

SKETCH OF A TRIP IN PURSUIT OF HORSE THIEVES.

For the Western Democrat. 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 himself 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 in the York District, only seven miles from me. Said he had a good gray mare he wished to sell. Next morning he started to the horses, and by night returned to my house with the gray mare, bringing a young man, calling himself James Leasy, with him. The two remained at my house until Sabbath morning. Hickell then said as he could not sell the mare, he would go up into Davidson County, 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 Sabbath morning, being the 28th, my two horses 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 full access to my stables. I at once suspected Hickell, as he seemed fond of trading, and had, when at my house, two watches. The ground being very hard frozen, it was difficult to track them, but I found that about a quarter above my house two shod horses had come down the road and met mine. I knew they had come expressly for my horses. I then tracked them to Charlotte, and passing through town found the track on the Statesville road. About eight miles beyond town I saw some negroes who told me they had been to a candy store the night before and that they met two soldiers each leading a horse, one a gray, riding very fast. At Davidson 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 wished the good ladies of Davidson to do some sewing for him; he having the cloth for coat and pants. 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 Charlotte, and they would go down and get it while the ladies 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. I learned from a young man at Davidson that he knew the young man's father, and that his name was James Gardner. I then knew who was the man who was at my house and who had the horses, although they managed so as to let no one at the College see the horses, having, by their own confession, tied them in a pine thicket a mile or two from the College before day light. The other young man was from Maryland.

At the College I procured the services of Capt. Lawson Potts, 37th N. C. Regiment. About five miles above the College we saw a young man who 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, appearing to be very cold, and a few hours thereafter passed them riding a gray mare and leading a bay horse. He knew him to be the same man who was at his camp in company with another man, and that they went on the Salisbury road.

At Statesville I procured the services of Hugh Reynolds, who had lived many years in Davidson County and knew all the roads in Davie and Yadon counties—the right man in the right place. We then went to Olin College in Irredell County. There the eight men who left Davidson College passed all night and said that two of their company were behind. There I procured the services of a very excellent man, C. W. Howell. Night came on, yet we rode a great way 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 Yadon 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 Criz in Davie county. There I procured the services of two excellent men, Harman Criz and Patrick Cain. Reynolds and Potts struck the trail about the same time in Yadon county. By my friends knowing the by-ways we cut off some distance, and all came together at Yadonville. Then we had a running race to Yadon 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 snatched a pistol several times and at last fired, whether at the crowd we do not know. Capt. Lovell with his 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 none. I then went in and identified Gardner 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 Criz, 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 Maryland. They both confessed to the crime; that the tale of losing the pistol in Charlotte was all gammon—that they left the College and made 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 appear.

I then tied them, and at three o'clock had come eight miles back, our horses having eaten nothing since morning and only a small cake; 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 shoes. Here the young men proposed to my friends to prevail on me to whip them or strap them and let them go. I told them they had done me great injustice and injury, but I did not wish to punish them in retaliation for their crime, but I intended to cuff them and take them to Mecklenburg jail, confine them a month or so and let them go to their comrades. 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 tearing off the entire side of it. Having procured another lock I fastened him again and watched him until morning.

We prepared again to start, and when we went out to saddle our horses I left some of the crowd (who unfortunately were unarmed) with the prisoners and went into the house to pay off the bill, when I heard the alarm that one of the men was gone. Gardner had slipped on his horse (the identical mare Hickell wanted to sell me), and falling he with his spurs had gotten two hundred and fifty yards before I started. He seeing that I was gaining on him, and the road having a sudden bend, when he got out of my sight jumped off, and when I got to the bend met the mare coming with all power back. I run about one hundred yards and there lay the saddle, but I could not tell which side of the road he had gone, for the chinquapin bushes were about eight feet high, and I could not see nor hear him. I then told Councilman that as I did not consider him as guilty as Gardner I would release him, hoping this would prove beneficial to him, and that he yet might be a respectable man.

