A MEMOIR OF THE CIVIL WAR

FOLLOWING IS THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF A DIARY REPT BY CAPT. W. E. ARDREY, OF PINEVILLE, DURING THE CIVIL WAR, COVERING THE EVENTS IN WHICH HE HAD A PART IN THE YEAR 1802.

Thursday 3rd .- remained quiet all lay. Arthur Stancil returned from home and brought us hews from decklenburg.

Mecklenburg.

Friday, July 4th, 1862.—The celebrated day 4th of July rolled around and we had nothing to est. I never came so near perishing in all my life. Paid an old negro 50 cents for one biscuit and a little coffee. M. F. Ezzell saw Capt. J. T. Dayis Co., in the Forty-Ninth Regiment. They were all very well and he heard that Lieut. John Barnett, John Pierce, and John Alexander were killed and also heard that Lee Manson, Lieut. Grier and Bill Stephenson were wounded. and Bill Stephenson were wounded I was very much rejoiced and reliev-ed to hear from Brother J. P. Ardrey and of his coming through safe.
Gen Young, Dr. Fox and R. B. Cockrane from Charlotte visited us, we
were very much gratified to see
them. Wrote a letter home, wrote
one to Mag and also one to Mrs.
Amelia Robinson informing her of Amelia Robinson, informing her of the death of her son, James.

Friday, 4.—Our commissary sutler wagons came down and brought us a supply of provisions and we were never so rejoiced to see something to eat. Some of the boys made themselves sick eating.
Saturday 5th, July.—Very quiet all day, more Federal prisoners passed by. Saw John Carns and Moore.

Sunday, 6th, July.—On picket uard on the Charles City road. Saw John Cuip and Ira Patterson and heard of Drue Culp being killed. a shirt out of brother's valise. Also naw Cap. George, Relieved on picket by Lieut. McNeal of Co. H., repaired to the camp and found all

Monday 8th, July, 1862 .-- Moved a half mile south of the camp, the warmest day that I ever experienced. Our sutler came down and brought us some good butter, sausage and

Tuesday, 8,—Drew rations of whiskey, and about half of Co. E. was tight, climbing trees, etc., duli times and nothing scarcely to eat. Dr. Gregory returned. Capt. Wither-spoon gave up his C. S. horse. Took wash and took off a shirt that had been wearing three weeks. A very unpleasant camp in an old fence row, but as good water as I ever drank, and any quantity of it. Saw Ping Cowin and heard that Charlie

Wednesday, 9.—Camped 15 miles from Richmond, had a mess of green apples and sugar, got some clean

Thursday 10 .- Left camp 15 miles from Richmond for our eld camp 4 miles from Richmond. After a leng, tiresome march and passing dead horses and Yankees and all of Mc-Lelland's fortifications which were skillfully and splendidly arranged and constructed, we arrived at our old camp and found every thing moved. Soon the quartermaster brought us knapsačks, etc. Lost my knapsack and all my precious letters, etc. We soon raised our tents and fixed up. Rained in fixed up. Rained in Tommie ing. Found Uncle Tommie ing. Found Dr. Joe Gribble Souires and Dr. Joe Gribble gratified to see the former as he gave me all the news from home. Camped near Richmond

Thursday 10th, July .-- Mr. Tom Squires informed me that the family were getting along very well and in good spirits and that Brother John Ardrey was managing the farm finely Brother James P. was killed in the late battle. Went with him over to the camp of our sick and saw Lieut, Downs and all the boys, found them all improving. John Hall gave us all a drink of whiskey. Gave Dr. Gribble Jimmie Robinson's pistol, purse, knife, etc., to take to his mother. Sent a letter by him home and one to Maggie and one to Dr. D. G. Ross. Bid him farewell and returned to camp, he left for home. Camped near Richmond, July 11th, 1862. All quiet in camp, feasted on loaf, saus-

age and butter. Saturday, 12.—Capt. John Witherspoon went to Richmond brought us some candy, whiskey. W. W. Grier visited us and informed me that Lieut. Bob Grier was pretty sick from his wound. Heard that the Federals advancing up the James and

Chickahominy. Sunday, 13.—Visited by Dr. Redwine, Capt. Heart, Lieut. Alexander and B. Clark. The doctor is a very pleasant acquaintance and is very interesting. He is from Union county, North Carolina. He informed me that Mr. Gordon Howard was not ex-

Monday, July 14th, 1862.—Camped near Richmond. Received our monthly pay. Sent Jimmie Robinson's \$42.60 and wrote a note to his mother by Dr. Redwins. Forfested to Lieut. Orr 50 cents for swearing. Brigade drill by Col. Tew of the ond Regiment North Carolina

Tuesday 15th, July.-A beautifut clear morning, the sun was shining brightly when I arose from my slumbers. Licut. Downs and Andy Coffee still sick. Sam Alexander returned from home.

