

State Library

The Western Democrat

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1863. TWELFTH VOLUME—NUMBER 602. \$10 per annum IN ADVANCE.

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

RUNAWAY.
From the plantation of Mrs. R. A. Hunter, in Sharon neighborhood, a negro man named WASH, about 35 years old, medium size, and copper color. It is supposed that he has been persuaded off by some man, and may be trying to make his way to the Yankees. A reward of \$50 will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in jail all.

NEW TERMS.
Hereafter the price of the Democrat will be \$5 for six months or \$10 for a year. We prefer to receive subscriptions for only 6 months at a time until prices for printing materials are more permanent. Some months ago, when we fixed the price at \$5 for six months, we were paying 50 cents a pound for paper. Now we have been notified by the paper maker that the price hereafter will be \$1 per pound—just nine times more than we paid for it at the commencement of the war. Other materials and labor have advanced in proportion.

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE.
I desire to sell the Printing Materials connected with the late "North Carolina Whig" newspaper, published in this town. The materials consist of a Hand Press with Inking Apparatus, Long Primer and Brevier Type, together with a fair assortment of Fancy and Job Type. Further information will be furnished by addressing the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The County Court of Mecklenburg county, gives notice that every person who sells to or buys from a slave, produce or other article of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be indicted.

Salt! Salt! Salt!
We will exchange Virginia Salt for Pork, on as good terms as any body.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

NOTICE.
As depositions have been repeatedly committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending.

LAND SALE IN EQUITY.
In conformity to a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term, 1863, in the matter of H. M. Houston and wife, and others, for the purpose of making partition of the proceeds of sale between the petitioners, I will expose to public sale the highest bidder, executing bond with approved security, at the public square in Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1864, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from sale, except five per cent. cash to pay costs, the Tract of Land in the pleadings mentioned, situated on the waters of Four Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of W. P. Houston, A. A. Houston, J. M. Stuart and others.

Post Office Department.
RICHMOND, October 20th, 1863.

ADJT & INSPECTOR GEN'L OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 30th, 1863.

EQUITY SLAVE SALE.
In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term, 1863, in the matter of B. M. Alexander, Administrator of Robert Walker, I will re-open the bidding of the slave Aaron, in the pleadings mentioned, at public vendue, at the public square in Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1864, starting at the last bid of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,650). The terms will be twelve months credit, except five per cent. cash to pay costs, the purchaser giving bond and good security for the purchase money.

ADJT & INSPECTOR GEN'L OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 30th, 1863.

NOTICE.
The Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War.

EQUITY LAND SALE.
The Land of the late Hiram C. Brawley, deceased, will be re-sold at the public square in Charlotte, on the second Monday in January, 1864, on a credit of six months. It will be started on the last bid of \$2,337 and sold to the highest bidder. There are 174 acres in the tract. It adjoins the lands of J. P. Ross, Wm. Mens, and lies near to town. Bond and good security required of the purchaser. Four per cent. cash will be required to pay costs.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES.
Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pair.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MESSAGERS OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE.
Persons having claims against Harbert Stowe's estate are hereby notified that the estate is going to be settled up as early as practicable after January Court, and they are hereby required to present them to a bright and clear account of the estate, on or before the 8th day of January, 1864, at the office of H. D. STOWE, Adm'r.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received.

NOTICE.
It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office with Horn previous to their departure.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Published in 1857 by the undersigned, in its prefatory preface it is stated that the work is not a history of the State, but a geographical and biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—CLEVELAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

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SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.
The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard soap and lard soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.
Manufactured by J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C.

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37TH N. C. REGIMENT.
The following is an extract from the Roll of Honor in regard to the conduct of the 37th Reg't N. C. Troops in the present war:

HEAD QRS 37TH N. C. TROOPS,
Nov. 17th, 1863.
Capt. James H. Foye, A. A. Gen'l:
In reply to your communication requesting a history of my regiment I submit the following which I consider strictly accurate, as I have been connected with the regiment from its organization to the present time—first as a Captain, afterwards as Lieut. Colonel, and subsequently as Colonel, and having been present with it in nearly every engagement in which it has taken part.

The 37th Regiment was organized at High Point, N. C., on the 20th of November, 1861. Prior to the battle of Newbern and before the conscript act was ever talked of, nearly six hundred members of this regiment re-enlisted for three years or the war, and shortly afterwards the regiment re-organized. I do not deem it necessary to give a minute account of the part taken by this regiment in the many bloody battle fields on which so many of its gallant members have yielded their lives in behalf of our common cause.

To give a partial history of its action on the battle field would do injustice to the gallant dead; to give a full history would involve so many events in which I have taken part myself that the reader might think I desired to gain some little notoriety myself. I therefore content myself with the simple statement, so far as its conduct on the battle field is concerned, that it was engaged at Newbern, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Frazer's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Falling Waters, besides some skirmishes of minor importance.

