## The Fredell Express.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

E. B. DRAKE.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON. Editors and Proprietors.

#### STOMERS. TO CI

WILL protect all a small leather entrusted to my care so far as I can, but will be responsible for none these war times. R. P. SIMONTON. Simonton Tannery, 6th March, 1865.—10.

Adj't. and Insp'r. General's Office. RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863; General Orders, No. 122.

III. The following Act of Congress is published for the III. The following Act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall pressure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to discret, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clathing, or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year. By order of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER. Adj't and hap'r, General, HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., ]

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1865. JNO. W. HINSDALE, Assistant Adjutant General.

# WESTERN N. C. R. ROAD:

To go into operation Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1864. MAIL TRAIN WEST. MAIL TRAIN EAST. STATIONS. STATIONS.

9.00 Head of Road. . 11.15 11.2 | Tickory Taveru... 10.20 10.25 Catawba Station ... 12.30 12.5 Icard's 3.40 3.41 Third Creek 3.15 3.20
Heal of Road 4.25 disbury 4.25 J. W. WILSON,

Chief Engineer & Superintendent. NOTICE

A LL persons who have not paid their Tax will please call and settle without delay, as I want money. You can pay in Confederate money, at this time, as it is plenti-It may turn out that you can't pay in Confederate money. If I have to borrow money to pay off the County Trustee, I will not take the Confederate money.

will be in Statesville every Wednesday in each week Please attend and pay up. W.F. WASSON, Sheriff. Feb. 20, 1865.—13t:pd



PTER an absence of several weeks is now at home, and A may be found at his office. North West corner Court-Hense, where he will be pleased to serve those who desire Succesville, N. C., June 6, 1864.

#### AUCTION NOTICE. LL persons for whom Mr. J. S. Fleming and myself A have acted as auctioneers during the year 1864, and

who have not paid the commission will come forward and settle immediately with Mr. J. S. Fleming WM. T. WATTS. Provisions for the Army.

prices fixed by local appraisers, and as the prices recently arranged by them for this County, is equal to market rates, we appeal to producers to bring forward their supplies at ouce; after 1st February, 1865, prices fixed by the State Commissioners will only be given J. S. MILLER,

Pur. Agent Sub, Dep't, at Statesville, N. C. H. C. ECCLES. at Cool Springs, N. C. Ban 2d, '65:1tf

## General Orders, No. 2. WANTED,

100,000 Fur Skins. TIME undersigned having commenced the manufacturing

T of HATS at Statesville, N.C., would like to buy the above amount of FURS, for which we will pay the highest WANTED, ALSO:

WITTKOWSKY & CO. Feb. 20, 1864,-13:tf

#### COTTON YARN In Exchange for Furs.

WE will exchange YARN for EURS, at our Hat Manu-WITTKOWSKY & CO. March 28, 1864.-17:tf Provisions Wanted.

. are my authorized Agents for the purchase of subsistence stores for the Confederate Army, in the County of A. MYERS, Capt. d. A. C. S. 41:tf CARD.

S. MILLER, Statesville, and H. C. Eccles, Cool Springs.

DR. JAMES W. LONG. late Surgeon in the C. S. A., hav ng been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to re sign his position in the Army, respectfully tenders his pro fessional services to the citizens of Statesville and vicinity He may be found at the house formerly occupied by Mr-Sumroe, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Kelly. October 19, 1863.—45:tf

#### A Card. TROM and after this date I will practice Medicine at old

prices and receive farm produce at old rates; if you pay me money I shall charge according to price of produce J. F. LONG. Pocember, 1863.-2:tf

BRING IT IN. WISH TO PURCHASE FOR THE ARMY all kinds

of Government Stores, Bacon, Beef, Flour, Motatoes, &c., for which I will pay the market price April 4th, 1864.—18:tf Pur. Agt. Sub. Dept.

#### COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, To Clothe N. C. Troops. THE subscriber continues the exchange, for the Q. M. Department at Raleigh, at the rate of 1 bunch of Yarn

for 2 lbs. washed and 4 lbs. unwashed Wool. E. B. STIMSON, Ag't.

Statesville, 1864 .- 28:tf Wanted-Provisions.