Wednesday, 16th, and Thursday 17, 62.—Lieut. William Downs left 1862 .- Lleut. camp for Raleigh for conscripts. Henry Cook went home. Received a letter from Capt. Herry F. Morrow, from Pineville, giving us the home

Saturday, July 19.—Camped near Richmond, rode Capt. Holmes' Yankee horse, met Maj. J. W. Rach-ford, my old classmate, bought a new pair of pants, got a supper of apples, peaches, pears and lemonade and made myself sick eating. Saw J. H. Dudly an old college friend and Capt. Bob Oates, of Charlotte, N. C. On my return visit the camp of the First North Carolina Cavalry, saw Lieut. Jas. H. Morrow, Bill Watson, John Jas. H. Morrow, Bill Watson, John Patterson and while there D. B. Rea and M. L. Davis came from home to join Capt. McLeod's Company. They had some good whiskey and we took a social drink together. They gave us the news from home and said that times were extremely dull. Lieut. Morrow was troubled with a boil on his arm. Heard the sad news of Lieut. R. H. Griers dying from his wound. M. L. Wallace, of Pineville, visited our camp from home and told us all about the ladies, also June Lee visited us.

Sunday, 26.—Visited by Lieut. J. M. Morrow, D. R. Rea, M. L. Davis and John Patterson of the First Regiment, North Carolina troops. Had hard work to get some dinner for them, went to all the sutlers and could not buy anything, finally hired Capt. McMellon's cook, old Jim, to get us dinner and with mine and Billie Thomas' assistance soon got some us dinner and with mine and Billie Thomas' assistance soon got some fritters, fried meat and had some molasses: that was the dinner. Aly Culp and John Howey returned from the former brought me a letter from Sister Mag. They stated that crops were looking pretty well at home and that everybody had turned out to speculating, cotton was worth 18 cents per pound. Mr. Wallace and Billie Williamson went to Richmond. Camped near Richmond, Va.

Monday 21st. July 1862.—Excused

dinner at 56 cents per pound. Dr. McLenn and Art Irwin visited us.

Tuesday, \$2.—Mr. Horton Walfe came to camp from home, gave us all the news from home. Said our folks were getting on finely and told me finst Brother James P. Ardrey had gone to Raleigh for comscripts and had gone on home.

Wednesday, \$2.—Mr. Wolfe returned and John Wolfe went home with him on furlough. Dr. Van Orr went to Richmond. I was sick. Drew rations of whiskey, meat, etc. Received a letter from Mrs. Amelia Robinson and one from Maggie.

Thursday, \$24.—Received a letter from Miss D. G. Ross. She informed me they had an abundance of truit, water-meions etc. Received a letter from Sister Mag.

from Sister Mag.

Friday 25.—Still sick. John Hall cooked a chicken and some rice which I relished very much. Bewitch I relished very much. Bewitch I relished very much. ceived a letter from Lieut. J. T. Downs written in Raleigh on Saturday, 19th, when he was about to leave for home and was anticipat-ing a very nice time indeed. He traveled with Brother J. P. Ardrey from Petersburg. Saturday, 26.—Our new

Fred Philips entered upon his duties. Fred Philips entered upon his duties.

Sunday, 27.—A beautiful morning, aroused from our sleep by G. W. Me-Kinney. Dr. Van Orr examined the sick. John Hall had for breakfast spelled ham and rice, puffs, coffee, etc. All the company had on clean shirts of their own washing. Inspec tion at 9 o'clock. Colthary very sie all day. Lieut. Wm. M. Stitt of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, visited us, he was looking well. Our cook he was looking well. Our cook went off and I ate dinner with W. J. Ross, we had bread, beef and onions. Capt. Witherspoen and Lieut. N. D. Orr went visiting and stayed all day. Wrote a letter to R. M. Miller. Jeff Baker, Wesly McKinney and myself went huckleberry hunting.

