

Equal Suffrage.

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; and whereas, the bill so agreed to, hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the constitution of this State; and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring.) That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [Ratified the 11th day of December, 1856.]

A Supplementary Act to take the sense of the People of the State relative to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution.

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina,"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; and whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State; and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

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SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in the said counties, for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment; and if any such court or courts shall fail to make such appointment, or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy at any premet, or if no justice be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector where the court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff, in each and every county in the State, to open polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one day from the hour of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon,

under the same rules and regulation as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the constitution to vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment; those desiring such amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket "Not Approved." That said sheriff shall compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Saturday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the solicitor of the circuit before the superior court of the county.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the secretary of State, public treasurer and comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment has been ratified by the people of North Carolina; and the secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate and annex thereto the great seal of the State; and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the secretary aforesaid. [Ratified the 8th day of January, 1857.]

BISHOP DAVIS, OF S. CAROLINA.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following correct statement of the views entertained by Bishop Davis as to "Apostolical Succession":

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION. MESSRS. EDITOR: As you gave place in your paper not long since to the statement explained below—viz: That Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, denied the Apostolical succession—I trust that you will also insert the accompanying explanation of that statement, coming as it does, from high authority in the Church.

W. L. C. To the Editors of the New York Express: Bishop De Lancy has desired me to forward the enclosed to you, with the request that it may be published. It is intended by him as an explanation of an article in last Saturday's Express, to the effect that Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, "denied the Apostolical succession."

BISHOP DAVIS—APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

The Apostles had no successor:

1. As appointed witnesses of our Lord's resurrection;

2. As having been personally called to the Apostleship by Christ himself;

3. As endowed with miraculous powers. Neither of these particulars can or can go by succession. In regard to these points the Apostles had no successor.

This is what Bishop Davis and every other Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church asserts and teaches. But that the Apostles had successors, in the exercise of the governing and ordaining power in the church, and that the Bishops are successors to that power, is true in point of fact, is what is held and taught by Bishop Davis and all Bishops in the church, and is what is meant by Apostolical successions.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On the 16th ult., as Mr John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., during a thunder storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh to a continuous blister from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity burst the boot of his left foot, and passed down, boring a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr Henderson became unconscious from the effects of the shock, and remained so for some ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered his sufferings were most excruciating, but he is slowly recovering.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—The State auditor has received returns from 48 counties of the number of hogs assessed, by which it appears there is an excess of 128,000 over the previous year. This includes a little less than half the State.

A MORE THAN COMFORTABLE INCOME.—John Jacob Astor once observed that a man with \$500,000 might begin to feel comfortable. The son of that millionaire has now an income of \$3,000 a day, or \$1,095,000 a year; but is not comfortable by any means, for he has the gout so bad, it is said, that he has to diet himself on Graham bread!

POISONED FROM EATING HONEY.—On Friday the 12th day of June last in Brunswick county, two children, one aged 5 and the other 3 years, daughters of Benjamin Potter, were poisoned by eating honey, and died in less than an hour thereafter. —WIL. Herald.

THE BOSTON SPIRITUAL INVESTIGATION.

The experiments which have been in progress for some time, at Boston, based upon the offer of \$500, made by the Courier, to test the truth of "spiritualism," terminated on Saturday last, in the complete failure of the "mediums," as was generally anticipated. Although the best operators from various parts of the country were employed, no phenomena were manifested or even attempted, for the very apparent reason, as the Courier remarks, that they "were overlooked by men of intelligence, education, observation, experience and integrity." The only thing resembling manifestations, were certain indistinct "raps" produced by the Fox girls, and evidently made about their persons, as was admitted by Dr. Gardner, the spiritualist-in-chief. The Foxes, disgusted with the incredulity of the investigating committee, retired, and never appeared again. The whole affair resulted in the complete exposure of this greatest of humbugs—a report of which will soon be published by the Committee. Whenever that report appears, says the Boston Courier:

"It will confirm every former investigation of scientific men, with this additional advantage to the public—that no such complete opportunity has ever before been afforded to the Spiritualists; that no such congregation of 'testimonials' has ever before been had; that no more competent persons have ever before examined the whole subject, or who could have given to it more patience, or candid attention, or who have spent upon it so much time, or who could have been more actuated by the sole desire to discover what could or what could not be done. That there will be a certain class of minds to which their report will neither afford satisfaction nor bring conviction, we can easily anticipate. But even these will eventually learn that science is a substantial thing, not to be trifled with, or set aside, and that no general error can long prevail against the intelligent demonstration of truth."

HUBARD'S BRONZE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Hubard's statue of Washington was received here on Thursday evening last, and placed on its pedestal in Capitol Square on Friday. On Saturday, the 4th of July, it was uncovered, and an address was delivered on the occasion by Gen. Saunders, in presence of a large audience.

