For the Western Democrat. SKETCH OF A TBIP IN PURSUIT OF HORSE THIEVES.

Editor of Charlotte Democrat :- Since I have recovered my stolen horses, I deem it not improper to give you a detail of the affair. On Thursday, 19th January, a soldier, calling timself Hickell. came to my house to stay all night. He said he was driven from the Kanawha Valley about two years since and joined the 16th Virginia cavalry; that as he had gotten a furlough and could not get home, he came South to see a couple of horses that had been carried back to recruit, and were then York District, only seven miles from me. Said ad a good gray mare he wished to sell. Next

morning he started to the horses, and by night reand to my house with the gray mare, bringing oung man, calling himself James Leasy, with The two remained at my house until Sabmorning. Hickell then said as he could not the mare, he would go up into Davie coun-N. C., to Farmington, where he intended to have a pair of fine boots made. Leasy returned to where the horses were feeding. On the next were missing. When I went to the barn I discovered they had been taken out at a small gate, convincing me it was by some one who had been there. As those two men had full access to my stables. Lat once suspected Hickell, as he seemed fond of trading, and had, when at my house, two down the road and met mine. I knew they had might be a respectable man, come expressly for my horses. I then tracked the track on the Statesville road. About eight and that they met two soldiers each leading a College Mrs. Holt informed me that ten soldiers had put up at her house on Friday night. One of the men complained that he was badly clad and old wished the good ladies of Davidson to do some sewing for him; he having the cloth for coat and pantaloons. The ladies found the remainder and made him coat, pants, vest, shirt and drawers, without charge. Eight of the soldiers went on and the other two pretended they had lost a pistol in Charladies would do the sewing. They returned next morning and got their breakfast and new clothes. The description given by Mrs. Holt identified Leasy and corroborated with what he had told me: that he was raised in Mobile, and at the commencement of the war his father removed to Mississippi. man who was at my house and who had the horses, young man was from Maryland. At the College I procured the services of Capt.

gave us a full description of men and horses. It now being in the night, and difficult to trace them, I took the Statesville road and the balance of my company the Salisbury road. I felt that my only chance was to ride in the night, so I rode to Statesville that night, fifty miles, on a young nag without shoes, the night cold and dark and the ground hard frozen. But before I got to Statesville I saw two wagoners who said a young man came to their camp a little before day light, aphorse. He knew him to be the same man who was at his camp in company with another, and that

they went on the Salisbury road.

At Statesville I procured the services of Hugh leynolds, who had lived many years in Davie county and knew all the roads in Davie and Yadin counties-the right man in the right place. We then went to Olin College in Iredell county. here the eight men who left Davidson College may at all night and said that two of their comwere behind. There I procured the services a very excellent man, C. W. Howell. Night on, yet we rode a great ways and put up at Mr John Dalton's, whom I found to be a gentleman Next morning we separated, Reynolds and Potts going up into Yadkin county; Howell and I going into Davie, where I expected Hickell to meet them. After riding about nine miles we struck the trail, where they had fed the day before, at Harman Critz in Davie county. There I procured the services of two excellent men, Harman Critz and Patrick Cain. Reynolds and Potts struck the trail about the same time in Yadkin county. By my friends knowing the by-ways we cut off some distance, and all came together at Yadkinville. Then we had a running race to Yadkin river. Crossing the river into Surry county, Capt. Lovell, 28th N. C. Regiment, and C. C. Cundiff fell in with us. Here they were inquiring for Mr Taylor, Tithing Agent, whose post was about fourteen miles distant; and now night came on. We rode on, and when in about a quarter of the house dismounted. I and another man going round to the stables, I found my gray mare tied behind the barn and the bay horse to a trough; the person with me then went back to the crowd. Just at this time some one shapped a pistol several times and at last fired, whether at the crowd we do not know. Capt. Lovell with the crowd, except myself, (having remained with my horses at the barn,) surrounded the house and went in and inquired of the men if there were any horses in their possession which did not belong to them. There was but two answered they had among the crowd lying around the fire, and told him to get up. He denied his name was Gardner. and one of his comrades asserted his name was James Leasy. He then got up. The other man I did not know, but Harman Critt, with whom he had fed, knew him and told him to get up, threatening the others if they attempted to resist. This other young man was named Councilman from all gammon—that they left the College and made server. directly to my house for the horses, and that they took them out about nine o'clock. I asked them if Hickell was not concerned in the theft, which they denied, but confessed he had advised them to do the act. But this was false as will hereafter

