Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE:

Thursday, February 9th, 1865.

The Peace Commissioners.

On last Tuesday, Vice-President Stephens, Judge Campbell and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the commissioners appointed by President Davis to visit Washington and confer with Lincoln on the terms of peace, passed through our lines in front of Petersburg on their way to that city. A general cessation of hostilities was proclaimed along the lines of the two armies, the breastworks and fortifications on either side being crowded with men who, as long as the commissioners and their escort were in sight cheered them with voices which gave but the expression of their hearts. Surely, it must have been thrilling to witness that spectacle from men who had but a few hours before been thirsting for the life-blood of each other, now uniting in wishing a God speed to the humane effort that is to be made to settle the difficulties and stop the sacrifice of lives.

Those three gentlemen chosen, embrace in the trio, statesmanship and abilities of the first order. If possible, with honor to the South, we feel assured, that these men will accomplish what they were sent for; but let us not relax our energies to a final and triumphant prosecution of the war on our part, should these fail.

Branchville and Augusta.

There appears to be no doubt that Sherman is aiming for Branchville and Augusta. Well, let him come; our prediction is, that he will not only fail to get either place, but that he will catch the worst thrashing that any Yankee army has yet received at the hands of the Confederates. Sherman, will not be able to march up the country, and this he will find true. His raiding parties, in all probability, will cut the railroad between Branchville and Augusta—nothing more.

Soldiers' Boxes.

We are requested to give notice that Mr C. D. Murdock, of Co. A, 4th N. C Regiment, will return to his regiment about the 14th February, and will take boxes for any member in Cos. A, C, and H, 4th regiment, if deposited at the depot in this place. Boxes should not be too large and well strapped and marked.

☞ The Kinston correspondent of the *State Journal* informs that paper, that P. J. Sinclair, late editor of the Wilmington *Carolinian*, and W. J. Vestal, sub-editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, have run the blockade at Newbern and gone to the Yankees. The public will not be surprised at this. Indeed we expect that a larger emigration will soon depart from Raleigh for the land of the enemy, headed by Holden.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers free of postage to soldiers has become a law. We are glad of this, for the so frequent changes in the post-offices of the various commands entailed too much expense on our poorly paid soldiers. We will publish this law as soon as we can procure a copy of it.

—The Wilmington *Journal* is informed, that if it becomes necessary to evacuate that town, it is the intention of the Commanding General to exercise the authority vested in him by act of Congress and destroy the cotton remaining there. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that in private hands.

—A letter from Gen. Breckinridge announces that Maj. Gen. Gordon has been placed in command of the 2d corps, lately commanded by Lieut. Gen. Early. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

—The Lynchburg *Republican* understands that Mr J. A. Sperry, editor of the *Register*, who was captured by the enemy in their late raid into Southwestern Virginia, has been turned over by the military to the civil authorities at Knoxville, to be tried for treason. In what his treason consists we have not been advised. This is doubtless some of the arch devil Brownlow's work.

—The number of shells thrown into Charleston from the commencement of the bombardment to the 1st of January, 1865, was 12,262.

—The San Jose *Mercury* says the wife of Jose Castro, of Monterey, has given birth to 36 children, all of whom are living together in that country.

Written for the Iredell Express.

Life in the Trenches near Petersburg.

