two Shares of Stock in the C. & S. C. Railroad, No. 274, dated Nov. 8th, 1864.

CYRUS A. ALEXANDER,  
Concord, Sept 2, 1862.

## HIDES.

The market price paid for Hides, by May 13, 1862, if S. M. HOWELL.

## NOTICE.

Persons wishing to settle their Accounts or Notes with Fisher & Burroughs, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the store of A. A. N. M. Taylor, Don't delay, as we are anxious to get our business settled up.

J. C. BURROUGHS,  
June 3, 1862.

**DR. J. M. MILLER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in Braxley's Building, immediately over Drucker and Heilbrunn's Store, or at his residence, Feb. 25, 1862.

## SALT.

The subscriber is daily receiving supplies of a good article of Spanish SALT, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates.

Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention. A. E. HALL,  
Sept 23, 1862 3m-pd WILMINGTON.

**Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.**  
On and after the 10th of November, the Passenger Trains will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST:		LEAVE:	
ARRIVE:		CHARLOTTE,	8 00 A. M.
8 45 A. M.	Charlotte,	8 41 "	
9 23 "	Tuckasee,	9 26 "	
9 54 "	Brevard,	9 59 "	
10 36 "	Sharon,	10 30 "	
11 15 "	Lincolnton,		
	Cherryville,		
GOING EAST:		LEAVE:	
ARRIVE:		12 M.	12 55 P. M.
12 45 P. M.	Cherryville,	1 24 "	
1 19 "	Lincolnton,	1 53 "	
1 50 "	Sharon,	2 22 "	
2 25 "	Brevard,	2 51 "	
2 55 "	Tuckasee,	3 20 "	
3 15 "	Charlotte,		

Passengers are required in all cases, without exception, to purchase tickets, where there are ticket agents, and also to furnish the right change, as the Company cannot procure change for every one. An omission to do either subjects the party to an extra charge of 25 cents, which the conductor is strictly required to collect.

By order, V. A. McHEE,  
Acting Master of Transportation,  
Lincolnton, Oct. 28, 1862.

**Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL.**  
On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edition will contain the news by the evening mails, and all telegraphic news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the Evening Edition will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains west and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news from all parts of the Confederacy, expressly for the State Journal. General news by mail will be promptly published. The Markets will be fully reported. Reliable Correspondents will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The Legislative Proceedings will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a newspaper.

TERMS: For the Daily—12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; 3 months, \$2 10; 1 month, \$1. For the Tri-weekly—12 months, \$4; 6 months, \$2 50; 3 months, \$1 50.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
1 square, 1 day, \$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50  
1 do 2 days, 0 75 | 1 do 1 week, 1 75  
1 do 3 days, 1 00 | 1 do 3 weeks, 3 00  
1 do 4 days, 1 25 | 1 do 1 month, 5 00

Ten lines make a square.  
Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOHN SPELMAN,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Oct. 21, 1862

## MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

First Day's Proceedings.  
Both Houses of the General Assembly met at the capitol in Raleigh at 12 M. on Monday, the 17th inst.

In the Senate about forty members answered to their names. After the Senators were sworn in, Messrs Giles, Mebane and Wm. B. Wright were put in nomination for the Speakership. Mr Mebane received 23 votes, more than half of the members present, and was declared duly elected. Upon being conducted to the Chair, he returned thanks in an appropriate manner.

Mr. C. B. Edwards, of Carteret, was elected Principal Clerk by acclamation. For Assistant Clerk, Messrs L. C. Edwards and E. D. Koone were in nomination. The ballot was taken, and Mr. Edwards was declared elected. Messrs W. J. Page (son of the old Doorkeeper) of Randolph, and W. R. Lowell were nominated for Principal Doorkeeper. Mr Page was elected by majority. Mr C. C. Talley was elected Assistant Doorkeeper. The Senate having completed its organization, messages were sent to the House of Commons informing that body of the fact and proposing a joint committee of four to wait upon His Excellency the Governor to receive any communication he might wish to make. A committee was appointed to prepare rules, and the Senate then adjourned till ten o'clock Tuesday.