I then tied them, and at three o'clock had come driving them back to within 17 miles of Nashville. eight miles back, our horses having eaten nothing since morning and we only a small check; riding that day about fifty miles, Potts and Reynolds about sixty. Next morning paid the Landlord three hundred dollars for lodging, making two pair of hand cuffs and a few horse shocs. Here the young men proposed to my friends to prevail on me to whip them or strap them and let them long a faithful servant in that family. - Salisbury might be in favor of modifying some of these meago. I told them they had done me great injustice | Watchman. and injury, but I did not wish to punish them recable to their crime, but I intended to cuff them a month or so and let them go to their com- the enemy, is very large.

appear.

mands. That evening (now in Davie county) I discovered that the Marylander had, by constant working, succeeded in slipping the cuff. We then guarded him until we stopped for the night. The prisoners and I were put up stairs to sleep. Being very tired and sleepy, and my negro boy having had a good night's rest, I chained the Marylander, who had slipped his cuff, to the other and retired. In the night the boy called to me and told me he was trying to get loose, and getting up I examined the lock and found that he had succeeded in tearthem until morning.

when I heard the alarm that one of the men was I herewith submit for the information of Con- of peace.

Councilman said that when he went to the stathem to Charlotte, and passing through town found | ble to take out the gray mare a guilty conscience made him weep and his feelings were past expresmiles beyond town I saw some negroes who told sion. That his parents who lived within four me they had been to a candy stew the night before | miles of Washington City had done their duty by him, for he had every benefit of schooling, money, horse, one a gray, riding very fast. At Davidson &c. He was about seventeen years of age, dark skinned and dark hair. Gardner was red headed and fair skin, six feet high and about twenty years

Now for Hickell. They both told me Hickell said he would rather have the bay mare I was then riding than any nag he had seen in N. C.; that they went to the stable to get her but that a mule was in her stable instead of her, and asked where We learned from them that the message of Presishe was as they had examined all the stables on lotte, and they would go down and get it while the that side of the barn. She was in her own stable but will let no stranger come up to her without plains clearly his sentiments as to terms, conditions. snorting, especially at night. There is no doubt of the guilt of Hickell, and that this bay mare was for him if they had gotten her. For when I came back into Iredell County we met a cavalryman, known by Capt. Potts, who told us that he had I learned from a young man at Davidson that he met one of my crowd on Monday morning stating knew the young man's father, and that his name | that I was after the thiefs and that the gray mare was James Gardner. I then knew he was the was lame and likely to break down and that he was to pick her up for me. My first impression although they managed so as to let no one at the | was that it was my son, but on inquiry, I found it College see the horses, having, by their own con- to be Hickell. He was riding a small chestnut fession, tied them in a pine thicket a mile or two sorrel mare-had on an English blanket, would from the College before day light. The other weigh about one hundred and forty pounds, dark hair, heavy beard and eyebrows and extremely long lashes with a down look, and in conversation uses Lawson Potts, 37th N. C. Regiment. About five the expression "I guess as how." He was waiting miles above the College we saw a young man who for them to bring the horses, but they slipped through his fingers and had gotten ahead of him. I have no doubt he is a regular horse thief, for Gardner confessed that the gray mare did not belong to Hickell, but that he wanted to sell her to penalties under the laws of the United States me, and then the owner would come and claim her. I asked him why they bore down so hard on me; his answer was, that I had good stock, that they knew how to get it, and that I was able to afford it. Poor consolation. My gray mare was lame when stolen and in foal, and from the condipearing to be very cold, and a few hours thereafter | tion in which I found her she must have lost the passed them riding a gray mare and leading a bay colt the second night. She is badly injured. This detail is of protracted length but could not be otherwise in order to bring to light the whole circumstance. I trust it will not worry your good readers. Yours. JOHN M. POTTS.

Steel Creek, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Salisbury Watchman is requested to copy.

