

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in Advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 893.

## THE Western Democrat

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,  
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).  
Jan 4, 1869.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.;**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct 25, 1868.

**DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in  
Parks' Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where  
he can be found a hour or more, professionally engaged.  
May 31, 1869 7mpd

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE  
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-  
cines, Oils, Varnishes, Hya. Stuffs, Fancy and  
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the  
very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1869.

**WM. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office in DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.  
Nov. 9, 1868.

**ALEXANDER & BLAND,**  
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.  
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their  
services may be required.  
Tooth extracted without pain. Gas administered.  
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M.  
to 5 P. M.  
March 8, 1869.

**J. C. MILLS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in  
the United States Court.  
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite  
the Charlotte Hotel.  
June 28, 1869 6mpd

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Movers, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**The City Book Store,**  
Has been removed to P. Lott's Old Stand,  
our door below its former location.  
Every body is invited to call and examine our  
Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of  
School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books,  
Blank and Faint Books, Wall Paper, Blank and  
Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a  
first-class Book Store.  
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that  
we can furnish the NEW WORKS of popular authors  
as soon as published.  
Our prices are as low as any other Bookellers in  
the State.  
Jan 1, 1869. WADE & GUNNELL.

**B. R. SMITH & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
No. 16 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.  
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores,  
&c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise  
generally.  
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to  
us, and all usual facilities offered.  
We are happy to receive from our friends the  
consignments which shall be our aim to merit.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny  
Clothing, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.  
REFER BY PERMISSION TO:  
John Demerit, Esq., Pres. Ebot Nat. Bank, Boston.  
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.  
Morse & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.  
J. F. W. Allen, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.  
T. W. Deane & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.  
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams, Merchants & Co., Wilmington, N. C.  
C. W. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Rail-  
road, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept 6, 1869.

**SADDLES AND HARNESS.**  
ROBERT SHAW & SON,  
Third Door from the Mission House.  
RESPECTFULLY inform  
the public that they have  
a large stock of SADDLES  
and HARNESS on hand,  
which they offer to the  
public at low prices.  
Anything in the way of  
Saddles, Harness,  
Bridles, Mortgages,  
Collars, Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting of all descrip-  
tions, can be furnished or made to order.  
As we are regular mechanics, we think it will  
be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant  
our work.

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF**  
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.  
**JAMES HARTY,**  
(Next Door to the Court House.)  
Is just receiving a very large stock of  
China, Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Together with a good assortment of House-keeping  
articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons,  
Cutlery, Butter Prints, Ladies, Tea Churns, Buck-  
ets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Cutters, Tea  
Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.  
Oct 19, 1869. JAMES HARTY.

Ten years ago, U. S. Grant was a penniless  
pensioner on the bounty of the Dent family.  
Now he is President of the United States, and  
the entire Dent family are pensioners on the  
Government.

Ten years ago the national debt was about  
sixty millions of dollars. Now it is nearly three  
hundred millions.

Ten years ago, not a national tax-gatherer was  
to be seen or heard of in this broad land.  
Now they are as numerous as lice on a cabbage  
leaf.

These are curious illustrations of the changes  
wrought by time.

**Millinery Goods.**  
R. KOOPMANN is now receiving a handsome as-  
sessment of Millinery Goods of all kinds from  
Germany and Paris, consisting of fine Velvet Bonnets,  
Bonnets Trimmings, Flowers, &c., &c. The Ladies  
are invited to call and examine these Goods.  
Sept. 27, 1869.

**First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds**  
FOR SALE.  
Persons wishing to purchase First Mortgage Bonds  
of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad  
Company, bearing EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST,  
payable semi-annually, can be supplied by calling at  
the First National Bank of Charlotte.  
M. P. PEGRAM,  
Oct 4, 1869 3m Cashier.

**NEW GOODS**  
New Groceries.  
We are now receiving a large stock of "Gray's  
Corner," our Full Stock of Groceries, consisting in  
part of heavy Gunny Bagging.

**The Arrow Cotton Ties,**  
A large lot of Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and in-  
fact everything usually found in the Grocery line,  
all of which will be sold at a very short margin for  
cash.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere—  
we are determined to sell.  
Those indebted to us will please settle up.  
Sept 27, 1869. GREG & ALEXANDER.