#### I pesine to purchase compissary stores for the Army, as Bacon, Flour, Beef, Tallow, Finegar and Hard Soap, for which the market prices will be paid. H. C. ECCLES, Ag't., Cool Spring, Iredell Co., N. C. July 25 .- 34:tf

Boxes for Soldiers.

A LL Boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:—Dr D F Summey, Asheville; Dr W A Collett, Morganton; Dr J A Allson, Statesville; Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro'; Mr A Hagan, Charlotte; Mr Edward Hege, Salem; Capt J N Mc Dowell, Raleigh; Joseph A Worth, Payetteville; E Murray & Co., Wilmington; Mr F L Bond, Fayetteville; Mr J A J Askew, Colerain; Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro'. The boxes should be well hoofed, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger, who leaves

EDWARD WARREN Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh on the first day of every month.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and dispatch. graphing to us that thanks to Almighty God, ets come out, will destroy them.

# HEIREDELL EXPRESS.

Volume VIII.

STATESVILLE N. C

MARCH 30, 1865.

. Number 13.

shall have no peace, save upon submission-

eraven, cowardly submission. De vou want

it for negotiation? Lincoln will not negoti-

ate. Do you want it for the protection of

Legislature is ample for this. Be not de-

ceived. When the people call a Convention.

it is to give expression to the voice of sove-

reignty. Your Legislature, your Governor,

Congress, the President-any or all of these

are not sovereign, but a Convention is, and

should only be called when it is necessary

for the sovereign to be heard. Where is the

necessity for Georgia, in her sovereign capa-

city, to be heard now? There is none .-

What Georgia wants is a united people. If

there is, in all the country, a man who vet

has a lingering feeling to go back into the Union, he may advocate a Convention. He

Some persons think I am more interested

in our success than the people generally:-

This is a great mistake. The tree upon which

Lincoln will hang me when he catches me.

will not wither and die till he hangs you upon

and it you think he loves you, you are great-

to the delusive hope of a restoration of the

a few days ago. No man can form any con-

ception of the cruel, wanton destruction, but

holding the wreck and ruin around me, I

enemy conies to our plantations and takes

our stocks and provisions, I can understand

ta is almost one vast pile of ruin. When

plied indiscriminately. Was this necessary

to his success? Did it add any new laurels

to Sherman, except to that wreath of infamy

for his previous villainies? Then why was

lignant hate of our people, their unquencha

reconstruct with them?

ble and hell born hate. Do you ask me to

I went to the graveyard and stood there

among the city of the dead. There were hun-

dreds-perhaps thousands of our gallant sol-

diers sleeping quietly their last sleep, who

had given their lives a boly sacrifices for our

holy cause. And I thought of reconstruction !

and it seemed as though a voice from the

graves of the gallant dead, saying, " NEVER! TOUCH IT NOT!!" and I called upon God

to witness that I had sworn I never would;

and so help me God. I never will! (Enthu-

siastic and prolonged cheering.) Life is but

a span. Property is but a fleeting show .-

Doings in Charleston.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SCHOOL TEACHERS-

The applicants were received with distin-

"In the same school, sir?"

"In the same school, madam."

One of these ladies, not figuratively but

literally and vigorously, turned up her nose,

garment of a submissionist! (Cheers.)

wants the sovereignty of Georgia to speak.

#### Written for the Iredell Express. BEAUTY.

Ah! soon would all the fire be quenched That burns in the poets' heart, If beauty here, was but a name, And had on earth no part;

Then gloom, with mantle of blackness, Would in our household stay, And the weary soul would sicken, And long to fly away.

Though four sin entered Eden bright,

And sorr w came to birtli Our Father, in His mercy great, Let beaut; awell on earth. And she is seen at morning, when

The sun rides forth on high; And in the nountide splendor, too, That blazes o'er the sky. Oh! there are glorious pictures Ifung on the western heav'n. When lovely day in gorgeous robes Goes through the gates of cv'n.