Monday, July 28th, 1862.—There was an order to police the camp and build harbors in front of the tents, the camp very much improved, in fact a nice camp, fine water and all indications of a healthy locality. Lieut. Orr, Wesley McKinney and mywent to the branch and took good wash.

Thursday 29th,-Made an arbor in front of our tent, a pine pole bed. Col. Parker enforcing rigid discipline. A great deal of sickness in camp. commissary issued vegetables to the sick.

Friday, 20 .- Rained in the morning, we had a good dinner, beef, hash, tomatoes and onions. Heard of the defeat of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg. \$1st, July. Election day for the North Carolina soldiers. Our regiment, Thirtieth, gave Mr. Johnston, of Charlotte, a large majority over Col. Vance for Governor. Gen. John A. Young a majority over Wilson for Senate, John E. Brown and W. W. Grier for the Legislature and White for sheriff, vote of Co. K. from Mecklenburg. Rained all day. The usual drill dispensed with, the atmosphere very pleasant.

Friday 1st, August .- Brigade officer guard for my first time. Nearly all of the regiment ordered to be ready to start next morning at 4 o'clock to work some 4 or 5 miles from the camp expected to be gone several

Saturday 2nd, August .- Mr. Aaron Griffith and Dr. Dearmond arrived at camp from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and gave us all the news from home and the country. Received a letter from Mag. She informed me that she had been sick ealled on them, also received a letter from Brother John W., stating that Brother J. P. Ardrey was at better and soon expected to return to camp. They repor Sunday, 3rd.—Our visitors, Dr. Dearmond and Mr. Griffith, took breakfast with us, had beef hash, tematoes, biscuit shortened with tallow, green apple pie, coffee and sugar. The camp looks like it was sugar. The camp looks line detail deserted since the working detail

Monday, 4th, August.—Went down on the Charles City road eight miles from Richmond to build fortifica-tions. Maj. Sellers returned from home recovered from his wound.

August 5 .- Received orders to go to camp and get our guns and be ready, that the enemy was advancing to that the enemy was advancing to Malvern Hill, some skirmishing. Our loss six prisoners, captured ten prisoners of the enemy.

August 6.—The remainder of the regiment came down, we set out for Malvern Hill. Very hot and hard Malvern Hill. Very hot and hard marching. Arrived at Malvern Hill in the middle of the evening. Informed by the cavalry that the enemy held the hill. Visited Jimmie Robinson's grave. Saw Lieut. Jim Morrow and D. B. Rea. Returned to camp at 2 e'clock at night. August 7th, 1862.—Received a letter from Mag. Resumed our Irish manual. Drew rations of whiskey. J.

N. Black returned from home brought captain a rich box. August 8 .- Continued our fortifica-August 10 .- Returned to camp near Richmond

August 11.—Having a nice time at our camp, with the captain, Lieut. White, Co. A. Heard of the Battle of Cedar Run, Confederates victori-ous. John Younts and Henry Phillips, our negro cook, returned from home, brought us some boxes. Heard that we were going to the valley and sold them. We were the worst dis-appointed mortals that ever lived, but some other hungry soldiers en-joyed them but that did not satisfy

our hungry appetites.

August 12th, 1862,—Received a letter from Brother John Ardrey.
Received a letter from Mag and one om Lieut. John Downs.
August 13.—Received orders to from Lieut. John Downs. prepare three days' rations. All thought our destiny was the valley of

thought our destiny was the valley of Virginia
August 14.—Stale.
August 15.—Stale.
August 15.—Returned to camp.
Received a letter from R. M. Miller.
Orders to prepare three days' rations.
August 17.—Wrote a letter home.
August 18.—Orders to prepare three days' rations. Everybody surmising as to our destiny, some to rejoicing and others grieving.
August 19.—Lett camp, marched through Richmond. Got a feast of fruit, watermelow, etc. Marched up the brook tunrpike through Henrico and Hanover counties.
August 20.—Set out, took dinner at Ashland, Hanover county, a beautiful little place on the Richmond.
Fredericksburg Railroad, a summer resort for the citizens of Richmond. Crossed the South Anna river and encamped on the North Anna neaf Hanover Junction in a spruce pine grove. camped on the North Anna near Hanover Junction in a spruce pine grove.
August 22.—Encamped on the
North Anna river. Went out in the
country with Dr. Orr, Jeff Baker and
Sam Boyce, found some good cider,
etc. Heard of Federal Gen. Pope's
defeat at Manassas. A glorious victory for the Confederates. Gen.
Pope's army numbered about 70,008
men and Lee's 50,000.
August 24.—Cleaned off a new
camp. B. C. Glover returned from
home.