**LARGE STOCK**  
**Wittkowsky & Rintelz**  
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever  
offered in this market, and are receiving weekly  
additions, so that they are prepared to supply any  
amount of patronage they may be favored with during  
the Fall and Winter.

Country Merchants are especially invited to  
call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can  
find anything wanted for stocking a country Store  
and at very reasonable wholesale prices.

Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our  
prices before making your purchases.  
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELZ,  
Sept. 13, 1869.

**LOST.**  
One Certificate of Stock in the Charlotte & South  
Carolina Railroad, Number 1876, dated July 19,  
1862. Notice is hereby given that application will  
be made for a renewal of said Certificate.  
Aug 2, 1869 3mpd JNO. B. MOSS.

**HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,**  
Life and Fire Insurance Agents.  
The Companies represented by them are First  
Class, and common to this community is unnecessary.

**REMOVAL.**  
**HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,**  
Will move to their New Building on College Street  
about the 1st of October, where a good supply of the  
following

**Fertilizers**  
can be found:  
CHARLESTON, S. C. PHOSPHATES,  
ETIWAN and WANDO,  
GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO,  
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,  
LIME, PLASTER and CEMENT.

**WRIGHT, LEE & CO.,**  
General Shipping & Commission Merchants,  
No. 14 Rowlock Square, Norfolk, Va.,  
Give special attention to the sale or purchase of  
Cotton, Tobacco, Staves, Grain, Flour, Bacon, Pea-  
nuts, Pens, Provisions, and Country Produce gen-  
erally.

**"We Aint Afraid of Nobody."**  
We beg our numerous friends and the community at  
large to remember that we have just received our  
new and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,**  
DRUGS, &c., &c.

Few articles of merchandise can be called for with  
such frequency, and all who may favor us with a call,  
with goods as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be  
bought at any other place in the State, being enabled  
by the liberal patronage bestowed upon us by the  
community to sell as cheap as the cheapest and to  
defy all competition.

We are constantly receiving New Goods from the  
Northern Market, consequently our Stock is always  
kept up. We feel satisfied in saying that we have  
not only the largest Stock of Goods that was ever at  
**Beattie's Ford,**  
but the largest in Lincoln county, and as BEATTIE'S  
FORD has, since the war, had the reputation of being  
the cheapest place in the Western portion of the  
State, we are determined that she shall maintain that  
reputation so justly merited.

Our prices for the best brands of Calico is 15 cents  
per yard; Kerosene Oil, 60 cents per gallon; best  
"C" Sugar, 105 cents per pound; good Henlock  
Lard, 30 cents per pound by the side, and so on.  
Country Merchants wishing to buy stock will find  
it decidedly to their advantage to call and price be-  
fore purchasing.

We have besides, in connection with our Store, a  
**Saddle and Harness Shop,**  
and have the services of one of the very best Saddle  
and Harness Makers in the South; and also a Tan-  
nery from which we are constantly receiving sup-  
plies of Leather, made by a first-class Tanner.

Call and give us a chance to verify our assertions.  
We offer our heartfelt thanks for the patronage so  
freely extended up to the present, and trust it will  
be continued.  
OCT. 4, 1869 4w Beattie's Ford, N. C.

## A Romantic Love Story.

The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of  
the noblest families in France, became engaged,  
after a long courtship, to a lady his equal in position  
and fortune, and famous for her beauty.  
Shortly after the happy day was appointed which  
was to render two loving hearts one the Count  
was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebe-  
topol; so he girded on his sabre, and at the head  
of his regiment marched to the battle field.  
During the Count's absence it happened that his  
beautiful affianced had the smallpox. After  
hovering between life and death she recovered,  
but found her beauty hopelessly lost. The dis-  
ease had assumed in her case the most virulent  
character, and left her not only disfigured, but  
seamed and scurred to such an extent that she  
became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass  
the remainder of her days in the strictest soli-  
tude.