I always had a very great curiosity to see the trenches at Petersburg.—I had heard so much said concerning them—such extravagance, almost impossible accounts, and incredible stories, that I was determined to see for myself, and accordingly, on the 3d inst., set out with that object in view. After crossing "Pocahontas Bridge", on the Northern suburbs of the city, I turned directly to the left on the City Point railroad, down which I walked about three quarters of a mile, and after crossing a fine iron bridge, struck the "covered way" as it is called here, which means simply a ditch sufficiently deep to protect persons from the enemy's shots. From the western terminus of this ditch to the trenches proper the distance is something near three fourths of a mile.—it is from three to eight feet wide, and, the banks included, from seven to nine feet deep.—there is no "covering," at all. This constitutes the chief thoroughfare through which the men belonging to Ransom's brigade go to and from the city. On nearing the lines I discovered many similar ditches intersecting the main one and thence running in every conceivable direction. It is no wonder I got lost;—a man might as well attempt to explore the Mammoth cave alone and without light,—but by the most indefatigable exertions, and by making all possible inquiries of every one I met, I at last found the head quarters of the 49th N. C. Reg't,—and thence, in company with a competent guide (Lt. Jas. Sherrill,) I continued my observations and *explorations* with a greater degree of satisfaction. The men I found all burrowed in the earth like so many ground rats,—from four to six in a hole, which is called a "bomb-proof"; because, in the first place, it is sunken several feet beneath the surface, and in the second place it is covered with logs and earth varying from six to ten feet in thickness. Still these "Bomb-proofs" are not altogether a safe retreat;—it is no very uncommon thing for heavy mortar shells to penetrate to the interior,—an accident which never fails to cause a *general getting out*, you may well imagine. The fact is, the men have discovered recently that they are safer in the trenches than in their holes during a shelling spree, which occurs perhaps once in twenty-four hours, sometimes in daylight, sometimes at night, and lasts one or two hours at a time. There is always a look out kept, and warning givin when there is any danger: and the men have become as expert at dodging in the trenches and around the "traverses" that it is seldom any one is hurt. In daylight the shells may be seen distinctly from the time they leave the enemy's mortars until they explode inside our works, and at night their fiery tails, comet like, indicate their course. The range is entirely too short to admit of the use of artillery, consequently nothing but mortars are used; and, like everything else, they are so far beneath the surface, in a kind of pit, as to be entirely out of sight,—no one could know where they are were it not for the cloud of white smoke produced by a discharge, which always betrays their exact locality. Before leaving that part of the subject, however, I should state that the holes in which the men live are small, and so low that a boy ten years old could scarcely stand erect;—they are dark as Egypt, and in many instances smoked thoroughly black by the little handful of stone coal and old field pine, their only hope of fire. It is really surprising that such universal good health prevails;—I did not see a single sick man, notwithstanding their exceedingly disagreeable mode of life. One of the greatest inconveniences to which they are subject is the horrible mud when it rains, or during a thaw. A ditch leads from every domicil to others, and also to the main trench, the bottom of which, in wet weather, is filled with mud six inches deep,—yet no man dare attempt to shun it by going over a bank; so sure as he risks it he is shot at,—in this way many have been killed by unnecessarily exposing themselves. Really the lines of the two armies are not more than two hundred yards apart at farthest, and in some places the distance is not half so great. The pickets, of course, are much nearer, scarcely fifty yards separate them, yet, there they have lain for the last three or four months, and how much longer they may remain we cannot tell. The Yankees live like our men, beneath the surface of the earth—it is rate that one shows his head above the breast works. You might stand on a mound in the centre of that *wreck of earth* (for such it is in reality) and imagine that no living soul dwelt within five miles of you, while in truth the very earth beneath and around you is full of *living soldiers* numbered by hundreds and thousands!

I might say a great deal with reference to the defences, but it might be imprudent—I will only add that so far as I am able to judge I believe them to be impregnable. The men I found cheerful and lively, more so than I could be under the circumstances, unless, like them, I had served a six months' apprenticeship, and then, besides, had the unlimited quantities of good things from home in which they are luxuriating. I confess to a feeling of squeamishness once or twice when a ponderous mortar shell would light near enough to give one the fleas ache; and, once I was chilled slightly when Capt. H. A. Chambers and I mounted a small bank to take just one peep at the "Pats"—I was really fidgetty, and actually could not suppress a desire to see what was going on over there,—it may have been a weakness bordering, perhaps, on a peculiar feminine trait, but so it was.—We ventured our heads up barely a second, and the moment after we stepped back in the ditch a minnie cut the dirt immidiately above.—Well, it is hardly necessary for me to state that I didn't suffer my curiosity to get the better of prudence a second time.

In the 49th N. C. I met many old friends and associates, among whom I may mention Wm. Morrison, Thos. Watts, Jos. Bread, Capt. Jno. Crawford, Lt. Clayt Sharpe, J. P. Woodside, Lt. Bailey, Capt. Conner, and many others, all of whom are doing amazingly well when the situation is considered. Fortunately, on the day I spent in the trenches the ground was frozen and towards evening snow fell, through which I felt my way to camp where I landed safely at 9 P. M., thankful that the time is not yet come when it may be necessary for me to make my home under the ground.