Councilman said that when he went to the stable to take out the gray mare a guilty conscience made him weep and his feelings were past expression. That his parents who lived within four miles of Washington City had done their duty by him, for he had every benefit of schooling, money, &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 old. 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 she was as they had examined all the stables on that side of the barn. She was in her own stable but will let no stranger come up to her without 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 Irredell County we met a cavalryman, known by Capt. Potts, who told us that he had met one of my crowd on Monday morning stating that I was after the thieves and that the gray mare was lame and likely to break down and that he was to pick her up for me. My first impression was that it was my son, but on inquiry, I found it was Hickell. He was riding a small chestnut sorrel mare—had on an English blanket, would 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 the expression "I guess as how." He was waiting 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 me, and then the other 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 condition in which I found her she must have lost the 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.

REPORT OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The following message and correspondence was laid before Congress on Monday morning the 6th instant: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 6. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States: Having recently received written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me, with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I hereby submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or guarantee than those which the conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865. To the President of the Confederate States: SIR: Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ultimo, we proceeded to seek an "informal conference" with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned 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. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to Congress in December last, explains clearly his sentiments as to terms, conditions, and 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 in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment, that authority must be accepted; but that individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power conferred to him to remit those pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by 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. Of all correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed. Very respectfully, your obedient servants, A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

FROM RICHMOND.—Richmond, Feb. 6.—Our Commissioners were not allowed to leave the boat 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 visit 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. Of the return of the commissioners to Richmond the Examiner says: Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, so called "Commissioners," returned yesterday to this city, having proceeded no farther than Fortress Monroe, where they had a conference of five hours with Abraham Lincoln and his Secretary of State, William H. Seward. They bring back intelligence such as we have advised 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 been favorably impressed by the attentions shown 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 Lincoln that the gentlemen named were at his headquarters on their way to Washington. Mr. Seward replied by telegraph that he (Seward) would meet them at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Stephens then telegraphed that the Commissioners, while quite willing to meet there with Seward, desired also to see the President. It appears that, in pursuance of this request, Mr. Lincoln came down in a special boat the day after Mr. Seward had taken his departure for Fortress Monroe. The Commissioners were not allowed to leave their boat when it arrived at Fortress Monroe, and at nine o'clock, Friday morning, Lincoln and Seward met them on board the boat, which they were not permitted at any time to quit. The interview lasted until half-past two o'clock. Its most important substance is briefly stated. Mr. Lincoln personally stated to the commissioners that he was anxious to have peace; but that, as a necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, the Southern States must lay down their arms, 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 might be in favor of modifying some of these measures supplementary to the Constitution to which the South was required to submit; but that such modification was within the control of Congress, and subject to its discretion. The Commissioners replied substantially, that

FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—There was heavy fighting on our right, yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms. During a reconnaissance made by Gen. Pegram beyond Hatcher's Run, yesterday, the enemy attacked and forced 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 drove our men until being strengthened by Mahone's division, commanded by General Finnegan, a grand charge was made by the three divisions, and the enemy's line broken. A running fight was kept up until after dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their new works on Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven. 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 charged our lines south of Burgess's mill, but were handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the 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 yesterday to Hatcher's Run, part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cattail creek, 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 Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills, finding him entrenched they withdrew after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing this morning. Pegram's division moved down to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours, but General Pegram being killed, while bravely 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 support of General Pegram's, charged the enemy and forced him back, but in turn was compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses, on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported small; that of the enemy is 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 not advanced. General Serrell 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 loss is estimated a third larger. The dead have all been buried, and the wounded brought from the field. 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 hard-fought fields. He was a man of the most unflinching gallantry and a high order of intellect. Gen. Pegram had been married 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, and Capt. Young, of Gen. McCrae's staff, severely wounded. 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. Prisoners and deserters report Grant's object was to get possession of some wood land on the Vaughan road, fuel having become very scarce within his lines. FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.—General Lee reports a recent affair in the Valley as reflecting 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 men, the Captain Grandstaff and Lieutenant Mohler, with twenty men of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, pursued and overtook them at Woodstock, attacked and routed the party, recapturing our men and their officers, and taking sixteen of the enemy, with twenty horses.