The stars that flash up youder,
Which some one dreamed so sigh
The gates of laiss;—oh! are they not
The twink tops of her eye? On mountain side, and hill top, In vales and mendows green, Lines from hir magle pencil Are often so be seen. The impression has features fair

And the fragrance of her breathings, is found in many bow'rs. The borders of her garment rare

Are seen upon the sky, ... When our Father's bow of promise Greets the enraptured eye. The sunuy smiles that oft we meet -

Though heavy clouds may low'r:— Where deeds of love, from gentle hands, Make bright each fleeting hour, Are but reflections of the light

That gleams upon her face. And on a mother's pale, sweet brow Her lineaments we trace. Her lips have pressed full many a cheek,

Of infant frail and fair We see their leveliness and know She left her image there The music strains that thrill the soul,

With autoid ecstacy, Are but the echoes of her voice, Or wondrous minstrelay. Where o'er the proud, majestic.sea

The moonlight softly falls, She walketh on the rolling waves: And enters cavern walls.

Her foot-prints oft are found, And green spots in the desert show She paused there in her round. Let not thy spirit sadden when

I sing :—like all we view, That beauty soon must die below ;— For we are passing too.

And she, in deathless glory, dwells The blest, with joy, shall feast within Her presence evermore.

LIZZIE. Spirit of the Soldiers and the People.

We have conversed with a number of our citizens who have recently returned from the United States, and they all unite in the sentiment that we must stand on our defence as for our lives, and with all our resources and energies. With one voice they declare that it is folly, it is madness, it is treason, to wrangle among ourselves, or to indulge a sentiment opposite to the most solid concord and the most resolute energy. Nothing so much astonishes and provokes them, as any indicatude among our people. With one voice, too, they declare, and they charge us to proclaim it as the unanimous sentiment, that the law for putting negroes into the army should be

immediately passed. They insist upon this with great emphasis, and they testify that the, moral effect would be more important event than the material support. The Yankee managers are making great efforts at recruiting. They offer bounties of fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, for twelve months' volunteers, coupled with the assurance that the fight is nearly over, and its heavy work at an end. Such an 'enormous bribe, coupled with such promises, proves at once the great reluctance of the people to en-

list, and the still greater unwillingness to enforce or aubmit to a draft. Besides the pay, outfit, &c., three hundred thousand men, bought up at the prices offered, would create an additional debt upon the Northern people of five to six hundred millions of dollars! This amount, added to the present enormous liabilities, can but produce a most serious embarrassment, and rapidly accelerate the final and inevitable catastrophe.

This new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm us. We will surely win the fight of we do our duty!-None are more confident of this than those who have had opportunity of observing things at the North. None are more enthusiastic, none more buoyant with courage and hope! And let no man suppose that such is not the spirit of our people! Let no one imagine that the few paltroons with beards on, who are whipped without ever having been in a fight, are samples of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the patience and tire the ear with the exhibitions of their disgraceful cowardice, but we protest against judging others by them. We protest against the judging of Richmond by these whipped croakers, titled or untitled. We wish our women would take their broomsticks and drive them into the river!

We tell our soldiers that the people are as unconquered and resolved as they; and will stand up to them and sustain them! Let them take care of the Yankees-those who are ungood care of the whipped men at home! We do not intend to be sold out for betrayed by these-let them be sure of hat! Such is the temper of the public mind that to attempt this would be as much as the man's life would be worth. If we can find no law in the books for such cases, we will be a law unto ourselves. An ancient people had no statute against parrieide because they did not conceive of such a crime as possible. We, too, may not have provided for some crime against our safety, as supposing them impossible.— But the people will not consent to be destroyed by them nevertheless. There is a certain "rude justice" which will avail if all else fails, to defeite our liberties whether against the stampede of the frightened or the ma-Then let our soldiers have no uneasiness

about being backed by the people at home. We will all stand by you! See how the people are coming up with their gifts of money and provisions, for the support of the army!

The spirit is admirable, and it is spreading and growing. And in the bright days which are coming—and bright days are coming!—days in which Gen. I will be again tele-

erable croakers will then be mute! Nay, they will be found shouting among the bravest and the loudest, and earnestly protesting that they never had a doubt or a fear. Then why does any man regard these cravens now? They are far less numerous than supposed,

we have won great victories, -even the mis-

"One grasshopper makes more noise than a hundred bullocks" One coward is counted oftener than a hundred brave men. Let us not be disturbed by persons who require, indeed, to be watched to keep them out of mischief, but who are as few in numbers as they

are contemptible in spirit.