SAVE YOUR CONFEDERATE MONEY We think that the period of superabundance of Treasury notes is near its close. The amount in circulation is to be limited to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of five hundred millions, as Commissioners were not allowed to leave the boat it was not long ago; and that hundred and fifty millions is to serve not only the purposes of trade but the requirements of the people to pay the enormous taxes which Congress is about to levy. It is said those taxes will hereafter amount to seven hundred millions of dollars a year-that is, the full amounts annually required to support the govcrument in the prosecution of the war, until the yankees shall be willing to make peace. It would be unwise, of course, and even unjust, to throw all the burden of this upon the Present, if any part of it could be postponed to the Future; but that cannot be, for the people do not buy the government bonds to any considerable extent, and it would not only be useless but absolutely injurious to issue more Treasury notes. The government has but three modes by which to provide means: the issue of Treasury notes, the sale of bonds, and the collection of taxes. The two first having been exhausted, the third only remains. The taxes will be high, very high. But, as heretofore, the people will pay them cheerfully. They are the price of Liberty; and it is better to pay that price than to allow the yankees to take all and to take our

liberty along with that all. What we desire particularly to impress upon our readers now, is the fact, that it will take the whole amount in circulation, four times each year, to pay seven hundred millions of dollars of taxes. Probably a large portion will be made payable in kind, and not in money; but still there will be so much none. I then went in and identified Gardner remaining to be paid in money as to create a use for all the Treasury notes that most people can command. What will be the consequences? An inevitable scarcity of currency, its certain appreciation, and an equally certain depreciation of the values of all other things. Those who have been scattering their tressury notes as if they were little better than so much waste paper, and thereby damaging the cause of their country, will have Maryland. They both confessed to the crime; abundant opportunity and leisure to repent of their that the tale of losing the pistol in Charlotte was folly and want of patriotism .- Fayetteville Ob-

> alry, on the 27th ult., says a private letter in the ward met them on board the boat, which they struction of the Records and public papers of every Mobile Register, pitched into the Yankee cavalry north of the Tennessee, whipping them badly, capturing some artillery, several stands of colors and some prisoners, [between 1200 and 1700,] and

DEATH OF A VERY OLD NEGRO .- A very old negro woman, Charlotte, recently died in Davidson county, N. C. She had reached the venerable age of one hundred and twenty-five years. A longevity that very few attain in these degenerate times. She was the property of M. C. Pendleton, and was

The Mobile Herald says the meat crop of Ala- modification was within the control of Congress, am and take them to Mecklenburg jail, confine bama, and that part of Mississippi not over-run by and subject to its discretion.

REPORT OF THE PEACE COMMIS-SIONERS.

The following message and correspondence was laid before Congress on Monday morning the 6th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 6. To the Senate and House of Representatives of his approval. the Confederate States:

gone. Gardner had slipped on his horse, (the gress the report of the eminent citizens above lidentical mare Hickell wanted to sell me,) and named, showing that the enemy refused to enter Lincoln and Seward were both understood to adlashing her with his spurs had gotten two hundred into negotiations with the Confederate States, or mit that they looked to some future complications and fifty yards before I started. He seeing that I any one of them separately, or give to our people in their foreign relations-and more so with Engwas gaining on him, and the road having a sud- any other terms or guarantee than those which the land than with France;—but that they were well Sabbath morning, being the 28th, my two horses den bend, when he got out of my sight jumped conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on satisfied that they could dispose of "the rebellion" off, and when I got to the bend met the mare any other basis than our unconditional submission in time to take care of their interests in Europe. coming with all power back. I run about one to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their Both Lincoln and Seward are described as havhundred yards and there lay the saddle, but I recent legislation, including an amendment to the ing been, personally, very pleasant in their convercould not tell which side of the road he had gone, constitution for the emancipation of all negro sation with the Commissioners. Mr Lincoln told for the chinquepin bushes were about eight feet slaves, and with the right on the part of the Fed- several anecdotes-very much, as the Commissionhigh, and I could not see nor hear him. I then eral Congress to legislate on the subject of the re- ers thought to Seward's annoyance, who sought to watches. The ground being very hard frozen, it told Councilman that as I did not consider him as lations between the white and black population interrupt him whenever he broke out of the limits was difficult to track them, but I found that about guilty as Gardner I would release him, hoping this of each State Such is, as I understand, the effect of serious conversation, with "this reminds me of a quarter above my house two shod horses had come | would prove beneficial to him, and that he yet of the amendment to the Constitution which has a little story." In parting, Seward shook hands been adopted by the Congress of the United States. | with Hunter "with effusion." He said "God JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States: SIR: Under your letter of appointment o the 28th ultimo, we proceeded to seek an "informal conference" with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mertioned in the letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. dent Lincoln to Congress in December last, exand method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty, or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done; and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without satisfactory assurances force and talent in putting the demand of the Conin advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United