ulance corps.
August 27.—Passed Villa Green.
rul of rations, subsisted on green
orn and apples, the soldiers stripped
48 acrs corn field, paid the owner igust 28 .- Passed Orange Court

Jim Pierce went back to ond. Left Lieut. N. D. Orr best 39 .- Arrived at Rapidan station. Met Gapt. James T. Davis and D. G. Maxwell, Lieut. Sanford Howey, Jim Dunn, Bob Rell, Bill Wil Howey, Jim Dunn. Bob Bell, Bill Williamson, George Howey and a good many others of our old friends which a poor wearied soldier did enjoy very much. Heard that Brother Jimmle was in Petersburg sick. Camped on the south side of the Rapidan river. August 35th, Saturday, 1852.—Waded the Rapidan river the railroad bridge burned. Passed through Culpepper there. We heard that Gen. Pope told the ladles in the street that he did not come there to protect them and to fiee to the mountains for protection. Passed over the battlefield of Cedar Mountain tains for protection. Passed over the battlefield of Cedar Mountain where Gen. Ewell planted his battery in his own yard, had his leg shot

August 31st, Sunday,—Set out still on scanty rations. Crossed the rap-ahannock river, also Warrenton Springs, well improved, some of the est buildings destroyed by the emy. Camped near the springs. capt. Witherspoon went back to Cul-pepper Hospital afterwards went home on sick furlough.

September ist, 1862.—Passed through Warrenton, a beautiful town. Saw a great many pretty young ladies, a very patriotic place. Marched up the Blue Ridge, the scenery grand 1862.-Passed and sublime.
September 2.—Marched 15 miles

in a beautiful, mountainous country. Passed over the battlefield of Manissas. It was the most heart-rending scene that I ever witnessed, to see the fields strewn with dead that had been lying five days unburied and perfectly black. Met Capt, John Crockett from Lancaster, S. C. camped on the turnpike to Alexan-dria. Crossed Bell river. Rained all

September 3.-Right about and took toe road to Leesburg. Passed through after night, the ladies cheered incessantly. Camped near Lees-burg. Left Jim Morris sick . September 4th,-Aroused in

morning, the sun shining brightly. In view of a mountain in Maryland, Witnessed cannonading five miles distant between Jackson and September 5 .- Marched up the Po-

tomac from Leesburg to Lovetsville, 15 miles. A very fertile country, the nest milk and butter I evr Bought articles at old original prices, great treat to the soldiers. September 6th, 1862, Saturday. Marched down the river through Lovetsville, cut down a Union flag Camped on the south side of

the river.
September 7.—Met Bob Bell sick nd also John Finley. Waded the cotomac in our shirts. Great rejoic-Potomac in our shirts. ing when we got into Maryland, band played "Maryland." I Passed stone buildings, fine barns Encamped 4 miles of Frederick

September 8 .- Crossed the Mono gasset river on a very fine bridge (stone) Camped near Frederick. returned from home. Heard that Mai. Gen. Smith had captured Gen. Nelson of the Federal army, his staff, 3,000 prisoners and large quantity of guns and stores. September 9th, 1862.—Rested day. Made a requisition for shoes. Stale. Detailed by Col. Parker to go to Oct Frederick to collect straglers. A Bunkertown for Charlestown, passed beautiful town, 9,000 inhabitants, through Charlestown, tore up the 1.000 of which enlisted in the Con-Met Capt. ederate States service. Crockett. Took supper with a seceshad two daughters, we

September 10 .- Marched through Frederick. Left John Squires, John Howey, O. L. Pierce and John Hall, sick and they were captured by the enemy. Passed through Middle Met Morrison Stitt and Purkruy Sprat from the Forty-ninth Reg-

September 11 .- Marched through a very hard rain. An alarm at mid-night aroused and moved our position. Jim Dunn joined us. Encamped 18 miles beyond Frederick. September 12.—Lay in camp five miles from Hagerstown, sick all day.