We say to our readers—and we say it to stimulate no false hope, and to excite to no useless sacrifices-we say to them, in all honesty and sincerity, that our success in this contest, God willing, is sure if we do our duty! The victory is ours, unless we voluntarily forfeit it! The game is in our hand unless we choose to throw it away. It all depends on ourselves-there is nothing in the situation to defent us! We say this on the highest military authority. If Heaven, in its wrath. were to curse us with a meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the prize for which land that there is no hope for us, The next ties for which "the noble army of martyrs" gold, (langhter and applicate); next he have Hied-and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us-that, indeed, would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin, the very blackness of was going to wish those young men now in eternal darkness on our country, and our name! Proud are we now to claim Jackson as our compatriot-the very Turk would hiss

us if so shameless as to do it then! We are not yet reduced to the necessity of taking courage from despair. The enemy have, indeed, shut us up to that necessity, it should ever come. But, thank Heaven, it has not come! We have bright, natural, certain hopes to animate us-hope big with victory and radiant with promises and with glory, if we will "bear hardness as good soldiers" a little longer! By all that we love and all that we dread, by the fame that attracts and the shame that unges us, let us stand up like men, in this time of trial-this hour of darkness that precedes the day .-Richmond Scatinel.

#### Cannot be Subjugated.

When it is remembered that the available military strength of the Confederacy, from the beginning up to last Autumn, was 1,602,000 men; that of these, 818,000 have been called into the field, of whom 300,000 have died in battle and from diseases, and say 300,000 more become unavailable from other causes; and that there will remain a full million of arms bearing men, exclusive of the quota of negroes called for by the recent action of Congress, the fact should be apparent that a naion with such a strength cannot be subjugated. In the four years that have elapsed, army after army has rolled across our land, but like waves dashing against a rock in midocean, they have been broken into bloody spray or swept on their course with little decisive effect. During this period, two millions of men have attempted to conquer the Confederacy. Seven different commanders rebellion, and yet Richmond stands. Our sea coast is now a line of Federal outposts, and yet our power is to day greater than

when we attempted their defence. What then have the Federals achieved They have destroyed all our resources in their path-way, despoiled houses, and engendered unquenchable hate. But what is a mere ribbon of ferritory thirty or fifty miles broad to the vast country yet untouched. They have broken our communications-the most serious blow of all; but even this has only retard ed our speed, without damaging our cause. We conceive therefore no material point gained by the enemy which should make us de

The eystem of concentration into which we have been forced by prevailing circumstances, may prove in the end, but the ordering of a Wise Providence as a preliminary to our success. When our scattered forces shall have been gathered into a compact whole, then will come the real tug of the struggle; and it may be that through the smoke of that day's battle will shine upon us the sun of a second Austerlitz. We have it in our power still to deal tremendous blows. We may be defeated, but we cannot be repressed. We may be forced to retreat from Richmond, but we shall carry an army with us, able to continue the struggle for victory for years to come. If, on the contrary, we hold our own, or the enemy are defeated, their reverse will be overwhelm ing, and their sangumary labors during the past six months in front of Richmond will be thrown away. Through that battle cloud, Heaven may vouchsafe to send us gleams of peace. For such a consummation let us devoutly pray; and in addition to our prayers. work to sustain our government, to develop our resources, to maintain confidence, and, at least, continue to deserve, if we do not win, success .- South Carolinian.