A year passed away, when one day the Count,  
immediately upon his return to France, accom-  
panied by his valet, presented himself at the  
residence of his betrothed and solicited an in-  
terview. This was refused. He however, with  
the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and  
finally the lady made her appearance, closely  
veiled in a veil. At the sound of her voice  
the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but  
stepping aside she tremblingly told him the  
story of her sorrow, and burst into tears. A  
heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome  
features, as raising his hand above his exclaiming  
"It is God's work! I am blind!"

It was even so. When gallantly leading his  
regiment to attack, a cannon ball passed so  
close to his eyes, that while it left their ex-  
pression unchanged, and his countenance un-  
marked, it robbed him forever of sight. It is  
almost unnecessary to add, that their marriage  
was shortly after solemnized.

It is said that at this day may often be seen  
at the Emperor's receptions an officer leaning upon  
the arm of a lady closely veiled, and they  
seem to be attracted to the spot by their love  
of music.

**CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT ICE.**—Besides the  
fact that ice is lighter than water, there is an-  
other curious thing about it which most persons  
do not know, perhaps—namely, its purity. A  
hump of ice melted will become pure distilled  
water. When the early navigators of the Arctic  
seas got out of water, they melted fragments of  
those vast mountains of ice called icebergs, and  
were astonished to find that they yielded only  
fresh water. They thought they were only  
frozen sea water, not knowing that they were  
formed on the land and in some way launched  
into the sea. But if they had been right the  
result would have been the same.

The fact is, the water in freezing turns "out-  
of it" all that is water, salt, air, coloring mat-  
ter and all impurities. Frozen sea water makes  
fresh water ice. If you freeze a basin of indigo  
water it will make ice as clear and as white as  
that made of pure rain water. When the cold  
is very sudden, these foreign matters have not  
time to escape either by rising or sinking, and  
are thus entangled with the ice, but do not make  
any part of it.

**Steel Creek Land for Sale.**  
I offer for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, adjoin-  
ing the lands of J. B. McDowell, Calvin Greer and  
others. Supposed to be 240 acres, about 20 acres of  
good wood land. The entire tract is under fence,  
with two comfortable Cabins on it. Terms made  
easy. Purchasers will apply to the undersigned,  
Agent for Rev. S. L. Watson.  
Oct 4, 1869 4mpd A. G. NEEL, Agent.

**NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS.**  
We have received a new stock of very desirable  
Goods for the  
**Fall and Winter Trade.**  
We have an unusually large and attractive stock  
which we intend to sell as low as the same quality  
of Goods can be bought in this market, either whole-  
sale or retail. All we ask is an examination of our  
goods and prices. Call and see before buying.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Ladies' Dress Goods.**  
We have just received a very large and extensive  
Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods in every variety and  
style. Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Insertings,  
&c. We have a very attractive stock of Goods for  
the Ladies, and will take great pleasure in showing  
them. Please call and see before buying.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Trimmings.**  
We intend to keep every variety and style of Dress  
Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Velvet Ribbons, Battons,  
&c. If you want to be sure and find what you  
want, go to  
BREM, BROWN & CO'S.

**Ladies' Coverings.**  
We have a great variety of Cloaks, made to order  
and gotten up in handsome style. We have a large  
assortment of Shawls in all the new styles, Furs and  
Wools, all of which we are selling at the lowest  
market prices.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Clothing.**  
We have a good assortment of well-made Clothing,  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., which we are  
selling very cheap.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Goods for Men and Boys Wear.**  
We have an extensive variety of Cloth, Cassimeres,  
Trowsers, Browsers, Satinets, Jeans, &c., which we  
are selling at astonishingly low prices.  
BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Shoes and Hats.**  
We have a large stock of Shoes and Hats, which  
we are selling very cheap.  
Oct 4, 1869 3w BREM, BROWN & CO.

**State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.**  
In Superior Court—Spring Term, 1869.  
Commissioners of Charlotte against J. B. Burwell  
and J. H. Gibbon.  
Death of Defendant J. H. Gibbon suggested.