During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted Congress, 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

States over all places within the States of the Con-

federacy; that whatever consequences may follow

from the re-establishment, that authority must be

accepted; but that individuals subject to pains and

might rely upon a very liberal use of the power

confided to him to remit those pains and penaltics,

Of all correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts, A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

FROM RICHMOND.—Richmond, Feb. 6.—Our at Fortress Monroe. At 9 o'clock, Friday morning, Lincoln and Seward met them on board .-The interview lasted nearly three hours, resulting, as stated in yesterday's telegrams.

In the course of conversation, Lincoln stated that Blair's avisit to Richmond, so far as it contemplated any arrangement of peace, was without his approval. Lincoln and Seward both incidentally admitted the probability of a complication of foreign affairs, but professed to be able to suppress the rebellion in time to meet them.

They were very courteous to the Commissioners. Lincoln related several anecdotes.

mond the Examiner says:

Of the return of the commissioners to Rich-

They bring back intelligence such as we have ad- visit to Fort Fisher." vised our readers for some days past to expect.

When the Commissioners passed into Gen. Grant's lines they were entertained at his headquarters with great distinction, and appear to have them by General and Mrs. Grant-the wife of the Yankee commander being present on the occasion. The next day Gen. Grant telegraphed to President progress of the fire and save the building. The phens then telegraphed that the Commissioners,

had taken his departure for Fortress Monroe. their boat when it arrived at Fortress Monroe, and but the bare and gloomy looking walls. But by FORREST AT HIS OLD TRICKS .- Forrest's cav. at nine o'clock, Friday morning, Lincoln and Se. far the most severe loss to the county was the dewere not permitted at any time to quit. The in- description which have been accumulating since terview lasted until half-past two o'clock.

> Its most important substance is briefly stated. the Southern States must lay down their arms. - Asheville News. come back into the Union and agree to submit to the Constitution and the laws as they are. Mr Lincoln, in a subsequent conversation, suggested for himself (a suggestion in which it was noticed Mr Seward did not express a concurrence) that he sures supplementary to the Constitution to which the South was required to submit; but that such

the proposition was not debatable, and that they could not enter upon its discussion.

Some reference having been made to the "mis-

These are the well ascertained points of all that Having recently received written notification was important in this conference touching the which satisfied me that the President of the United | question of peace; and we understand that Lincoln ing off the entire side of it. Having procured States was disposed to confer informally with un- and Seward, who were so far from being personalanother lock I fastened him again and watched official agents that might be sent by me, with a ly offensive to the Commissioners, that they treat- a grand charge was made by the three divisions, view to the restoration of peace, I requested the ed them to several bottles of champagne, were yet and the enemy's line broken. A running fight We prepared again to start, and when we went Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and very firm and immovable in the announcement was kept up until after dark, when the Yankees be incorporated into a company; the said companies; out to saddle our horses I left some of the crowd Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our of the terms on which they would receive the took shelter in their new works on Hatcher's Run, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of elect-(who unfortunately were unarmed) with the pris- lines and to hold a conference with Mr Lincoln or submission of the South, as preliminary to the set- from which they were not driven. oners and went into the house to pay off the bill, such persons as he might depute to represent him. | tlement of inferior and collateral issues in a treaty

> bless you Hunter," and asked to be remembered to all of his "old friends in the South."

It is said that as soon as this visit to Fortress Monroe is properly announced, Mr Stephens will return to Georgia and canvass the State for a most vigorous prosecution of the war. He stated yesterday to a friend that the only hope now left for the people of the South was "in long arms and

NORTHERN ITEMS.