## A Faithful Negro.

gling cavalrymen went to the house of Mr. Hardy Britt, an old and highly respectable mander. (Loud cheering!) There is no man citizen of this county, and asked for food, with that I respect more, and there is no General with her mouth. . which they were supplied; and they then that I would rather go to the field of battle able to join them in the trenches will take made off; but seeing a negro boy, belonging under than Old Joe Johnston, (prolonged the two ladies to restore nose and mouth to good care of the whipped men at home! We to Mr. B., ploughing a very fine horse in a shouts of applause) and if I had my way I the pristine condition, they were courteously field near by, two of the number, poorly would appoint him to a command. I talk informed that a new order of things had mounted, lagged behind, then rode up to the to you plainly, and I talk to the Government come; that the old South, with all its preboy and ordered him to ungear the horse, as | in the same way. they had come for him. The boy complied, but managed to get hold of a stout switch while ungearing, and as he threw back the gears as widely upon other questions as you please; had already been reduced to beggary, and he suddenly sprang with his breast across the let the independence of your country reign that before the war ended there would be two out of a dozen have returned. One of the horse's back, at the same instant plying his supreme in your hearts. If your journal ex- very few of them who would not be paupers; switch, and away he went, recovering an up hibits yeas and nays on any subject, let it that a high social order would be established Tame of Sam, only 14 years of age, I know right position as he fled. The cavalrymen not be upon the great and vital question of here, and an entirely different class of people would come back if he could. I mention this gave chase, but with their sorry nags it was the salvation of the country. There has been rule; that the Government could only recog- with the hope that I may get him again. no use. Reaching the fence horse and negro some talk of a State Convention What do nize, in its dealings with citizens, one testleaded it and soon were out of sight of the you want with it? What do we want? We loyalty-and, (as they know) inasmuch as pursuers. The negro did not return until Fri- want an army. We want men to go back to the colored people, as a class, had been loyal, day night. He says he thought the two men the service who are absent without leave.— and the whites, as a class, disloyal, there were Yankees and he had no idea of letting Will a State Convention put men in the would certainly be nothing done by it, offieither himself or horse fall into their hands ranks? We wantelothes put on the backs cially, that should discriminate against those remanded gold and silver, threatened to shoot if he could help it, and he stayed away three of our men, shoes on their feet, arms and who had been true to it, and who welcomed days in order to prevent a capture by a too ammunition in their hands, and courage and the restoration of its authority. early return. He is a shrewd and a faithful a heroic determination to be free, infused into As there were no slaves anywhere now in

A bit of soap, rubbed on the hinges of

doors, will prevent their creaking.

### The Spirit of the Georgians.

all hands, we hear that the courage and unanimity of the people of Georgia never me more brightly than they do this day. hey have risen up more brave and defiant an ever, in the track of the detestable foe has lately trod their soil. The follow ngextract from a speech delivered by Gen. well Cobb, at Macon, on the 16th of Feb. fillustrate our statement. We copy from Augusta Constitutionalist :

In this, we stand together to-night, and it

fill me with new hopes. There is no longer parounds for differences of opinion among who are true. From this time forth, ark the men who begin to talk about peace who say the war ought to close-are derondent, encourage disaffection and ill feeling towards our efforts to prosecute the war, whose words and conduct show that they re in favor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on the man who talks this way. I will write his history to-night. He will be gloomy. Says our armies will be defeated and destroyed, send his son to Europe, (great laughter), and perhaps close up the scene by going there himself. (Great laughter and applause.) Europe were back here, but I don't wish it I hope they will remain there during the war, in justice to themselves, and that they will stay there after the war is over in justice to

But what of the prospects before us .-Friends, I do not wish to draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as that. It is to supply his wants. But Atlanbright and promising. As God is my judge, have yet to see the first despondent hour. Sherman deft it the incendiary torch was ap-(Applause.) I believe it will render the success of our cause as certain as the rising of to morrow's san, if every man would act as I feel. I don't profess to come up to the stand ard of duty. "If it cost me my property and my life, be it so; but O God! give me the liberty and independence of my country."

Are you willing to give up the grasp you have on your property? Are you willing to be reduced to poverty and rags (laughter) if necessary to scenre the independence of the country? Every man should be. Your condition would be far better, if it costs the last dime you have, than go back to the embrace

of your enemies. Thank God! I have not one cent outside of the Confederate States, and not a dime in specie, in it. (Great laughter.) Give up your roperty if it be necessary for liberty, and ive and die in poverty. Better men than you or I have lived and died in poverty. The Saviour of mankind was meek and had not Put me in the grave, but never put on me the where to tay his head. I advocate no lawessness-ho violence in giving up or ridding men of their property. The sacrifices I ask

are those of a free and willing heart. Friends, bear with my earnestness; for when I am touching this point, I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemyour real foe in his strongest hold. I do not fear Lincoln, nor Seward, nor all their hordes. They will be scattered and defeated. The enemy which I fear is here, enthroned in your lrearts, and deeply seated in your affections. Let us tear down that idol and bring true and honest hearts to the support of our cause. It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be beggars and free, than to be enslaved and have millions of the miserable perishing stuff which we call property!