NAT.

☞ Mr. C. D. Murdock, will accept of thanks for a copy of the New York Herald of the 18th January, which we have perused with much interes, also the Richmond Enquirer, of Feb. 2d.

Projected Raid.

"Bird," a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a recent letter to the paper from Bristol, Tenn., says:

"It is thought by many that the enemy's entire force of cavalry and infantry will advance so soon as the weather becomes good. In the event of Gen. Hood falling back into Alabama, it is more than probable that such a move will be made. Intelligent citizens, direct from Knoxville, report that it is rumored in private circles in the city, that another formidable raid is being prepared for into North Carolina. Salisbury is the designation. This is more than probable. The departmental commanders along the North Carolina borders should be on the alert. The enemy are bold and defiant, since their recent success, and flatter themselves that they can accomplish anything that they may desire. The strictest vigilance should be given to the defence of the North Carolina frontier and the safety of the Salisbury prisoners."

"A majority of the press of North Carolina is clamoring for a Convention.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

The foregoing is simply false. The press of North Carolina consists of some thirty newspapers, and of that number but *two* "clamor for a State Convention," and not more than two others, we think, favor the vile scheme.

"Some of them (the *Virginia* newspapers) have commenced talking of peace matters quite plainly and advocate a State Convention to settle difficulties honorably if possible."—*Ibid.*

There is no truth in the latter paragraph. *No* Virginia paper that we have seen favors the calling of a State Convention.

We have long been struck with the *indecency* of the editor of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, towards the Southern Confederacy. We understand the editor to be a raw Connecticut Yankee, and his course now savors something ranker than indecency. No Southern man of the North *dare* manifest such a state of feeling towards the Lincoln Government as this Yankee manifests towards the Government and cause of the South. The time we trust is not distant when the *Chronicle & Sentinel* will see cause to moderate its tone.—*State Journal.*

The Scheme of Finance.

The scheme of finance now determined upon and likely to be carried into effect, says a Richmond paper, may be comprehensively stated thus: The cotton and tobacco of the country, having been made the property of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed, under the authority of Congress, to borrow specie, giving cotton and tobacco as security. This specie will be speedily applied to the redemption of a large portion of the Confederate notes now afloat at a moderate discount. No more notes to be issued by the department; but the incoming currency to be used for Government expenditures or canceled. The cotton and tobacco seized will be paid for in Confederate money at the market rates (gold being the basis,) at the rate of discount fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the redemption of the currency. An effort will be made to reduce the volume of the currency to a certain amount, and, if possible, to prevent its increase.

A correspondent of the *Rebel* states, on the authority of Mr. Trenholm, that the aggregate debt of the Confederate government, including its bonds and notes is, in round numbers, one billion and a half; or at the ratio of twenty for one, $75,000,000 in gold. The bonds are interest bearing property, and are safe investments so long as the Government can pay the interest on them. Seventy-five millions of dollars in gold, therefore, has been the entire expenditure of the Government since its inauguration. But few of the people are aware of the fact, that in four years of independence and expensive war, the Southern States have expended only about one-third more on themselves, than they fraudulently annually paid into the United States Treasury. Such is the conclusion of figures, which never deceive. Were it not for the price of blood we have paid, it would be almost as cheap to fight the Yankees as to fraternize with them.

Death of Samuel W. James.

With more than ordinary feelings of painful sorrow, we announce the death of Mr. James, once our partner in business, and for many years an intimate associate as one of the employees in this office. He died of pneumonia, at his residence near town, yesterday about 2 o'clock, after an illness of six days. Aged 46 years in December last.—*Salisbury Watchman, 3d.*

A letter from Nashville says that Nashville will no longer be used as a military and provision post, that Florence, Alabama, will be held in future, as a post for supplies and base to operate upon Montgomery and Selma. This letter says that while Sherman will operate in South and North Carolina and Virginia, Thomas will plunge into Alabama and with a co-operating force capture Mobile.