New York papers of the 6th contain voluminous telegrams from Washington relative to the result of the conference at Fortress Monroe. A special to the Times says Lincoln informed the Commissioners at every point that recognition was utterly out of the question; that the United States could stop the war only on conditions precedent that the authority of the national government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference, they would be treated with the utmost liberality. Another telegram says Stephens was the most liberal of the rebel deputation. His not advanced. theory was, if we would but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as would practically unite the North and South. A special to the Tribune says Stephens surpassed all his old exhibitions of shrewdness, federacy in the midst of them. At the conclusion field. of one of his points, Lincoln swung forward and interrupted him, saying, "that reminds me of the story of a man in Illinois." The Commissioners immediately jumped up in a roar of merriment, after the story was through, when Stephens resumed and pursued to the end his statement of terms on which he thought the rebels would be willing to stop the war. He proposed and urged his crafty scheme of temporary recognition; but on recognition, absolutely temporary, the three commissioners stood like rocks.

The Yankee papers announce, with considerable eestacy, that J. S. Rock, a negro lawyer of Massapreme Court of the United States, on the motion of Hon. Charles Sumner.

Northern papers of the 8th admit considerable loss in the battle of Hatcher's Run, but claim that the Confederate loss was heavier. The object of the movement is not developed.

Foote arrived in New York on Tuesday, still in custody. His destination is reported to be a military prison. He refuses to take the oath, and expresses a desire to emigrate to Sonora.

Harry Gilmore was captured recently near

The Emperor of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the Shenandoah from ports in the Empire. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not

Busby, the Lake Eric raider, has been surrendered to the United States, by Canada.

share of the draft. It is averred that the late fires at Savannah were and their officer, and taking sixteen of the enemy. the work of emissaries of the rebel Government. The latest Federal despatches from Fort Fisher

"By the blowing up of Fort Caswell the rebels completely destroyed the river face of that strong work. All the guns in it were spiked and their carriages destroyed. At Smithville, a small place Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and on the West side of Cape Fear River, and ten completely outflanking our forces and compelling J. A. Campbell, so called "Commissioners," re- miles below Fort Fisher, the Union forces, on octurned yesterday to this city, having proceeded no cupying it, secured large supplies of commissary farther than Fortress Monroe, where they had a stores, tobacco and other valuable property. The at River's Bridge. General Wheeler kept the conference of five hours with Abraham Lincoln rebels had planted torpedoes in and around nearly and his Secretary of State, William II. Seward. all the forts. General Grant has recently been on a

28th ult, about 9 o'clock, the Court House in defences. been favorably impressed by the attentions shown top; and very soon the cupola and entire roof were day and Sunday. They report that Sherman enveloped in flames. From the nature of the would make an attempt to cut the road at Midway. case it was impossible to do anything to arrest the | - Charleston Courier, 6th. the Court House.

the formation of the county.

that he was anxious to have peace; but that, as a office furniture, &c. Another room was occupied brigades. necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, as a Mayor's office, and all the contents consumed.

We regret to learn that the dwelling of David Barlow Esq., of this County, was consumed by fire last night. We understand that Mr Barlow saved very little of his furniture, losing nearly everything in the House with it. Cause of the fire accidental .- Tarboro Southerner.

Gen. Winder died suddenly Monday evening, 6th inst., of apolexy, at Florence, S. C. He has The Commissioners replied substantially, that been in charge of prisoners for some time past.

FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7 .- There was heavy fighting on our right, yesterday and to-day, which re- ture, at its late session, in regard to the Home Guard. sion" of Blair, Mr Lincoln very distinctly stated sulted favorably to our arms. During a recon- We cannot see that it improves the matter any.] that the visit of this individual to Richmond, so noisance made by Gen. Pegram beyond Hatcher's far as it contemplated any arrangement of a peace, Run, yesterday, the enemy attacked and forced was entirely unendorsed by him, and was without his division back some distance. He was reinforced by General Gordon's division, when in turn the enemy was forced back. A second time the enemy, being reinforced by a corps, attacked and be deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for drove our men until being strengthened by Mahone's division, commanded by General Finnegan,

General John Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. But few taken prisoners. Our loss several hundred

This morning the enemy advanced upon and commissioned officers and privates are required to serve. charged our lines south of Burgess' mill, but were and while so serving their commissions shall be sue handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the pended. enemy General Serrell, of Georgia, was painfully wounded.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., Feb. 6.