Details sent for green corn for ra-tions by order of Gen Anderson. September 13th and 14th.-Marched to the battlefield of South Mountain or Boonsboro. A very rugged mountain. Very hard fight, the enemy being superior in number, we were forced to fall back. Gen Garland was killed, Lewis Thompson had his finger shot off. Here Gen. D. H. Hill, with his division, held the entire Northern army in check all day. Maj. Seaton Gales, our brigade genral, was captured by the enemy. September 14th, 1862, Sunday.

Stonewall Jackson, with 1,300 prisoners, all the aptillery, small arms and 1,000 negroes and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, etc. Marched all night. September 15.—Passed through

Boonsboro towards the Potomac. September 16.—Battle of Sharps-burg. Lay on the battlefield of Sharpsburg all day, heavy canonad-ing, the enemy in hot pursuit of us. There the troops from Boonsboro and

There the troops from Boonsboro and Harper's Ferry met.

September 17.—Still at Sharpsburg, still cannonading. Battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, Wednesday. The battle opened early in the morning, the artillery and musketry was terriffic. D. H. Hill's division occupied the centre, Longstreet's the right wing and Jackson's the left. The enemy repulsed Jackson in the morning. He gained his position The enemy repulsed Jackson in the morning. He gained his position with great slaughter to the enemy. In the evening Longstreet and D. H. Hill were driven back, but being reenforced by A. P. Hill's division Longstreet regained his former position. The Confederate force was estimated at about 50,000, the Federals 15,000. The Confederate loss at 5,000, the Federal 15,000. The casualties of Co. K. Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment: Killed: A. L. DeArmond and John H. Black. Wounded: M. F. Ezzell, W. W. Richardson, Jeptha Baker, Sergeant T. D. Culp, B. C. Glover, A. L. Dearmond, I. R. Stephenson. Subsisted four days on one day's rations. I considered myself extremely fortunate sidered myself extremely fortunate in escaping unburt.

in escaping unburt.

September 18.—Lay on the battlefield all day. Gen. Walker's division
marched by. Saw Capt. James T.
Davis of the Forty-ninth Regiment.
Jim Dunn joined his company. We
left the field at midnight and recrossed the river without molestation September 19.—Passed Walker's division. Met Capt. J. T. Davis.
D. G. Maxwell and Lieut. James P.
Ardrey. Had a long talk with him,
he related the condition of affairs at
home to me. Had a view of Gen.
Ransom in a passion. Lieut. Orr
rejoined the company.

September 20.—The enemy at-

September 22.-Aroused in September 22.—Aroused in the morning by the soul-stirring music of the fife and drums of the Fourteenth Regiment. North Carolina troops. Gen. Stonewall Jackson passed the camp on his old cream horse. Everybody holiering his presence always greatly revived the troops.

September 23.—Capt. Mark Moore and myself visited the Forty-ninth Regiment and saw a great many old acquaintances. Capt. James T. Davis was starting home, sent a list of casuities of Co. K. with him, had a nice time.

a nice time.
September 24.—Very tired. Convalescents returning very fast.
September 25.—Encamped near glorious, time. Mr. came down to see me. fast, corn, roasted apples, beef and coffee. O. L. Pierce, W. J. Ross, and Griffith returned to the company. Had a long talk with Maj. Sellers about going home.

September 26.—Lieutenants Harris, White and Jim Warwick. Saw

White and Stephens returned from home. Heard Lieut. John T. Downs and Capt. John G. Witherspoon were on the way back to the army. Sold Col. Kell's mare to J. M. William-September 27th, 1862 -Left our camp, destined to unknown places. Passed through Martinsburg, prenight.

sents a very ancient and dilapidated appearance, also Bunkertown, a small September 28.—Encamped near Bunkertown, Capt. Holmes returned. Parson Betts preached a good sermon, a summary of the late battles. The boys shooting squirrels all day. Sunday.