It appearing to the Court that Lavender Gibbon  
and wife Alex. John Gibbon and wife Fannie Cath-  
erine Gibbon, James Humbert and wife Virginia,  
heirs at law of J. H. Gibbon, are non-residents of  
the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication  
be made in the "Western Democrat" for six weeks  
successively, notifying the said heirs to have them  
appear in person or by Attorney, before the Judge of  
said Superior Court, at the next term of said  
Court, to be held at the Court House in Charlot-  
te, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sep-  
tember, 1869, and make themselves parties to said  
suit, or judgment pro confesso will be entered  
against them.

Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court,  
at office in Charlotte, the 8th Monday after the 4th  
Monday in March, 1869. E. A. OSBORNE,  
91-9w Clerk Superior Court.

## Agricultural.

**Selecting Seed Corn.**  
The time has arrived for this, yet how few  
are the farmers that attend to it. When will  
people learn to know that the crop is dependent  
upon the quality of the seed? The thing has  
been demonstrated repeatedly that the best  
plumpest kernels produce the best and heaviest  
crops; also that a new infusion is an advantage.  
But without getting our corn from abroad, we  
should attend to what we have. Some ears will  
be in advance of the rest. They will be larger,  
fuller, earlier—better all round. Now to raise  
such corn is desirable. And it can be done to  
a greater or less extent. Why not then  
do it?

Be sure and get the earliest and largest ears,  
and get them when they are ripening before  
they are fully matured or "staid ripe." When  
just laid, when the stalk is green somewhat,  
select your ears and put them where they are in  
the best and most secure of fresh air is best. In  
the left of any outbuildings is a good place.  
Hang up (in bundles as in the good old way) and  
open the windows. Do not dry by a stove pipe,  
and never hang up in the corn crib over the  
corn.

A neighbor of ours has tested this to his sat-  
isfaction, having had the past year, to plant  
out in consequence of keeping his corn sus-  
pended over the corn hulk in the corn-house.  
The steam emanating from the pile will hurt it.  
It will keep it from curing, extending the  
time so long that, with the green cob in the  
centered moisture, (a deleterious one) outside,  
there will be mold and fermentation before the  
ear has attained its proper dryness.

We cannot be too particular with our corn.  
It should always be remembered that the cob is a  
great obstacle in the way of drying; and also  
that if dried too fast the corn will be hurt, even  
if it does not seem to be.

Properly taken care of, there will be not only  
spots in getting a good start, but a good crop of  
smaller ears with good cultivation. With bad  
cultivation no corn will do well. With the  
best treatment a poor quality will not do it.  
Secure in time, and at once take care of it.—  
Local New Yorker.

**The Corn Crop in the West.**  
The Chicago Journals say: "It was at first  
supposed that the frost of a few nights ago had  
done some damage to the corn crop of Northern  
Illinois, but such an error has not been the  
fact, to any noteworthy extent whatever. It is  
now likely that the crop will be well matured  
throughout the entire Northwest. It had al-  
ready passed all danger, before the frost, through-  
out the great section of country where corn is  
the principal production of agriculture. Not  
only that, but in some portions of this section,  
where, during the summer, anticipations of a  
small yield prevailed, there turns out to be a  
great crop. The rains of June had shortened  
the stalks, but as to the grain itself, the season  
afterwards was so wonderfully and peculiarly  
favorable that it came out splendidly. Such is  
the fact as to pretty much all Illinois, Iowa,  
Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. We  
think there is no room to doubt that the corn  
crop of the year is by odds the most bountiful  
ever produced in this country, or that the quality  
of the grain is unusually good."

A Boston philanthropist, visiting the State  
prison, remarked to a prisoner, "Most of your  
friends think your sentence was excessive; noth-  
ing like it was ever known." "Yes, I suppose  
so," was the prisoner's reply; "but then, you  
know, everything has gone up since the war."

Why are babies like stars? Because "there  
is no speech nor language where their voice is  
not heard."

Honest industry is always rewarded. No  
young man need complain of being kept poor, if  
he rolls up his sleeves and goes carefully to work.

**FOR THE LADIES.**  
Millinery, Trimmings & Fancy Goods.  
**MRS. P. QUERY**  
Has just returned from the North with a large stock of  
**Ladies' Goods,**  
Embracing everything in the Millinery, Trimming  
and Fancy Goods Department.