General Cooper :- The enemy moved in strong force vesterday to Hatcher's Run, part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road—the infantry to Cattail creek, and privates. the cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advanced guard encountered a portion of our cavalry, and retired in the afternoon. Parts of Hill's and Gor. act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Dedon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on fence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempted the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills, finding him entrenched they withdrew after dark. of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solici-During the night the force that had advanced be- tors for the several circuits and counties, County Trusyoud the creek returned to it and were reported to tees, County Surveyors, Pyhsicians of five years be recrossing this morning. Pegram's division practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary moved down to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall battle was obstinately contested for several hours, continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled but General Pegram being killed, while bravely Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public encouraging his men, and Col. Hopkins wounded, some confusion occurred and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division, ordered by General Gordon to the sup- shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were port of General Pegram's, charged the enemy and employed in the same prior to the first of January. forced him back, but in turn was compelled to re- 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that tire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences, on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported small; that of the enemy is in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not supposed to be great. R. E LEE, General

PETERSBURG, Feb. 8 .- No fighting to-day. The enemy still maintains his position on Hatcher's Run. His lines have thereby been extended but to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and

General Serrel was wounded in the lungs, but it is not considered mortal. Cox and Houston, of Virginia, were killed in the fight of Monday. Our loss will not reach five hundred. The enemy's clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and loss is estimated a third larger. The dead have all been buried, and the wounded brought from the

The Richmond Dispatch says: Brigadier General Pegram, who fell so nobly at the head of his men on Monday, was from Richmond. He had been in the army since the opening of the war, and had borne a distinguished part in many hardfought fields. He was a man of the most unflinching gallantry and a high order of intellect. Gen. Pegram had been married not two weeks at the time of his untimely death.

Among the casualties that we have, as yet heard of, are: Captain Floyd, Finnegan's brigade, and private George A. Spence, Twelfth Virginia regiment, killed; Colonel Scott, Finnegan's brigade, chusetts, has been admitted to practice in the Su- and Capt. Young, of Gen. McRae's staff, severely of doing business are well known to you, and from

A number of private and army wagons and teams were picked up by the enemy on the various roads, which they occupied on Sunday, between the Weldon railroad and Dinwiddie Courthouse .-Several fine teams, belonging to General Bushrod Johnson's division, were captured while starting on a foraging expedition towards Weldon.

to get possession of some wood land on the Vaughan road, fuel having become very scarce within his

reports a recent affair in the Valley as reflecting Hume, Petersburg, Va.; L D Childs, Columbia, S C. great credit upon the officers and men engaged .-About eighty of the enemy surprised our cavalry picket at Edinburg and captured a lieutenant and fourteen methe Captain Grandstaff and Lieutenant New York and Pennsylvania both have commis- Mohler, with twenty men of the Twelfth Virginia sioners at Washington to protest against their heavy | cavalry, pursued and overtook them at Woodstock. attacked and routed the party, recapturing our men with twenty horses.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sherman's Movements.

On Friday afternoon the 3d inst., the enemy crossed the Salkehatchie between Broxton's and River's Bridges, also above the River Bridge, them to retire on Branchville.

A sharp fight, lasting several hours, took place enemy in check and made considerable havoe among them in the fight. We have no details or particulars as to the respective losses on either side, but that of the enemy is known to have been FIRE IN ASHEVILLE.—On Saturday morning heavy: Our troops fell back to the second line of

this town was discovered to be en fire, near the A number of prisoners were brought in Satur-

Charleston, Feb. 8 .- A dispatch from General Lincoln that the gentlemen named were at his wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and to all Wheeler, dated Holmes' Bridge, Feb. 7th, 8:30, headquarters on their way to Washington Mr human appearance, it was impossible to says the pickets near Blackville were this morning has opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils Seward replied by telegraph that he (Seward) town from a general conflagration; coals being car- charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove six miles below Charlotte, convenient to the C. & S. C. would meet them at Fortress Monroe. Mr Ste- ried by the wind and kindled into a flame at a dis- them beyond the village. Dibbrell's Tennessee tance of five or six hundred yards. But desperate brigade being in the vicinity, met and charged the twelve years, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction while quite willing to meet there with Seward, de- as was the case, citizens, soldiers and negroes nerv- enemy and drove them back into the village. A sired also to see the President. It appears that, ed themselves for the conflict with the devouring dispatch from Branchville, this morning, says the pursuance of this request, Mr Lincoln came element, and by almost superhuman efforts, blessed enemy have made their appearance, along the down in a special boat the day after Mr Seward by Providence, not a building was burnt except | South Carolina railroad, beyond the Edisto. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the The Commissioners were not allowed to leave Of the Court House itself not a vestige remains railroad bridge, about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Our troops were withdrawn to this side of the railroad bridge, and the bridge burned.