September 29.—Sending the sick to Winchester. September 30, Capt. John G. Witherspoon brought me some nice presents. A letter from Mag. Cap-tain brought a servant, Bill, a negro, with him. Downs looks better than I ever saw him.
October 1st, 1862.—Camped near Bunkertown. Lieut. Foot detailed to go to Raleigh for clothing for the

Phirtieth Regiment. - Wrote a letter to Mag, and also one to Brother John Ardrey. Mr. Bell, my brother-in-law was in search of his regiment was arrested by the division guard. Gen. D. H. Hill released him to go with me to our company. Sick and as mad as the devil. October 3 .- Visited by John Patterson, Bell and D. B. Rea. Bill Wil-liamson returned paroled by the Yankees. Reported that the Yankees treated them all remarkably well, brought a good many little trinkets

Cctober 4 .- Mr. Bell left for his company. Dearmond and Bently re-turned from the Yankees, brought pure coffee, Maj. John Potts visited us.

October 5.—Preaching by Parson Betts. Dr. McLean spent the day with us. October 6th and 7th.—Col. Bell returned trought me some clothing and a letter from Mag and Coltharp. October 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.—Near Bunkertown, R. B. Wecks, Ezzell and Culp returned from Richmond. October 13.—Had a long talk with Maj. Sellers, Capt. Moore and Lieut. McNeal about the Sharpsburg fight. Drew money from Capt. Williamson

October 14.—Nothing to eat but beef without said. The sutler brought in a supply of cider, honey butter and apples. 16,-Grand review October Gen. D. H. Hill's division by himself the grandest I ever witnessed. Rumor that we are going to the valley of the Shenandoah. Quartermaster Williams, Capt. Drake and Dr. Greg-

ory left for home. October 17 .- Rumor says that the Yankees are crossing the river. dered to prepare two days' rations. October 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.— October 25 .- Left our camp near

railroad all night. October 26 .- Very heavy wind and rain October 27.—Left our had a nice time. Returned to camp marched through Berryville took up camp. October 29th and 30th .- Traveled

down the Blue Ridge to the Shenandoah, a beautiful mountainous coun-Camped on the bank of Shenandoah. October 31.-Waded the doah. Met Brother Jimmie in Paris. see him. He informed me that John C. Grier had been elected lieutenant in Co. F. Forty-frinth Regiment. camped near Paris in Ashley's a

1st, 1862, Saturday Near Paris. Regimental Inspection and muster. Arranged the pay and muster rolls. November 2.-Lieut. Downs and myself took a stroll over the mountain for the scenery which was grand. Also in search of some whiskey and something to eat. Long roll while we were gone. Lay in line of battle all evening. Witnessed a fight be-tween Gen. Stewart and the Yankees

seven miles distant. He fought them all day with his cavalry and artillery and only fell back three miles November 3.-Took up a line march for Front Royal marched up the Shenandoah river, a beautiful stream running parallel with the Blue Ridge.

November 4th, Tuesday,—Arrived at Front Royal at 10 o'clock a. m. Rumor says that the enemy is in hot pursuit of us. I was very sick, went to Front Royal to stay until I would recruit. Put up at Stewart's Hotel. November .5—Visited by Capt. Witherspoon, Lieut, Downs Orr. They advised me to leave, went to the surgeon and was trans-terred to Culpepper Court House Traveled with Dr. Walker and Capt Garrison 35 miles.

November 6.—Set out, crossed the Blue Ridge, eight of us in a one-horse wagon. Had a delightful trip through a beautiful mountainous country. Saw a very great variety of evergreens. Arrived at Culpepper Court House at 8 p. m. Slept in a hospital, my first time, with four

Sending all the sick to Oordonsville.

November 7th, 1862.—Gen. Evans took the cars for North Carolina. I was transferred to Gordonsville, the train very much crowded. Snowed all day. Transferred from there to Richmond, arrived there at 5 o'clock p. m. Dr. Walker and myself stopped at the American Hotel, there we met Dr. Dalas Williamson and lady, Drs. Gilmore, Morgan and Maj. Haynes and Dr. Smith, from Concord, North Carolina. Gordonsville. cord. North Carolina.

November 8.—Spent the day in Richmond. Dr. Williamson proposed having me transferred to Charlotte. Reported to the Moore Hospital and Dr. Manson sent up a transfer for me. We all rode out to Windor Hospital to see Will Williamson, had a big spree of it. Dr. Williamson and lady lett for home.

lady left for home.

November 11th and 12th.—Drs.
Smith, Gilmore, Maj. Irwin and myself had a nice time. We went to
the theatre at night. November 11th. Tuesday.—Dr. Smith and Glimore left for home. Received our transfers to Charlotte with transportation furnished. After the crowd left had a dull time. Anxious to get home. Maj. Haynes says I have been here three days, spent one dellar and got a shoe knife. Will Williamson came up to the hotel.