Sixty thousand dollars in silver bars have been received at San Francisco from Idaho, the first shipment of silver from the new silver mines in Southwestern Idaho, which promise to rival those in Nevada.

The Peace Movement.

We would advise the public not to be too much elated at the prospect of peace. Joyfully as such a consummation would be hailed, were it attained on a fair and honorable basis, there is no certainty that an event fraught with so much of good to mankind generally, is as near at hand as many seem disposed to think. At a late hour last evening, and after the article under our editorial head had been put in type, we heard that the distinguished gentlemen whose names are there given, do not go in the capacity of Peace Commissioners, as the telegram from the Associated Press at Richmond would seem to indicate. They are anxious and ready to meet any overtures on the part of the United States Government, which will bring about an honorable adjustment of our difficulties, but so far from their being *Peace Commissioners* in the full sense of the term, it is at the time of this writing, not positively known that they will be passed through the Federal lines. We think, therefore, that the public should not entertain very sanguine hopes, which may at any moment be converted into disappointment. The movement here referred to may result in bringing peace to a distracted country, but if it should not, let all be prepared for such a result, and resolve that come what may, we will, by the help of God and our own strong arms, conquer a peace.—*Petersburg Express.*

From the Raleigh Confederate.

We have been repeatedly asked, "what will this peace movement amount to?"—While we do not pretend to know what the future will develop; or pretend to divine what were the influences which initiated the negotiations which are now going on, we feel no hesitancy in giving it as our opinion, that the Yankees are extremely anxious to bring about a cessation of hostilities between these two Governments, and, that their anxiety is the result of some outside pressure. From the best information before the country, it is believed that affairs, between the United States and two of the European powers, are becoming daily more and more complicated, while the reasons, which have hitherto prevented those powers from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, are gradually being dissipated by each transpiring event.

It can no longer be denied, that the United States is treasuring up a mountain of wrath against both England and France; nor will it be questioned, that it is the purpose of the Lincoln Government, so soon as the present war shall have closed, to re announce, and, with force of arms, maintain the Monroe doctrine upon this continent. These things are evident to us, and of course, they are as readily seen and as fully appreciated in Europe. While we have never been sanguine in the opinion, that foreign powers would make haste to interfere in this struggle; still, we have never doubted, that, when the proper hour, in their estimation, arrived, there would be interference, on the part of England and France, to prevent a reconstruction of the old Union. Whether that time has arrived or not, we shall not pretend to say; but, we repeat, what we said in the outset, that the present anxiety of the Yankees to bring about a cessation of hostilities, is evidently the result of some outside pressure, and we are inclined to the belief, that that pressure comes from Europe, in the shape of recognition, at no very distant day. In the meantime, we caution our patriotic people against that cowardly submission which would yield up all for which our armies have been fighting, just at the moment the day begins to dawn.

The Valley Campaign.

From one of our Surgeons who remained in Winchester, in charge of our wounded, during the campaign, from the 19th of September, the Lynchburg *Virginian* has some interesting facts relative to our losses. This gentlemen states that we left in the hands of the enemy, in the fight of the 19th of September, about 400 wounded, and that there were in Winchester previous to the fight 260 sick and wounded. Our informant further states that the entire number of sick and wounded captured by the enemy, was 864. This includes all the fights in the Valley, from the 19th of September to the close of the campaign.—These losses are certainly very far undr the estimate we had heretofore had, but that they are correct we have every confidence, as our informant had every facility for obtaining accurate information.

The gentleman tells us that the enemy claimed to have 45,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

The Yankee Surgeons at Winchester told our informant that they buried, after the fight at Winchester, on the 19th, six of their own men to one of ours, and that the hospitals in the town contained 6,000 of their wounded, from that fight alone.

The exhibit of the losses of the two armies evidences the skill and gallantry with which our officers and men fought, and though they were unfortunate in not securing the fruits of their oft repeated victories, yet none will deny that they deserve well of their country, when they remember the overpowering odds against which they had to contend.

Material for the Defence of Georgia.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says that while General Bragg was in that city, a little incident occurred which shows that Gen. B. is not the "dry old stick" he has the credit of being.