This statue is a copy in brass, life size, of Houdon's Marble Statue of Washington, in the Capitol of Virginia. There can be no doubt that Houdon's statue is as perfect as possible; it was so pronounced by Judge Marshall and other eminent persons, who knew Washington well. And we have every reason to believe that this copy by Mr. Hubbard, is a faithful one. "Houdon"—it has been said by a writer in one of the Virginia papers—"has transmitted Washington, and our own Virginia artist, Hubbard, has transmitted Houdon." —Rat. Standard.

SPORTING WITH HUMAN LIFE.—It appears by the Montreal Advertiser, that the fire on board the steamer Montreal, which caused such a terrible destruction of human life, broke out first shortly after leaving Quebec, where the passengers could have been saved. The fire was partially subdued, without the passengers knowing anything about it, the vessel continuing on her way. It broke out a second time, was again subdued, but finally it got the mastery, and again broke out without any power to stay it. By this time the steamer had reached an unsettled part of the shore, where no assistance could be rendered. By this time the fire had run from stem to stern, and in a few moments smoke and flames broke out from end to end. Then came an awful scene of horror and confusion. As the burning vessel reared the shore she struck a rock within a stone's throw, and remained fast, surrounded by deep water. A more wanton disregard of the safety of the passengers than this, if the statement be true cannot well be conceived.

A NOVEL CASE.—The Lancaster Ledger notices the following novel suit which came before the court of Equity in Lancaster week before last: An old gentleman living in Kershaw District, married, in 1855, his brother's daughter. He died soon after, leaving property valued at about \$13,000. The bill was filed for the partition of the estate—his children maintaining that their father's last marriage was illegal and void, while the widow claimed her third. Chancellor Dunkin decided in favor of the widow—as the Law Court had decided in the same way, in a similar case, and there being no law in the State which renders a marriage between an uncle and niece void. The Ledger learns that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—In the British House of Commons enquiry had been made why several guns of large calibre had been purchased from an American citizen.—Lord Panmure made a satisfactory explanation. He said that they were ordered upon the report of a Select Committee to test their merits.

The Jewish disabilities bill had been so amended as to prevent the Jews from holding any office whatever; from belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts; or in any manner to wield an influence in the affairs of the Church. In the same House Mr Smith moved the following: Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct an immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India.

He followed up the resolution with a speech principally advocating the growth of cotton in India, stating that the Candish province alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States; that there was plenty of English capital available to promote cultivation, if guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and a better government.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—One of the boys tells of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he stole three days before.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen, who has for six years labored as a Christian missionary in Africa, last evening delivered an address on the effects of missionary labors there, at the Presbyterian Church in Washington.

The popular impressions in relation to the physical characteristics of Africa, he said, were erroneous. Upon the western coasts, and for a distance inland, especially along the river courses, the climate is insalubrious, and the people wild and inferior; but there are vast healthy, beautiful, and fertile regions in Central Africa, of rolling prairie, varied by mountains at distances of twelve, twenty, or more miles apart—mountains which do not run in ridges, as represented in the maps, but stand in isolated elevations, presenting varied and picturesque appearances.

Water is abundant in most of the country, the rivers being very numerous and pure, free from limestone influence, the granite formation prevailing.

The identity of the vegetable productions with those of our own country is so striking, that the American, in view of the waving corn-field, or the upland or sea island cotton, may often forget that he is in a distant land.

The cotton is spun and dyed by the women. Weaving is a distinct pursuit, and tailoring establishments and depots of ready-made clothing are numerous. It has lately been denied by an English writer—or at least a doubt has been thrown over the fact—that indigo is grown in Africa; but Mr. Bowen asserts that there are four or five varieties, one of which he regards as identical with that commonly grown in our southern States; while another is far superior to any of the indigo of commerce, or else the manipulations of the African people in the process of dyeing are more skillfully performed.

Iron smelting is a special pursuit there, also. Iron from Africa has been pronounced in this country of superior quality. The speaker stated it as his belief, that their mode of smelting was the source of this advantage. The ore is brought into or near the towns, where the smelters purchase it, and smelt it in pits, without the aid of contrivances to induce a powerful draught. [Is the process not identical with Clarke Mills' mode of casting?] There are large towns or cities. The laws are not cruel, nor are they harshly administered. Law and order prevail, and there is great security of life and person. It is more dangerous to walk by night through the city of Washington, than through one of the same population there. Each city consists of many families or communities. Each of these communities have their houses facing inward in a hollow square. The chief man of each community is responsible to the King for the delivery up of every offender against the laws within his gates.