November 13.—At home eating, eping and having a good time, sited by Mr. John Ross and lady, R. Miller and Sister Ann. Mr. Ross Kerr, Jim Warwick and Mr. Bell M. Miller and Sister Ann. and Kerr, Jim Warwick and Mr. Bell and I went home with him to see Sister Mollie and Annie.

November 4. Friday.—Called on Miss Bettie Coffee, Mrs. W. T. Miller, Brother Robert Miller's family in Pieasant Valley, S. C. All seemed much rejoiced to see me.

November 15.—Had company all

day. Went to see my sweetheart, took her on surprise, had a most glorious time. Mr. Kirkpatrick November 16th and 17th.—Visited by Mr. Bell and Mollie, Billie Bell and Jim Warwick. Mr. Bell left for his company. I wrote a letter to Capt. Witherspoon and Brother Jim-mie. Went to Mr. Taylor Stitts with Coustn Julia

November 18 .- Called on Mr. Robinson's family. John Squires, Jim Warwick and myself took dinner with Mr. Park's family, found the acquaintance of Miss Mary Asbury. Went to R. M. Miller's to spend the

November 19 .- I went home stek. lay at home for some time. Nov. 20.-Thursday. At. home sick. November 21 .- Dr. Gribble and Miss Mag Ross with us. Miss Mag and myself had a gay horseback ride. She fell off the horse but she came through safe. November 22.—Mr. Ross and lady

with us, November 24 .- Sister Mag and my self went to Charlotte, saw Miss Lot-tie Cureton and all the family and had a nice time. Saw Lawson Potts on his return to his company.

November 25.—At home. November 26.—Went to Charlotte. Dr. Gregory granted me a 30 days furlough. November 27, 28, 29, and 30 .- At Watt, T. Wolfe and home. Frank Jim Warwick with us. December 1, 2, and 3.—Went up to Col. Morris' with F. Watt and T. D. Wolfe, saw Miss Amanda and Carrie, had a delightful time. Lum Morris and George Cross with us. V Capt. Wm. Maxwell's and Mr. Visited Willliamson Wallace's family and then to Charlotte.

December 4.—Returned home, found Miss J. J. D. with Sister Mag. December 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, to 15.-At home having a good time. of the Fredericksburg fight home, the Yankees defeated, came News of the deaths of M. F. Ezzell. who died the 20th November, F. Y. Kirkpatrick, Nov 8th, J. R. Stephensons' remains came home and buried at Providence.

16.—Col. Bell

Brother Jimmie came home. December 17 and 18.—Stale December 19 and 20 .- Capt. Richard Stitt's remains came home. of Billie Miller's death. December 21st, to 24th, 1862.— Brother James P. Ardrey quarantined

for fear of smallpox.

December 25th, Christmas, Thurswick, and Wolfe with us, had a big egg nog at Forest Home. December 26 .- We all went to see Sister Mollie.

December 27.—Raining all day.
December 28.—(Went visiting.)
December 29.—Spent the day at Mr.
Ross' in Pleasant Valley, had a nice nber 27 .- Raining all day. with Miss Mag. John Squires with us. December 30 and 31.-Stale.

Thus ends the memorable year W. E. ARDREY.

LOSS DUE TO POOR MORTAR. San Francisco was Built of Dishonest Mixture of Sea Sand and Lime, Have Renedered Themselves Liable to Forfeiture of Charters.

San Francisco, Cal., Dispatch. "Dishonest mortar-a corrupt conglamoration of sea sand and limeearthquake damage in San Francisco," says Dr. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture of the Imperial Uni-versity of Tokio, one of the most distinguished members of the committee despatched to this city by the Japanese government to investigate the effects of the earthquake and fire. After investigation covering a pearlod of several weeks Dr. Nakamura has compelted his labors and wil sail on the Korea to report his conclusions to his government.

"I find," said Dr. Nakamura yesterconstruction, and the greater portion of the damage to the class A buildings by fire was the result of misguid-ed use of hollow tiling and so called fire blocks instead of concrete. It is an easy matter, I have found to design a blulding that will be not only earthquake proof but that is practically fire proof.