President Davis had telegraphed to Gen. Bragg in his usual way, to hold the State at all hazards—stop up the roads, destroy supplies and crush Sherman. At the close of the dispatch the strange phenomena of an idea seemed to strike him and he asked:—"What is your available force for this purpose?"

To which Gen. Bragg promptly replied:—"Five Proclamations and one Brigade."

Our informant did not see the point, and asked Gen. Bragg to explain.

"Why," said he, "Gov Brown issued a proclamation, that was one; Gen. A. W. Wright's made two; the President's made three; Senator B. H. Hill's made four, and that from the eight members of Congress made five. I shall consider Sherman a hard case if I can't 'crush' him with five proclamations and one brigade."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 21st, learns that advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the Confederates there have purchased Andros Island, about 60 miles west of New Providence, and are about to establish there an arsenal and naval depot, and also open Courts of Admiralty for the sale and adjudication of prizes captured by their sea rovers. The Confederates paid, or are to pay, eight millions of dollars in cotton for the Island. Their principal port will be Ascension, situated on a fine harbor on the eastern side of Andros Island, directly opposite Nassau.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.—The Senate passed the Senate bill to abolish the offices of Quartermasters and Commissary on duty at posts and departments, and to provide for the appointment of bonded agents in their places. The Act also repealing all authority to detail persons between the ages of 18 and 45 in said departments and then went into secret session.

In the House Mr. Gholson submitted the following: The people of the Confederate States have ever been and are now ready to make peace upon terms honorable to both parties, yet it is the judgment of the House that while we should manifest the willingness to treat for peace, we should not omit to vigorously prepare for war.

That in the judgment of the House the preparation can best be made by using every effort to place at once in the army every man liable under our laws to render military service, and by causing the Quartermaster, Commissary and other departments to be administered with renewed energy, and since Gen. Lee has been made General-in-Chief, to assign to him our best and most acceptable Generals to command our separate armies, and by ceasing to agitate the policy of employing negro troops—a measure which has already divided public sentiment and has produced much despondency.

Mr. Gholson spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution. He incidentally paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Press which he thought has accomplished more in aid of our struggle than a hundred folds its number of employees could have done if armed and placed in the field.

Mr. Gholson occupied the morning hour, at the expiration of which the Currency Bill was referred to the Committee of Conference. The House resolved into secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The House passed the Senate bills increasing the compensation and emoluments of the President and increasing the salaries of officers and employees of the Government in Richmond. Also adopted resolutions expressing the gratification of Congress of additional evidence of the patriotist of the various commands which have declared their purpose to maintain the war for independence.

The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications. Pending which the Senate resolved into secret session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The New York *Herald* of the 30th received. Not a word about the appointment of peace commissioners by Lincoln, but over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of a Washington correspondent, who asserts that Blair's mission is not a failure, and predicts that the commissioners from Richmond will soon be *en route* to Washington. Great sensation was produced in New York Sunday by reports of the fall of Charleston, and arrangements between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The *Herald* says a St. Louis correspondent gravely announces Kirby Smith as negotiating with Maximilian for the transportation of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner Blendheim from Nassau, was recently captured on the Cape Fear.

Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday. In his speech he said it was idle to talk of peace until the rebel army of Northern Virginia was defeated or captured.

Seward made a speech before the Christian commission in Washington on Sunday night, in which he said, we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission, which delayed, however, necessarily follows military defeat and overthrow.

Several destructive fires in different States are recorded in the *Herald*.

Gold advanced to 220 on Saturday, and closed at 221½.

From Sherman's Army.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Braxton's brigade 7 o'clock, last night, says the enemy advanced to-day across Whippy Swamp, driving in our cavalry on our left six miles from this place, supposed to be in heavy force. There is a column of cavalry on the Augusta road moving rapidly for some unknown point.

A later dispatch dated 6, p. m., yesterday, says the enemy had possession of McBride's bridge and skirmishing was going on at that point with Braxton's brigade. The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville.

A dispatch from Adams' Run, says the enemy came up on two barges to Young's Island yesterday about noon and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings and plantations, and retired. This morning three steamers are off White River Point, and landing is threatened.