In the House of Commons 92 members were present, and after taking the usual oaths, the House proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, and Judge Shepherd, of Cumberland, were nominated for Speaker. At his request, Judge Shepherd's name was withdrawn. No other persons being in nomination, Mr Gilliam was elected, and upon being conducted to the Chair, briefly thanked the House for the honor conferred on him. On motion of Mr. Wadell, Gen. Polk was invited to take a seat in the body of the House, and upon being introduced was warmly welcomed by the members. Mr Henry E. Colton was unanimously elected Principal Clerk, and Mr Stanly, of Beaufort, was elected Assistant Clerk. Messrs Webster of Chatham, and J. Hill of Randolph, were unanimously elected Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers. The House then adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Wm. W. Holden, Esq., was elected State Printer to the State.

## NORTHERN ITEMS.

**Sick and wounded in the Hospitals.**—In all the general hospitals of the United States there are now 55,819 sick and wounded soldiers. Of these 11,989 are in the Department of the West, and 17,214 in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and vicinity. The rest are in the various hospitals throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States. In New Orleans there are at present 5,000 patients.

**Three Hundred Indians to be Hung.**—St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the military commission, at the lower Sioux agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

**Negroes in Illinois.**—The Salem (Ill.) Advocate, of October 23, says:  
A week or so ago, some dozen contrabands were sent from Cairo by abolition emissaries to the sprightly town of Olney, Richland county. On the arrival of the negroes the abolitiondom of the town was in ecstasies. But the people—the true people—who came to Richland county when it was a wilderness and settled it up, declared they would not submit to this outrage. So they gave public warning to all persons of the county not to harbor any of the negroes; if they did they would have to suffer the penalty of the law; and immediately gave the contrabands notice, and sent a committee of citizens to see that they left on the first train. The contrabands left and went back to Cairo, saying, "golly, we's gwine back down South; dey use niggers better dare den Norf, if de abolitionists does lob here!"

A member of one of the Illinois regiments who has been in Kentucky and Tennessee writes home that Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had made most of the Union men in those States strong secessionists. One sentiment only, he says, prevades a majority of the people of those States now, and that a bitter and determined resistance as one man to the Federal Government, until the last man in the South is exterminated.

One of the most terrific storms ever known occurred on Lake Ontario lately. The damage to shipping and the loss of life and property was very great.

**THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.**—English papers give harrowing details of the distress and destitution in the manufacturing districts, resulting from the American war and the want of cotton. These papers also show that the desires, and expectations, and opinions of the yeomanry and the manufacturing classes, are decidedly in favor of intervention or recognition, or any other action which they suppose would remove the evil. In the moneyed class and capitalists, there is a shrewd desire of turning the difficulty to account by promoting and forcing the growth or supply of some substitute for cotton. It will be well, at least pending the war, for Confederate citizens to plant little cotton and to provide for using at home as much as possible of what is grown.

A London paper says:  
"The approach of winter in connection with the Lancashire distress is very much feared, and it is thought Government will have to resort to some extraordinary financial expedients to relieve the misery."

The vast losses incurred by the great gale of the 19th and 20th October, falling chiefly on the colliers, and coasters, and carriers of limited means, may largely increase the distress or extend it to other classes.

**RESIGNED.**—Gen. George W. Randolph has resigned the post of Secretary of War, and Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has been appointed Secretary ad interim.

## AN ABOLITION CONSPIRACY IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

The authorities of Texas are making an official investigation of a secret Abolition organization recently detected in the Northern part of that State. We see from some publications of the official testimony of the existence and operations of this conspiracy, that there was really very serious cause of alarm.

The organization appears to be one of recent date. It purports to have been started in the North, and to embrace numbers of the Northern army in its fold. It also purports to extend to at least several companies of the organized militia of Northern Texas. The bulk of its membership in Texas is in Cook, Wiso, Denton, Grayson, etc. counties. It also reaches down to Austin. Its first pretended object is to resist conscription. Its chief object is to keep up a spy system for the Northern army. It has a grip, a sign and a password. In case a member divulges, he is to be hunted to the ends of the earth. In case of a draft of the militia to meet a Northern invasion, the members are to go along and desert when the battle comes on. The testimony elicited also points to an invasion of Texas from Kansas. It refers moreover to a concurrent invasion by way of Galveston, and that both armies are to meet in Austin.