A dispatch from General Wheeler, dated 3 p. m, 8th, says a large column of the enemy's infantry struck the railroad at Grahamville, and one One of the rooms was occupied as a Post Office, was moving to strike between Grahamville and Mr Lincoln personally stated to the commissioners where all was destroyed, mail matter, mail bags, Blackville. Kilpatrick is at Blackville with three

NOTICE.

I positively forbid all persons from hunting on my land. I can no longer bear the depredations that have been committed on my premises, A. A. ALEXANDER.

1m-pd

Wm. F. Davidson,

January 9, 1865.

WEATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C., dil resume the practice of Law in the Courts of Mecklenburg county, and will attend to the collection | equivalent in Confederate money. of claims, &c. January 9, 1865

ANOTHER HOME GUARD LAW

[The following is the last law passed by the Legisla-

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "an Act to Increase the

Efficiency of the Home Guard Organization." Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the anthority of the same, That the Governor, whenever Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that such number as may be, shall ing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates. under the same rules and regulations as other non-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions of regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officer

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled an act for the relief of wives and families Compositors and employees to be certified to on ont by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges and Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who bave, established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted time, except public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone not to be exempt: Provided that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled Provided further that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person berein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That this act shall be n force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1865.

PROVISION AND COMMISSION HOUSE OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, SPRINGS' BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. BOYD

Will attend punctually to buying and selling Tobacco, Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Domestics Bank Bills, Specie. Stocks, &c. &c.

Permit me to say to my immediate fellow-citizens that I have been raised among you, my habits and way ong experience in business I hope to share a liberal

I am prepared to store Tobacco. Sugar, Salt, Cotton Yarns, &c

Rooms opposite the Mansion House in Springs' brick building. Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m

REFERENCES .- Col. L S Williams, Capt. John Wilkes, John M Springs, H B Williams, Mesers Young, Wriston Prisoners and deserters report Grant's object was & Orr, James H Carson, President Branch Bank, J J Blackwood, President Bank of Charlotte, Rev. Geo M Everbart, Rev. R H Griffith, Charlotte; Hon. D Barringer, Charles Dewey President State Bank N C, Raleigh; John A Everett, Goldsboro; J J Lauson FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY .- General Lee President Bank of Yanceyville, N C; Rev. Thomas

WANTED,

AT BOYD'S PROVISION & COMMISSION STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

2000 LBS. PORK; 500 LBS. LARD; 300 lbs. Tallow; Corn, Meal, Flour, Sorghum Sirup,

20 Bales Cotton in good shipping condition, 2060 Lbs Green and Dry Hides, \$5000 in North Carolina Bank Bills. January 16, 1865. 3t

"GARRETT DAVIS." This well-known Horse will serve the public during

the ensuing season, commencing the first of March He will stand at my stable in Charlotte, and persons bringing their Mares to town can be accommodated at TERMS-One hundred dollars for the use of the Horse

during the season, and \$10 to the groom-in all cases to be paid in advance. Provisions at market prices will be received in payment. R RABE.

Jan. 23, 1865.

A FEW COPIES Of the Sermon on the death of Rev. R. H. Lafferty

late pastor of the Church of Sugar Creek, delivered by Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., for sale at the OAK GROVE ACADEMY

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. The undersigned, a Graduate of the South Carolina

College, hereby respectfully informs the public that he Railroad, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Having to those who may favor him with their patronage. Tuition, per Session of Twenty Weeks :

Elementary Branches, Higher English Branches,

For further information in reference to Board, &c., J. T. CAUTHEN.

January 9, 1865. CARRIAGE WORK, Wagon-work and Wood-work of all



kinds, and Blacksmithing.

The subscriber has removed his Workshops to the stand formerly occupied by Charles Overman, near the Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Repairing will always receive prompt attention.

He will work at old prices and take provisions in payment at the same rates, or he will charge an CHARLES WILSON

Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1865