Those who desire to know how the regiment behaved on these bloody fields can ascertain what they desire to know by referring to the impartial official reports of Generals Branch and Lane and official lists of killed and wounded now on file in the office of the Adj't. General of North Carolina.

As I do not desire to claim for my regiment more than it deserves, I desire to state that neither my regiment nor the other regiments of this brigade were actively engaged at Mechanicsville or Malvern Hill, although they were all subjected to a terrible fire of artillery, and lost a good many valuable men. The capture of Harper's Ferry was achieved almost entirely by the artillery, and the infantry had comparatively little to do; nor do I consider the fight with Taylor's New Jersey brigade at Manassas Junction, and the fight at Falling Waters, as entitled to be considered anything more than severe skirmishes. For the information of the friends of the regiment I subjoin two tables, compiled from the records on file in my Adjutant's office, which will show the casualties of my command.

Losses—Killed 150, died of wounds 70, died of disease 302.
Wounded and recovered 332.
List of Officers killed and died of wounds:
Colonel C. Lee, Maj O N Brown, Lt J C Hartsgood, 2d Lt W M Green, 2d Lt G H Beatty, 2d Lt W W Doherty, 2d Lt W S Battle, Capt D L Clary, 2d Lt G B Greath, 2d Lt I M Royster, 2d Lt I L Brown, 2d Lt John P Elms, 2d Lt C H Hogan.

List of Officers disabled— Capt W Lenoir, 1st Lt W H Goodman, 1st Lt W A Stuart, 2d Lt Willis Whitaker, Capt Jordan Cork, 2d Lt C C Carlton, 1st Lt W F Shull, Capt W B Ward, 1st Lt Joel H Brown, 2d Lt John I Wilson, 2d Lt W A Mickle.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that my regiment has lost 150 men killed, 70 who have died of wounds, 302 who have died of disease, and 332 have been wounded and recovered. Total loss killed and wounded 302, to which add 302 who have died of disease and we have a total of casualties amounting to 604. It will be seen also that fourteen commissioned officers of this regiment have been killed or mortally wounded, and ten others permanently disabled by wounds. This table, it will be seen, does not embrace the names of those officers who have been wounded, but were not disabled by their wounds. An examination of the list on file in Raleigh will show that there are but six officers in this regiment who have not been wounded, and a large number (both officers and men) have been wounded several times.

PRISON LIFE AT POINT LOOKOUT.
We have had a conversation with Mr Robert Craddock, late an orderly of the President, and afterwards connected with the detective force in this city, who was a short time ago captured by the Yankees on the Peninsula and taken to Point Lookout, from which place he escaped and arrived safely in this city a few days since. He gives the following particulars of prison life at Point Lookout, Maryland.

The prisoners' camp, under charge of Capt. Patterson, Provost Marshal, is surrounded by a fence about fourteen feet high, with a platform near the top, on the outside, on which the sentinels walk. The guard consists of three regiments of infantry, the 2d, 6th, and 12th New Hampshire, and a squadron of cavalry of the 2d regulars.

The enclosure embraces about fifteen acres of ground, and the prisoners are in tents. Three thousand are in the small "A" tents, five to each tent; the rest (say about 6,000) are in Wall & Sibley tents, from 14 to 20 in a tent. The tents are laid off in camp form, 100 men to a company, and ten companies to a division. There are nine divisions.

On one side of the enclosure are the mess-houses, where 500 eat at one time, and each house feeds 1,500 men. The provisions consist of one quarter of a pound of damaged pork or beef, and ten small crackers, (say, three quarters of a pound,) and a pint of wash, called by the Yankees coffee. Occasionally rice or Irish potatoes are substituted for bread, and about once a fortnight half a loaf of soft bread and one spoonful of molasses. About twice a week they get what they call bean soup, in lieu of coffee. Each day a detail of five men from each company is made to go for wood, and as the guard will not let them go beyond the creek, they have to dig up stumps and roots in an open piece of new ground, without an axe, unless they steal one. With as much wood as would last comfortably for half an hour they must shiver over for four nights; and this is all the wood allowed them. Many of the prisoners have no blankets, and nothing but the cold damp ground to sleep on. About two weeks ago they had orders to appear in front of their quarters with knapsacks and blankets. They were marched to the beach, and then passed in review as fast as possible (about four or five abreast) by the Provost Marshal. About one out of every five who had no blanket was told to stand aside, and was given a blanket. They presented a very woeful-looking band, and were generally poorly clad and emaciated. Many have given up all hope, and will of course die.

The hospital is laid off on two sides of a wide street, and each ward has two waist coats joined at the ends and holding fourteen beds. The kitchen or mess tent is at the end of the street. The sick are as well attended by the Confederate surgeons and nurses as the means given them will permit, but there has been weeks at a time when they had no medicine on hand of any kind. Three or four die daily in this hospital. When their cases seem hopeless they are taken to the general hospital on the Point, outside of the enclosure, and that is the last of them. For some time the dead were buried without coffin or box, but thrown in a hole just as they died. The small-pox hospital is situated on a creek outside of the main guard. The average number of cases are from six to eight per day, and about half of that number die. The patients must be very strong to recover with the treatment received, as they are in tents on the ground, on the bleak shore of the Potomac, and near the bay.