The organization has been found to extend to all classes of the community, clergymen, professional men, farmers, &c. The whole substance and machinery of the conspiracy has been discovered. A jury of twelve good men are empaneled in each county, and the guilty parties are brought before it and the evidence taken. Several of the guilty, have, after condemnation, made full confession, and while under the gallows declared that they deserved death. In Gainesville twenty-two have been hung. Trials are now going on in all the counties. The testimony goes to show that most of the initiated have joined the society since the 15th of September.

The Marshall Republican, November 1st, says:  
A week or two ago, we gave a brief account of the troubles in Cook county, growing out of the discovery of a treasonable plot to surrender that portion of the State to Federal authority. Cook county is a border county, contiguous to the Indian territory, and is thinly inhabited, a great portion of the settlers being originally from Ohio and Indiana. It seems there was a secret organization formed, having signs, grips and passwords. The members were sworn to secrecy and those found worthy were entrusted with three degrees. The first degree bound the member to secrecy and to avenge a brother member's blood. The second degree was confined to robbing, jayhawking, &c. The third contemplated the re-establishment of the old Union: "By some means the whole plot was discovered, and created intense excitement. About seventy men were arrested, the most of them, as we understand, low characters, with here and there a man of limited influence. About twenty-four of these were tried and executed, when the community was freshly excited by the intelligence that the son of the hotel keeper at Gainesville, (whose name we do not recollect,) had been waylaid and assassinated several miles from town. Colonel William C. Young and several others went out to get the body, but had not reached the spot, when some one in ambush shot Young through the head, killing him instantly. Such was the exasperation caused by these assassinations that the community hung several others. The number executed in Cook county, at last accounts, reached 42, and two others were shot in attempting to make their escape. The extent of the plot was not known, but was not supposed to be very extensive. How could it be, when there are probably not a thousand Union men (if so many) in the State? It was traced, however, to Grayson county; some few arrests had been made at Sherman, and one man was condemned to be hung. Others, it was expected, would be summarily dealt with. Altogether it is a strange affair; that a body of men, not numbering two hundred, should concert a plan of this kind, inviting invasion, when they were not living in a country which an invading foe would be likely to run the hazard of entering, and when they must have known that the discovery of their plans would be visited with condign punishment. We must infer that thieving and robbing was at the bottom of the affair."

Since writing the foregoing, it is rumored that several persons have been hung in Grayson county, and among them a Dr. Lively.

## A STRONG APPEAL.

The arguments and appeals for the intervention and recognition in England are stronger than we could suppose, from the revelations and utterances of opinion permitted to reach us through the selections of the Northern press. We simply mention the fact, and do not wish to express an opinion. We believe if we had shown less desire for recognition and more active exertions in and for ourselves, recognition would have been ere this accorded.

The London Standard, of the 22d October, devotes a leader of nearly two columns to this topic. We quote the following:  
"Every circumstance that ever justified intervention justifies it in the case of America. No war was ever such a nuisance to the neutral world. No attempt to subjugate a reluctant people was ever less excusable or more helpless. The South is incomparably more worthy of aid than were the Greeks or the Belgians; the Federal Government is infinitely less respectable than Holland, and its present mode of waging war more barbarous than that of Sultan Mahomed.

If ever a joint intervention was required it is in this case, and in preventing or holding aloof from it, England neglects her duty and her honor. We should have a right to interfere alone in aid of a good cause and kindred people—in vindication of humanity and of national freedom—and it would clearly be our interest to do so, for peace costs us more than war would cost. But we have scarcely the right to withhold others from doing the duty from which we shrink; and if we allow them to do it without us we shall risk our place among the great powers, as surely as Prussia and Austria did by their pusillanimous behavior in 1854.

REVERBER IN LOUISIANA.—Information has been received in this city, through private sources, that the extensive and valuable salt works in Louisiana, on Lafourche river, were recently captured by the Federal expedition fitted out in New Orleans, and commanded by Brig-Gen. Weitzel.

We were unable to gather the particulars of the affair, but regret to state that our forces there, some five hundred in number, after a stubborn and fierce resistance, were compelled to surrender to an overpowering force of the enemy, the odds against them being seven to one.—Richmond Dispatch.

## EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer speaks as follows of the depredations committed by the enemy in the late raid at and in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Martin county, N. C.:

"There were dead hogs, geese and chickens in abundance strewn through the Yankee camps and in the neighborhood of them—generally with the choice parts pulled off and the rest thrown away, as though a world of estates were at the disposal of the vandals. The valuable papers of citizens, living from here to Washington, or further, were scattered in the roads and over the fields and woods, generally either torn or so defaced as to be worthless. Negroes and horses were taken wherever found, and the carriages, wagons and other vehicles which they did not carry off were smashed or burned—the broken or charred pieces could be seen in many places. In fact, everything that could be used was appropriated and much of the remainder destroyed. Probably twenty of the eighty houses which I suppose Hamilton contained have been burned, generally also one, I am told. Hundreds—thousands, I reckon—of acres of corn have been denuded of their yield, or deprived of fences, which is nearly as bad. The population now remaining appears to be patriotic and well disposed. But the enemy seem to have better information of our movements than we have of theirs. The last information we have is that the enemy has abandoned this immediate section of country, having retreated rather precipitately to Washington and Newborn. They seem to have heard, a short time after their arrival, of the presence of Gov. Vance. The country people say that they heard that the Governor had come down with 20,000 men; whereupon, being seized with much fear, they left in haste. It is thought that the expedition of the enemy was intended simply as a raid, for plundering, burning, capturing negroes, and possibly they looked to the destruction of Tarboro."

## CONFEDERATE AND CONTINENTAL MONEY.

It has been with surprise and regret that we have heard men who ought to know better, express the apprehension that Confederate money will become as worthless as the old Continental currency. Such an opinion as this amounts to an admission that the cause of the Confederate States is hopeless, and that we shall fail to achieve our independence, for just as sure as we succeed in establishing our position as a free and independent nation, just so surely will every obligation incurred in the attainment of this great end be redeemed. If, on the other hand, we fail, what we should like to know, will be the value of any State Bank money or any other description of property in the States now composing the Confederacy? Not one copper. This continued disparagement of Confederate currency—this apprehension that it will become as worthless as Continental money, is calculated to have no other effect than to bring disaster upon our cause, and the loss of all our property, if not by confiscation outright, by the somewhat slower, but not less certain process of the most grinding taxation. Should the South be conquered, her citizens will be taxed for the payment of the enormous debt incurred by the North in the war waged for our subjugation, as well as for the payment of the large debt incurred by us in the impotent effort to achieve our independence. These are undeniable facts, and it does seem to us most extraordinary that men will not see that the surest way to hold our property, as well as to secure our liberty, is to maintain in our dealings the credit of the Confederate Government, and that the surest way of bringing about the loss of both is to disparage that credit.

The comparison of the Southern Confederacy, when it shall have established its independence as a nation, with the United States when they emerged from the war of the Revolution, and it regards their respective ability to redeem their obligations, is preposterously absurd. Our fathers came out of a seven years' war with a sparse population, an undeveloped country, and a debt which was to them indefinitely larger to them than any that we shall incur. Since that time the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Florida—States all within the Confederacy—have been acquired, and since that time the culture of the Cotton Plant, the great lever of commerce, has commenced in this country, and we all know to what point the production of that article has been carried. Can there be a doubt, then, that an independent Confederacy, containing within its limits a climate and soil admirably adapted for the production on an extensive scale of cotton, sugar, tobacco and grain crops of every description, and possessing, too, mineral resources of incalculable value, with railroads and large navigable streams in every direction to afford access to market, will possess a basis of credit which will enable it fully to meet every obligation which it has incurred or may incur? How worse than idle, then, is the comparison of the "promises to pay" of such a Government with the Continental money issued during the Revolutionary war with Great Britain! Let, then, the croakers, if their disease is not chronic and incurable, think of the undeniable facts we have stated, and discontinue a course which so directly tends to cripple the Government, and bring on the loss of the cause in which is involved property and liberty, and everything worth living for, or dying for. The Southern man who now does everything to hold up and strengthen the hands of the Confederate Government, is not only a good and patriotic citizen, but a sensible man, and the Southern man who does anything to injure its credit or weaken its hands, is not only a miserable traitor, but a consummate fool.—Raleigh Reg.