The people are either Mohammedans or idolaters. The work of the missionaries appears chiefly addressed to the latter.—"They welcome the missionaries, and even send for them, and urge them to come and live and preach among them. Whether the number who have been converted to spiritual Christianity is large or small, the effect of the preaching of the missionaries has still been great, since it has, as the speaker believes, given a blow to idolatry that will yet lead to its destruction."

Mr. Bowen explained, that though they worship two hundred idols, they do not really believe that they are gods. They pray to them as to the visible representatives of holy spirits, who are intercessors or mediators between them and the Deity, of whom they have correct general conceptions.—"They sacrifice animals to these idols, and pray to them to intercede, or to beg God to favor them."

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THE UMBRELLA.—We think the umbrella can be taken as a very good test of a person's character. The man who always takes an umbrella out with him is a cautious fellow, who abstains from all speculation, and is pretty sure to die rich. The man who always leaves his umbrella behind him, is one, generally, who makes no provision for the morrow. He is reckless, thoughtless, always late for the train, leaves the street door open when he goes home late at night, and absent to such a degree as to speak ill of a baby in the presence of its mamma. The man who is always losing his umbrella is an unlucky dog, whose bills are always protested, whose boots split, whose gloves crack, whose buttons are always coming off, whose "change" is sure to have some bad money in it. He cautions you how you lend a thousand pounds to such a man! The man who is perpetually expressing a nervous anxiety about his umbrella, and wondering if it is safe, is full of meanness and low suspicions, with whom it is best not to play at cards, nor drink a bottle of wine. He is sure to suspect you are cheating him, or that you are drinking more than your share. Let him be ever so rich give not your daughter to him: he will undoubtedly take more care of his umbrella than of his wife. The man with a cotton umbrella is either a philosopher or an economist; he defies the world and all its fashionable prejudices, or else he does it because it is cheaper to lose than a silk one. The man who goes to the horticultural fete without an umbrella is simply a fool, who richly deserves the ducking he gets.—Punch.

THE BRITISH MINISTER A SABBATH-KEEPER.—The Christian public will be gratified to learn that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, sets a good example as to keeping the Sabbath—steadfastly refusing to receive visitors on that day. We understand that a Commodore in our Navy not long since called at Lord Napier's residence on the Sabbath.—The servant, who came to the door, informed him that his lordship did not receive visitors on Sunday. "But I am Commodore—," replied the visitor. "It makes no difference, sir," said the servant, "he will not receive you." "But go and tell him Commodore—," has called. "I'll do so, sir, if you insist upon it; but I know he'll not receive you, for it is not his custom to receive visitors on Sunday."—The finale was, that the Commodore had to depart without seeing the Minister.

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A woman in New Hampshire, who had been abused by her husband, stitched the bed clothes around him at night while he was asleep, and thrashed him within an inch of his life. He seems to have had the advantage of her at first, but in the end she "sowed him up."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

To the People of the South.

The Southern Commercial Convention, which held its session at Savannah in December last, having designated Knoxville, and the 10th day of August next, as its next place and time for convening, the undersigned appointed for the purpose by the town authorities and citizens of Knoxville, take pleasure in extending the hospitalities of our city and people to the Delegates and visitors who may contemplate visiting our city on that occasion.

We avail ourselves, furthermore, of this occasion, to suggest to the Governors of the Southern States, Mayors of cities and towns, &c., the propriety of appointing delegates to the Convention at as early a day as practicable, in order that the Committee may be duly furnished with their names.

We hope to obtain from the various railroads leading to this place, accommodations equally as liberal as those extended to the Delegates to the Savannah Convention, of which timely notice will be given.

S. A. WHITE, Mayor, and Others.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 1, 1857.

HAILSTORM.—A correspondent has given us the following account of the hail storm which occurred in the neighborhood of Cedar Grove on Thursday night, 2d. It fell, our correspondent says, in a narrow channel, say about one mile in width. The stones were small, generally about the size of a common bullet. The corn in some fields was almost completely torn to pieces. You can form some idea of the great fall of the hail from the fact, that in a small ravine, extending some two hundred yards or more, and embracing an area of some eight or ten acres, the hail stones were swept off by the rain and collected in a raft at one point, covering about one-quarter of an acre of ground to a depth varying from one foot to near three in depth. It is not too much to say that there was in the one single heap forty wagon loads of hail. It was still lying in considerable amounts on Sunday, we understand.—Hillsboro Recorder.

COUNTERFEIT WINES.—The following singular fact is recorded by the Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

"Looking just now at a list of joint stock companies, I was struck with the title, General Company of Fictitious or Counterfeit Wines, formally sanctioned by the Prefect of Police. It is stated, in the advertisement, that no grape juice nor alcohol is used; but the ingredients are not specified. The capital of the company is two million of francs; the shares are twenty thousand in number; the product is sold at from 4 to 8 sous the quart, and has the taste, the appearance, and all the hygienic qualities of the good and natural wines." The company has been very successful; the dividends have been six per cent, besides an adequate reserve. The wines are subjected to chemical analysis by authority."