Sherman's Movements. On Friday afternoon the 3d inst., the enemy crossed the Sabethach between Broxton's River and River's Bridge, also above the "River Bridge," completely outflanking our forces and compelling them to retire on Branchville. A sharp fight, lasting several hours, took place at River's Bridge. General Wheeler kept the enemy in check and made considerable havoc 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 heavy. Our troops fell back to the second line of defenses. A number of prisoners were brought in Saturday and Sunday. They report that Sherman would make an attempt to cut the road at Midway. —Charlotte Courier, 6th. Charleston, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from General Wheeler, dated Holmes' Bridge, Feb. 7th, 8:30, says the pickets near Blackville were this morning charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Dibrell's Tennessee brigade being in the vicinity, met and charged the enemy and drove them back into the village. A dispatch from Branchville, this morning, says the enemy have made their appearance, along the South Carolina railroad, beyond the Edisto. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the 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 was moving to strike between Grahamville and Blackville. Kilpatrick is at Blackville with three brigades.

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. January 9, 1865. Im-pd

Wm. F. Davidson, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C., will attend the practice of law in the Courts of Mecklenburg County, and will attend to the collection of claims, &c. January 9, 1865 41

Gen. Winder died suddenly Monday evening, 6th inst., of apoplexy, at Florence, S. C. He has been in charge of prisoners for some time past.

ANOTHER HOME GUARD LAW.

[The following is the last law passed by the Legislature, at its late session, in regard to the Home Guard. We cannot see that it improves the matter any.] 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, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defense, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than six companies; provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard men in any county, that such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing 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-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or 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 officers and privates. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defense, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempted one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Treasurers, County Surveysors, Physicians of six years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry, regular public Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and an overseer of the poor of each county; Provided, that all tradesmen, mechanics, and others shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that date, 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 guns in themselves to evade the service, then such owners 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 to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 7th day of Feb. A. D. 1865.

PROVISION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

W. BOYD Will attend punctually to buying and selling Tobacco, Cotton, Nails, Iron, Cotton Yarn, Domestic Specie, Bank Bills, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c. Permit me to say to my immediate fellow-citizens that I have been among you, my habits and way of doing business are well known to you, and from a long experience in business I hope to share a liberal patronage. I am prepared to store Tobacco, Sugar, Salt, Cotton Yarn, &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, Messrs. Young, Wriston & Orr, James H. Carson, President Branch Bank, J. G. M. Everhart, Rev. R. H. Griffith, Charlotte; Hon. D. M. Barringer, Charles Dewey, President State Bank N. C., Raleigh; John A. Everett, Goldsboro; J. J. Lawson, President Bank of Yanceyville, N. C.; Rev. Thomas Hume, Petersburg, Va.; L. D. Childs, Columbia, S. C. Jan 16, 1865

WANTED. AT BOYD'S PROVISION & COMMISSION STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 2000 LBS. PORK; 600 LBS. LARD; 300 lbs. Tallow; Corn, Meal, Flour, Sorghum Syrup, 25 lbs Cotton in good shipping condition, 2500 lbs Green and Dry Hides, \$2000 in North Carolina Bank Bills. January 16, 1865. W. BOYD.

"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 Horses to town can be accommodated at any time. 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. RADE. 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 BOOK STORE, Jan 16, 1865.

OAK GROVE ACADEMY, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. The undersigned, a Graduate of the South Carolina College, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils, six miles below Charlotte, convenient to the C. & S. C. Railroad, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Having been regularly engaged in teaching for the last ten or twelve years, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Tuition, per Session of Twenty Weeks: Elementary Branches, \$60 00 Higher English Branches, 100 00 Classics, 150 00 For further information in reference to Board, &c., address the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C. J. T. CAUTION. January 9, 1865. 3mpd

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 equivalent in Confederate money. CHARLES WILSON. Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1865