The guard shoot the men without halting them. On one occasion five of them bribed the sentinel to allow them to escape, and after letting them pass he called the guard, and two of the men were shot after they surrendered. A young man named McLeary, was shot through the head exposing the brain, and then through the body, by a man who was called an officer. Another one of the men was shot down and kicked about after surrendering. These men were made to walk about a half a mile in that condition. This instance of brutality came under the immediate observation of Mr Craddock, who vouches for its truth.—Richmond Dispatch.

TO MY PIPE
BY W. J. SLATER.
Kindred friend of all I know,
Softly soothing ev'ry woe—
In dark distress,
Forgeful smile,
Doth freely from thee flow.

Friends prove false, but never you—
Thou dearest friend I ever knew;
Thy circling smoke
I can invoke,
And watch thy fading blue.

The while I dream of pleasures past—
Bright, alas! too bright to last—
Of loveliest eyes,
Of loving sighs,
Where erst my lot was cast
Of strolls beneath the soft moonlight,
Which smelling beam'd upon our plight—
Those dreams of youth,
Of love and truth—
Ah! me! the sad'ning blight.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
The "Navigation of the Mississippi by the Yankees" appears to be very similar to the navigation of the river Jordan, which in the popular mind is supposed to be a hard road to travel. Memphis papers, of the 1st, say that the steamer Mill Bay had been sunk on the White River, and guerrillas have made their appearance at Island 65, and give the following account of the work done by Taylor's batteries:

From passengers who arrived on the steamer Nebraska, from New Orleans, we learn the following particulars concerning matters on the river.—It appears that Dick Taylor, with a force estimated at thirteen hundred, has been operating near the mouth of the Red River. His object appears to be to destroy boats engaged in navigating the Mississippi.

A small battery was recently placed on the west bank of the river at Waterproof, a few miles above Natchez. The steamer Welcome was fired into by this battery, and several large holes made in her. Although several shots struck her, yet we learn that no one was injured. Several head of cattle were killed. Subsequently a battery was placed in position on the west bank of the river, a short distance below the mouth of Red River, the steamer funeral in passing down received several shots, but we did not learn that much damage was done. The small gunboat, No. 3, which passed about the same time, received two or three shots, and had two or three wounded. The next day as the steamer Black Hawk was approaching the point on her way from New Orleans to Vicksburg, she was sighted by a terrible fire of shot and shell.

One shot blew off a part of the pilot holes and took off the leg of Sam Falcon, her pilot. A second shot killed a colored man, taking his head completely off. A shell entered the Texas, setting it on fire.

MISPLACED COURTESY.
The way in which our authorities have persisted in casting pearls before the swine of Tennessee, is illustrated in the following statement by a correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer:

Capt. C. O. Spiller, formerly of our Tennessee cavalry, has joined the Yanks, and is now running one of the little steamers on the river. Mr Potts, the Southern Express Agent, had gone to Ohio, having taken the oath; also Ben. Chandler, Lawson Dugger and son, and a number of others of the Parian stock, who were long suspected and informed on, but who were permitted to remain in Chattanooga, as spies, on our actions, it being considered good "conciliation policy." By this very policy, in fact, pursued by the Government, we have gradually lost the whole of Tennessee.

LIEUT. GEN. WM. J. HARDEE.
This distinguished soldier having succeeded, temporarily, to the command of the army of Tennessee, a brief biographical sketch of him may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Gen. Hardee is a native of Appling, in the State of Georgia. He graduated at West Point in 1838; served under Gen. Taylor in Florida, as Lieutenant commanding the 2d Dragons, and also under General Scott in Mexico, being present at all the great battles, he so distinguished himself for skill and gallantry that he was twice brevetted. He was subsequently commissioned to visit Europe for the purpose of perfecting tactics, and we have the result in his well known work on the subject. He was next appointed commandant at West Point, and occupied that position when Fort Sumter surrendered in 1861. On the happening of this important event, he resigned from the United States service, returned to Georgia, and was placed next in command to Gen. Twiggs. Shortly afterwards he was appointed by President Davis senior Colonel in the regular service of the Confederacy, and placed in command at Fort Morgan, Georgia. He had not occupied this position many months when he was appointed Brigadier, and sent to Arkansas, where he organized the troops in that State. In October, 1861, he marched with the army he had organized to Bowling Green, and earned potential laurels at Corinth, Shiloh and Farmington; when he was promoted to the rank of Major General. In October, 1862, he fought at Perryville with such distinguished valor that he was made a Lieutenant General.

A bachelor editor says, "We never attend a farthing about getting married, unless we attended an old bachelor's funeral. God grant that our latter end may not be like his."