**Bonnet-making.**  
Bonnet-trimming and Mantua-making,  
Carried on in all the latest fashions.  
She is assisted by some of the best experts in the  
business, and respectfully asks the Ladies to call and  
examine her Goods and styles of Bonnets and Dresses.  
Mrs. P. QUERY,  
Next door to Butler's Jewelry Store.  
Oct 4, 1869.

**WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,**  
Commission Merchants & Wholesale Grocers,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton  
for sale here or for shipment to our house, MUR-  
CHISON & CO., New York.  
Sept 27, 1869 3m

**Salt! Salt!!**  
2,500 SACKS Liverpool Salt,  
2,500 SACKS American Salt,  
Put up 210 pounds to the Sack, for sale low by  
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,  
Sept 27, 1869 3m Wilmington, N. C.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
J. ROESSLER, AGENT.  
At Kahnweiler's old stand, second door from Bremen,  
Brown & Co's.  
Has just received a large and general assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,**  
Which he offers to the public at fair and reasonable  
prices. His stock of Dry Goods for Spring and Sum-  
mer wear will be found to be one of the best ever  
brought to this Market.

**The Ladies**  
Are particularly invited to call and examine goods  
and prices.  
**Ready-made Clothing**  
Of every description for men and boys is being of-  
fered at remarkably low rates.

**CAPT. J. ROESSLER**  
Respectfully requests his old friends to give him a  
call, and he assures them he will continue to exert  
himself to please them in the future, as hopes he has  
done in the past.  
Sept. 27, 1869. J. ROESSLER, Agent.

## Confederate Losses During the War, 1861-5

Correspondence between Dr. Joseph Jones and  
Gen. S. Cooper, formerly Adjutant General  
of the Confederate States.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1869.

Dear Sir:—You will please excuse the liberty  
which I take in trespassing upon your valuable  
time.

I have recently been preparing for the South-  
ern Historical Society, a paper upon the losses of  
the Confederate Army, from battle, wounds and  
disease, during the civil war 1861-5. The fol-  
lowing general results of my investigation are  
most respectfully submitted to you for examina-  
tion and criticism:

**Killed, Wounded and Prisoners of the Con-  
federate Army during the War, 1861-5.**

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861.	1,315	4,045	2,772
1862.	18,582	63,659	48,200
1863.	11,876	51,313	71,211
1864-5.	22,000	70,000	80,600
Total.	54,773	194,026	202,283

If the deaths from disease be added, the sum  
total will represent the entire loss.

The returns of the field and general hospitals  
are known for 1861 and 1862.

Confederates killed in battle, 1861-2, 19,897  
Deaths caused by wounds in field hospitals, 1,623  
Deaths " " general " 2,638  
Deaths " by disease in field " 14,697  
Deaths " " general " 15,741

Total deaths in the C. S. A., 1861-2, 55,476  
Total wounded in C. S. A., 1861-2, 72,713  
" prisoners, 51,072  
" discharged, 16,940

Total wounded, prisoners and discharged  
in 1861-2, 140,735

If it be fair to assume that the total mortality  
of 1863-5 was fully equal to that of 1862 then  
the total deaths in the Confederate Army 1861-5  
was at least 160,000, exclusive of the deaths in  
Northern prisons, which would swell the num-  
ber to near 185,000; and if the deaths among  
the discharged for wounds and disease, be  
added, the grand total of deaths in the Con-  
federate Army, during the entire war, did not fall  
short of 200,000.

According to this calculation, the deaths from  
disease were about three times as numerous as  
those resulting from the casualties of battle.

The available Confederate force capable of ac-  
tive service during the entire war, exceed six  
hundred thousand (600,000) men. Of this num-  
ber, not more than four hundred thousand  
(400,000) were enrolled at any one time, and  
the Confederate States never had in the field  
more than two hundred thousand (200,000) men  
capable of bearing arms, at any one time, ex-  
clusive of sick, wounded and disabled.