But what more can I say? One thing more will ask. Let us have no more dissentions, quarrelings and wrangling among ourselves. Differ we will, as we have in the past. There will be no time when we can agree upon all points. If you ask me if I support the Conederate Administration, I answer, I do, with all my heart. If you ask me if I sustain all Bureau of Instruction opened. Tuesday and that the President does and all his views, I Wednesday were named as the times when all my heart. If you ask me if I sustain all answer, no. If I had my way, I would do applications for the privilege of teaching some things which he does. "Then why considered. Certain of the old teachers aplon't you oppose him?" says one. Simply because it may do no good, and it may do nuch harm; and my policy, in the end, at these interviews. night not be as good as his.

While we give our advice to Congress and guished consideration, and evidently believed would now be in Lee's army, if all that ever | truth as too precious a thing to be wasted on | for our welfare and independence, and give throught right. They were then asked: them a hearty support. If they put the men to command armies whom we want, well; distinction to be made hereafter in the public under those whom they do appoint.

If I could select your Generals, and could find out the man the soldiers wanted, they be admitted?" should have him. (Cries of Johnston, Johnsion, Johnston," and hearty cheers rose from We learn that on Tuesday last some strag- | the many soldiers through the ball.) You do not respect more than I do this able com-

I want unity. When the Legislature meets, with forever; that a large majority of the gentlemen, discuss your measures and differ first families, so-called, of South Carolina, their whole being. Will a Convention do the United States, and the fact that one who this? We want provisions-meat, wheat, was a slave was none the less a colored percorn, etc., to feed our men. Will a State son than when free, the ladies who had for-Convention furnish these? Tell me of a merly taught their servants to read must single thing good that it can or will do, and bear the onus, if there were any, of educating Scotch snuff, put on the holes where crick- I am content. Do you want a Convention their children. They started it, The ladies for peace? Lincoln has told you that you here could do entirely as they pleased about

\$20 a Year, in Advance. No Subscription received under 6 months.

TERMS OF THE PAPER,

If not paid in advance \$30.00.

Job Work executed promptly, with neatness and dispatch at this Office.

accepting positions in the public schools; we would be glad to have natives of the city trach here, and would show no prejudice against them, nor seek to recall the fact that your property and private rights? Your they had incited rebellion, if the would be loval now: but if they wished to do so they must accept the new order of things. On the Wher hand, they might turn up their noses so often and so far that they would rever come down again-they would soon find that they had only sacrificed their own interests for the prejudices of a class whose rule had departed forever, and of a philosophy which was as dead as astrology. . There were teache's enough in the North who would come when called for.

They had never seen the subject presented it that light; they had never thought of it before; the ladies said they saw no objection to taking a place if this was to be the rule .-She hoped to have her former associates take the same view of the case, and would call with them to-morrow. But the outside current was too strong! When she returned next day she said she had changed her mind, it also. Lincoln hates me and I know it, and would prefer to keep a private school. Meanwhile, a committee of citizens had

lieved because he had "presumed to ask the Union. Go among the people where Yankee | hidies of Charleston to teach colored children." They admitted, however, that these conquests has prevailed. Would that you leidies had no complaint to make of their recould have accompanied me to the Gate City caption, but the contrary, and were reminded that it was they who had asked to be allowthose who see it. Standing there and be ed to teach; no one having been asked to do and the interview on the part of the comasked: Why, oh! why is this? When the mattee was fruitless of result. Eight colored teachers and one or two white teachers were appointed on Wednesday.

Applicants for the privilege of opening private schools were required to take the oath of allegiance and to pledge themselves that they would use no book recognizing the exis ence of the rebel Government, or using, teach or permit any expression of disloyalty to the United States. Several applicants agreed to these conditions. it? I answer, it was prompted by their ma-

All rebel school books have been ordered to be delivered up. Receipts are given to their owners for "--- copies of incendiary publications confiscated."