The Army of the West.

Late and reliable information from Tennessee is to the effect that a large portion of the men who straggled from Hood's army, during his late retreat, are making their way out of Tennessee in large numbers. An officer of high rank, who came out of Tennessee since Hood's army crossed the river, assures us that on all sides of his line of march, he could hear of stragglers who were preparing clothing, shoes, etc, for the winter campaign, and that but few, if any of them, who had ever belonged to the army, had any idea of remaining in the Yankee lines. Fifty joined him on his way out, and all along the road he could hear of numbers who were about to move towards the army.

The French and the Yankees.

It will be seen that the Yankee Senate has directly ignored the *Empire* of Mexico and the Emperor Maximilian, by sending Consuls to the *Republic* of Mexico. This will tell Napoleon very plainly what he may expect as soon as the Yankees are released from their present war—that they will at once attempt to enforce the Monroe doctrine by driving Maximilian out of Mexico. Besides this, certain Yankee sea-captains have taken letters of marque from Juarez, the ex-Governor of Mexico, to fit out privateers to prey upon French commerce. These signs indicate a French and Yankee war. And the Canadian situation as strongly indicates an English and Yankee war.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Secretary of War.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says, that Major-General John C. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War. It is understood that he will retain his commission of Major-General. The distinguished service and great ability of Gen. Breckinridge will render his appointment satisfactory to the people and to the army.

We understand the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Campbell, will not be filled until the new Secretary enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Our Worst Enemies.

These are the croakers, the speculators, the gold sellers, says the *Appeal*, who seek the depreciation of Government credit. Their industry in circulating depressing rumors, is also fully equaled by their zeal in manufacturing them. In many instances "out of whole cloth." They are the greatest pest we have, although few in number, and really do more to break down the spirits of our people than all the victories the public enemy from time to time secure.

The people, however, should by this time be aware of the true character and purposes of those referred to, and pass them by unheeded. Or if any attention is paid them, let it be to denounce as soon as detected. No good citizen should be deterred by them from the performance of duty, or seek to find an excuse for personal inaction. People to establish and preserve freedom, must show themselves firm under all circumstances, worthy of freedom, and not rely upon either the success of this or that isolated army.

A Dutch Adventure.

Belonging to the 5th Alabama Infantry was a Dutchman rejoicing the beautiful name of Jacob Schwartz. Schwartz was particularly fond of "hen fruit," and never failed to lay in a supply when an opportunity offered. On one occasion he had secreted a dozen beneath the floor of his tent. Early in the morning he hastened to his treasure, but instead of eggs found a pole-cat snugly ensconsed. What next happened we will give you in Schwartz's own words: "Von tam plac wite striped spotted puppy dog come got under my tent, got all my egg, and by goly, when I ries to trive him away, he fling around mit me—phew! Stink heap like te devil—*forty men could schmell him in a minute.*"

From the Paris *Patrie* the following item of news is derived:

A United States dispatch boat has been desirous to put into the port of Bahia, where there was a mercantile vessel, bearing the Confederate flag, flying. The President of the province refused his assent; declaring that he did not wish to see a recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Florida.—The United States vessel, after remaining five hours at the entrance of All Saints Bay, put to sea again. The affair had no serious consequences, and it remains to be seen what the commander of the United States vessel will do.

MARRIED.

In Iredell county, on the 2d of February, at the bride's uncle, by Rev. J. M. Smith, Sergt. SAM. T. ABERNATHY, Co. B, Jeff. Davis Legion, to Miss. SALLIE V. LEWIS.

W. R. L.

New Advertisements.

CORN! CORN!!

WANTED, (1000) Five Thousand bushels of CORN for the use of the families of indigent soldiers who have gone from Iredell county in the defence of their country. I will pay $20 per bushel for corn delivered, to me in Statesville, or if you prefer delivering the corn to the families of soldiers in your immediate neighborhood, you can do so by contracting with us to accept my orders when presented by the parties entitled to draw corn.