CAPTURE OF JOHNSON.—Elseberry Johnson, charged with committing a rape upon a little girl in Henderson county, a short time since, and for whom Governor Bragg offered a reward of three hundred dollars, was captured a few days ago in Tennessee, by Henry E. Lane, Esq., of Henderson, and lodged in the jail at Hendersonville to await his trial.

Dr. Hall, in his Journal of Health for May, speaking of the importance of building houses in such a manner as to protect the health of their inmates, refers as follows to the Bible:

"There is more sound practical hygiene, on the subject of healthy houses, in the fourteenth chapter of Leviticus, from verse thirty-four, than in all the skulls of all the health commissioners and common councils of all the cities of Christendom."

A lady in Carlisle, Ind., left her infant, about a month old, in its cradle, while she went out in the field where her husband was at work. When she returned, what was her horror to find that her child had been stolen and a negro baby left in its place! No clue whatever can be found to the kidnapper.

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MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. WHELAN.

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

RESIDENCE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, Charlotte, June 30, 1857.

We are requested to announce WM. K. REID as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Mecklenburg. Election on the first Thursday in August.

We are authorized to announce J. B. REID as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County. Election the first Thursday in August.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1857:

Rufus L. Alexander 2, Miss M. Allen, Mrs. Mary E. Alexander, Miss Mag C. Alexander, Nathaniel Alexander, R. W. Alexander, Miss Caroline P. Alexander, Miss Elizabeth M. Alexander, Mrs. Mary N. Alexander, Miss Mary M. Alexander, Robert D. Alexander, M. G. Allison 2, John Allen, Tom Allen, John Anderson, Jas. Anderson, Sam'l Anderson, Miss Eliza Arwood, Rev. R. L. Abernathy, Miss L. Albrighton.

Eli P. Best, Miss Martha Barnett, James L. Blair, E. L. A. Bissell, Wm. Black 2, C. S. Barker, Miss Mary A. Berryhill, J. L. Badger, Mrs. Sabina Baird, Q. E. Bowman, Hugh B. Bryson, W. S. Blackwell, Robert Bell, R. C. Bell & Co., Mrs. Jane Barr, W. A. Bell 2, Miss A. E. Brannon, E. L. Boles, A. C. Barker, James Blackman, W. C. Bigham, L. A. Berryhill, W. C. Beatty, Anderson Beatty, B. L. Brown, V. C. Barringer 2, Rufus Barringer.

Mrs. Jane Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Clanton 3, D. A. Caldwell, Rev. M. A. Connolly, Miss Corey Cochran, Mrs. Susan Clark, S. W. Caldwell, B. F. Coster 2, J. V. Costen, Wm. Carter 2, Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, W. C. Cooper, Uriah Cloddy, W. Cooper 2, C. A. Caldwell, John D. Caldwell, E. H. Caldwell, R. H. Caldwell, Henry W. Conner, Daniel Cranford, Jas. L. Clark & Co., W. L. Cochran, Vardney Cany, W. T. Cassey, Martha N. Cochran, Mrs. Isabella Caldwell, M. N. Colman.

John Dinkel, Richard Davidson, John P. Davis, E. W. Dixon, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Dr. Hamilton Graw, H. B. Dowler & Co., Const. Davidson, G. F. Davidson 2, Wm. W. Davis, A. V. Davis, Mrs. Magt. Davidson.

Miss J. A. Estes, James Ellwood, J. H. Erwin, W. C. Earnhardt, John B. Elliott, S. Earnhardt, M. Ellis.

Mrs. Martha Fraser, David G. Flannigan, J. Froneberger, John Foster 2, Lee B. Flaniken, Sam'l J. Fallow, Marcus C. Farria.

F. L. Gallaway, J. W. Gilmore, T. A. Guere 2, Henry G. Giddings, J. Giddings, Miss Kate Gean, A. Gaines, C. Gassaway, J. Henry Goings, F. Graman, Michael Greter, R. Gardner, Dr. Jon A. Guion, Mrs. M. J. Giddens, Thos. Gough, B. James Griffith.

W. H. C. Hill, H. P. Hollingsworth, G. W. Joseph, N. Hays & Co., W. J. Hodges, E. R. Harris, Jas. A. Harris, Jas. H. Hungerford, Mr. Holdman, J. Harper & Co., Jon H. Hardie, Wm. Hall 2, Mary Y. Henderson, J. P. Hetterbrand, Abery Hargett, James Heinegren, Cyrus Hoover, L. N. Harris, H. C. Hamilton, W. E. Hatcher, M. N. Hart, E. L. Hall, Joseph R. Hudson, W. C. Hatchison, Miss Mary C. Haynes, Joseph Hanison.