If the preceding calculation be correct, we  
have the following figures, illustrating the losses  
of the Confederate armies during the war.  
Confederate forces actively engaged,

1861-5, 600,000  
Total deaths in C. S. A., 200,000  
Losses of C. S. A., in prisoners 1861-5,  
which may be considered as total  
losses, on account of the policy of non-  
exchange by the United States, 200,000  
Losses of C. S. A. by discharges, disa-  
bility and desertion, 100,000

If this calculation, which is given only as an  
approximation, be correct, one-third of all the  
men actively engaged on the Confederate side  
were either killed outright upon the field or died  
of disease and wounds; another third of the en-  
tire number were captured and held for an in-  
definite period in Northern prisons; and of the  
remaining 400,000, at least one-half were lost to  
the service by discharges and desertion.

At the close of the war the available force of  
the Confederate States numbered 100,000 effec-  
tive men.

The resolution, unopposed bravery and skill  
with which the Confederate leaders conducted  
this contest is shown by the fact that out of  
600,000 men in the field about 500,000 were  
lost to the service.

At the close of the war the 100,000 Con-  
federates were opposed to one million (1,000,000)  
Federal troops.

Your approval or disapproval of this calcula-  
tion is most respectfully solicited.

The distinguished ability with which you dis-  
charged the responsible and arduous duties of  
Adjutant General of the Confederate Army qual-  
ifies you, above every other officer of the late  
Confederate States, to decide how far such calcu-  
lations may approach to accuracy.

With great respect and the highest esteem I  
have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,  
Secretary and Treasurer Southern Historical  
Society, Professor Chemistry Medical Depart-  
ment University of Louisiana.

NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 29, 1869.

Dr. Joseph Jones—Dear Sir: I have had  
the honor to receive your kind and interesting  
letter of the 2d inst., and beg you will accept my  
best thanks for the same.

I have closely examined your several state-  
ments in respect to the Confederate military  
forces during the late war, as well as the casual-  
ties incident thereto, and I have come to the  
conclusion from my general recollection which  
these statements have served to enlighten, that  
they must be regarded as nearly critically cor-  
rect. Most of the returns from which you most  
probably have derived your information, must  
have passed through the files of my office in the  
Confederacy, and if reference could be made to  
all the records of that office, they would, I have  
no doubt, enable you to give nearly a complete  
history of the strength and operations of our  
armies in detail. The files of that office which  
could best afford this information, were carefully  
boxed up, and carried on our retreat from Rich-  
mond to Charlotte, North Carolina, where they  
were unfortunately finally captured, and, as I  
learn, are now in Washington, where they are  
properly arranged in a separate building, with  
other records appertaining to the Confederacy.  
I presume that by proper management, refer-  
ence might be had to them. Indeed, I had at one

time contemplated to make an effort to renew my  
acquaintance with the records by a personal ap-  
plication to the authorities in Washington, but I  
finally abandoned the idea.

It would afford me much pleasure to furnish  
you with the information in the tabular form  
you have suggested, but it would be quite im-  
possible for me to do this without reference to  
those records. I can only state from general  
recollection that during the two last years of the  
war the monthly returns of our armies received  
at my office exhibited the present active force  
in the field nearly one-half less, than the returns  
themselves actually called for, on account of  
absences by sickness, extra duty, furloughs, de-  
sertions, and other casualties incident to a cam-  
paign life. These returns were kept with great  
accuracy, in order to prevent the enemy from be-  
coming acquainted with our weakness. Another  
disadvantage was also felt in the limited number  
of our suitable weapons of war, and I believe it  
will be found, on an examination, that the most ap-  
proved and tried arms in the hands of our troops  
were captured from the enemy in battle. These,  
and many other incidents of a like nature, if  
brought to light, would exhibit the greatest dis-  
parity between the two opposing forces, if not  
alike in the number of troops, as you have ex-  
hibited in your tables, at least of sufficient im-  
portance to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that  
we were constantly laboring, throughout the con-  
test, under every possible disadvantage.

I perceive by the printed prospectus of the  
"Southern Historical Society," which you were  
so kind as to send me, that time must be given  
in collecting the necessary facts which are to be  
the basis of this important work, before it shall  
be prepared and given to the public. To this  
end, it will be my endeavor to contribute, from  
time to time, such facts as I may be enabled to  
collect, and as may be deemed of consequence  
by the Society. With great respect, I have the