> Correspondence of the Western Democrat. Depredations of the Enemy. MONROE, UNION COUNTY, N. C.,

March 13th, 1865. Elitor of the Western Democrat: My Dear Sir :- I write to inform you and your readers how those fared who were so unfortunate as to be on the route or in the line of Sherman in his recent vandal march or raid through this country. My plantation lies twenty-two miles S. E. of here on the State line between Anson county and Chesterfield District. The Yankees were there

on the 1st, 2d and 3d instant, robbing, burning and destroying nearly everything that fill in their way. They first took every horse and mule I had, even to a colt that The first general order issued by the comnever had been bridled; they took all my mander of the post related to the re-opening pregtoe men and boys that were able to ride, (10 in number,) except one, who kept out of their way. I had killed fifty hogs at my of the public schools. Hitherto, no schools for colored people, bond or free, have been permitted in Charleston, excepting as special prantation, the meat of which was still there. favors to the wealthier classes, and then only except what my negroes had used; they took under the most onerous serveillance and conit all except about 50 pieces that was hid out, ditions. Other such schools have been-as and two fat hogs they also took. My last the first Christian congregations met-by year's crop of corn was rather scant, though stealth and in secret places. As the military I had spared out of it 100 bushels to soldiers' force here is small in comparison with the families to prevent starvation, and had left amount of work to be done, two Northern for myself and family perhaps enough to do citizens interested in universal education, who us until harvest. Those heartless wretches are here on a visit-James Redpath, of Bosemptied my crib, and I am informed did not ton, and Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphialeave me more than 25 bushels. They burnt, were invited to re open the public schools fell away and wasted, out of a bountiful supand re-organize the system of education on ply; every bundle of fodder and oats I had the most liberal basis. The school buildings tore down and burned about one thousand were immediately taken possession of and a minnels of my fence.

II had upwards of one hundred bales of cotton-the most of it I had made before the some things he does not, and leave undone either at public or private schools would be war-they burnt it and the houses that contained it. My negroes, however, begged them for some to spin, and they put out five plied to be re-instated in their former positions. There were some interesting scenes bales. I had sold the State 50 bales, which was in a house with mine, and it shared the same fate. They knocked out the heads of m'r molasses barrels, (several of them,) eat our Generals, let us make up our minds that that they would be at once installed after a land wasted my potatoes, sweet and Irish; we will fight the battles of liberty within the favorable opinion had been expressed as to took my tobacco; killed and cat my geese, policy that may be adopted, whether it suits their fitness. They were asked if they were chickens and turkies; shot down some of my or not. How long would this contest for willing to take the oath of allegiance. The cattle and hogs; robbed my negroes of their freedom go on, if every man in the army first two applicants were astonished that "for money and "Sunday clothes;" broke up and should leave it as soon as something was | males" should be required to take the oath, burned cotton cards; carried my wagon and done that he did not like? How many men but (possibly because they looked on Divine blough gears off; took several axes, &c., &c. This will give you an idea of how the peowent there had acted on that principle? Let Yankees, for they were violent rebels,) they | ple generally fared, where Sherman and his us give our public men credit for being pat- said they had never been politicians, and of windals went. In South Carolina, near my riotic, honest and sincere, deeply interested course would do whatever the authorities plantation, I hear of more dwelling houses being burnt than in North Carolina, though "Are you aware, ladies, that there is no they burnt some in Anson near my farm, and in some instances, corn cribs. Gin houses and, if not, let us make the best fight we can schools between any class of children-that they generally burned, but for some cause if white children apply, they shall be adillet- they did not burn mine-my negroes claim to have saved it, and I am inclined to think ted, and if colored children apply, they shall

> Many families in that setion (and all suptake it is so all along the line) are now almost destitute of any thing to subsist upon. The prospect is gloomy indeed; starvation is lookand the other made extraordinary contortions ing us sternly in the face, but God has always provided for us, and I believe Ife will still After a sufficient time had been given to take care of all who love and serve Him .the two ladies to restore nose and mouth to list true He has permitted us to be scourged, and doubtless for our benefit, and it may be is eternity we will praise God for bringing these afflictions upon us, to wean us from the judices and aristocracies, were done away world, and to humble us before Him, whom we have been too much inclined to forget. My negroes have all returned but four. I hear of some plantations where only one or four of mine that is missing, a boy by the Only a squad of Kilpatrick's robbers came to this place (Monroe). I had two earbines

presented by them at my bosom at one time. They presented their guns at the breast of my innocent wife and defenceless daughter, as and burn our house. They got my wile's old watch. And now, Mr. Editor, is this the way to

joax us back into the Union? Can we ever commune and be on fraternal terms with such ricked and vile wretches? I think not. May God help us and take care of us, and Brovide some way of escape from such de-

Truly yours, D. A. Covington