G. H. WHITE,
County Commissioner.

5:6t

N. B.—I will attend at Olin Saturday the 11th February next for the purpose of delivering corn to the families of soldiers. All North of the River are requested to attend on that day and receive the amount due them. They are requested to present orders for delivery.

W. H. WHITE, Com.

Cotton Yarn and Sheeting to Exchange.

I will exchange for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow and Beeswax.

L. F. WAY.

Statesville, Feb. 6, 1865.—3:3t-pd

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND FOUR HORSE WAGON for sale. Apply to

C. A. CARLTON.

Jan. 23, '65.—3:4t-pd

House Servant to Hire.

A FIRST rate HOUSE SERVANT, COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to hire, Cheap.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Guardian.

Jan. 27, 1865.—2w

TAX NOTICE.

DELINQUENT Tax-payers for the year 1864, will meet me at the following times and places, to pay all Taxes due by them, and if they neglect or refuse to do so, I will add 10 per cent. on all such Taxes as the law requires:—Olin, Wednesday and Thursday, January 25th, 26th; Eagle Mills, Friday and Saturday, 27th 28th; Mt. Bethel, Monday, 30th; Peebles' Store, Tuesday, 31st; Alvin Summers', Thursday, February 2nd; Liberty Hill, Friday, 3rd; Center Depot, Tuesday, 14th; Moore's Turnout, Wednesday, 15th; Sherrill's X Roads, Thursday, 16th; Troutman's, Friday, 17th; Statesville, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th. At the same times and places I will collect the Tithe accounts due for 1863, and producers that have the Tithe Agents' receipts for tithes delivered will produce them, and I will give them credit on their accounts for the same; and those who have no receipts will come prepared to pay them in money or 4 per cent. certificates, or pay additional cost. All Specific taxes, tax on sales, income and profits was due on the 1st of January, and one of the Assessors will attend and take all returns due. All dealers in liquors, goods, wares, merchandize, millers, butchers, tanners, physicians, lawyers, hotel keepers, &c., &c., will attend and pay their specific taxes for 1865, and tax on sales for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864.

It will be to the interest of all concerned to attend promptly, as this will be the last round I will take for the taxes of 1864, without additional cost.

O. G. FOARD,
Tax Collector.

OLIN, January 18th, 1865.

Additional Tax Notice.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has consented to allow those who failed to deliver their tithes of 1863, to deliver the same out of the crops of 1864, when the tax collectors decide that the failure to deliver, was by reason of "a necessary and unavoidable default." Those, therefore, who did not deliver in 1863, will find it to their advantage to see me immediately, and let me know the reasons of their failure. Persons concerned, can meet me at the several appointments mentioned above, if convenient is necessary, as only 30 days are allowed for the delivery; and those wishing to deliver must signify the same to me, so that I can endorse the fact on their estimates, and send the same to Capt. Jas. Marsh at Statesville. Those who have delivered said tithes of 1863, must show me their receipts, or they will be proceeded against as though they had not delivered.

O. G. FOARD, Collector.

January 18th, 1865.—4:4t

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL,

IREDELL Co., N. C.

THE next Session will begin on Monday the 23rd of January 1865, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition per Session as follows:—For beginners, $10. For Spelling, Reading and Writing, $12. For Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $15. For Higher English, Latin and Greek, $20.

The above to be paid in produce at the following rates:—Corn $1 per bushel; Wheat $1.50; Bacon or Lard 15 cts. per pound. Other articles in the same proportion.

Board, $7 to $8 per month, to be paid in produce at old prices. Those who cannot pay in provisions, can pay in specie or the equivalent in currency. Grain, &c., brought by Rail Road to be delivered in Statesville. Those living in the neighborhood, will deliver their supplies in Olin.

S. MILTON FROST.

3:4t

APPREHENDED!

HENRY, a stout built negro, light black complected, aged about 20 years, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. John Moore of Knoxville, Tenn. The said negro weighs about 145 pounds. He was apprehended in Iredell county, and is now confined in the Jail at this place.

The owner will please come forward, prove property and pay charges, or the boy will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAS. H. McLAUGHLIN,
Jailor.

Statesville, Jan. 26, '65.—2:6t.

Book and Job Printing

Neatly and with neatness and dispatch.