There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely em-ployed in Japan, where earthquake of greater severity than the one experi-enced in this city are not uncommon The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand, or one part cement, three of lime and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid, and when the mortar has set under these conditions a wall becomes practically one stone. These insurance companies, by reaon of their failing to comply with In surance Commissioner Wolf's demand that they either sign stipulations ex-tending the time for filing proofs of oss to August 18 or furnish missioner with their lists of policy

holders, have rendered themselves Hable to forfeiture of their right to do business in the State of California.
Agricultural; American, of Boston; American, of Philadelphia; Concordia; delaware, of Philadelphia; Dutchess; Eagle; Germania; Globe and Rut-gers; of New York; Nortwestern Fire and Marine; National Union; North German, of New York: Spring Gar-den: Security, of Baltimore; West-chester: Western Underwriters. Commissioner Wolf intends to proceed against these companies with-out delay unless advised to the con-trary by the Attorney General of the State. He made this statement yester-

"I cannot state what action I will take until I am properly advised the presecuting officer of the State. the presecuting officer of the State.

"I can say, however, that unless I am advised to the contrary by the Attorney General, I shall proceed at once to enforce the law passed at the recent session of the State Legislature and declare that those companies have forfeited their right to do insurance business in California.

"Furthermore, it will be my bustness to see that these companies are compelled to meet their obligations If any retire without paying I shall ask that action be taken against them by the insurance commissioners of the States under whose laws they are in-corporated."

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS of immigration only can we SHOULD BANKS ENCOURAGE IT?

An Address of Mr. J. A. Brown, President of the Bank of Chadbourn, Before the State Bankers' Associa-tion at Lake Toxaway, Thursday,

MR. J. A. BROWN'S ADDRESS. Mr. President and Members of the North Carolina Bankers' Associa-

tion: The subject assigned to me is: "Immigration-Should Banks Encour-

This is a question of vital importance to the people of North Carolina and the entire South, and one that is agitating the public mind. Numerous conventions and conferences have een called to deal with this subject, and so far without any or very little

sider therefore is, whether or not im-Carolina has ample room for thous- only this class of immigration The perplexing question therefore is, encouraged.

The great tide of foreign immigration coming to the United States has up to the present time settled in the States north and west of us, but little of it having entered the South. We have therefore the experiences of these States to guide us in passing upon the class of immigration we want. It is a mosted question whether or not the South should encourage indiscriminate foreign immigration. We all realize the necessity of newcomers to the South, but it is to have none than to attract to this section a class of foreigners that would be utterly undesirable as per-manent settlers. If we open wide our doors and accept any and all immigrants and try to treat them well at the outset we might as well make up our minds at the same time to accept whatever comes and make the best of it. I am unalterably opposed to inviting the criminal and pauper class of Europe, regardless of nationmigration show that 66 1-3 per cent of the foreigners coming to this country are composed of a class of persons 50 to 75 per cent of whom can neither read nor write and this class should not be encouraged.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

If I may be pardoned for speaking of my own experience in dealing with day.—Miss Mag Robinson, Mag Ross, this question I will state that out of Bettie Matthews, Mr. Wallace War- a thousand immigrants settled in a thousand immigrants settled in Columbus county only ten of these were foreign born. Out of this latter number only four remained as permanent citizens, divided as fellows; English, one; German, one; Hungarian, one; French, one. As will beseen by this it is extremely hard to get the foreigner to remain unless settled in dense colonies of one national-We want to avoid the complex question of race discrimination for we have as much of that burden now as we are able to bear. Should we settle whole communities of one class of people, that they be clannish and perpetuate their own customs and mode of living in the midst of a different civilization, would uniformly be the inevitable result.

A number of attempts to form settlements and encourage immigration the immigrant coming from this class in the South have been made, many of can cofidently expect to be a part of in the South have been made, many of which have been failures. Every attempt that proves a failure only opwas responsible for nearly all of the erates against us in securing immigration. Were it possible for the State of North Carolina to choose her own Were it possible for the State immigrants, we should unquestionably encourage the Germans, the English and the Sweden, but I do not believe that any but home-builders should be encouraged. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the class of citizens who own their homes make the best citizens of any country. seldom find the spirit of socialism or anarchy among this class.

If an ignorant, vicious class is to be brought in at all it should be at a day, "that much of the damage to no more rapid rate than our own peo-San Francisco from the earthquake ple can assimilate, and not in suffi-was due to poor mortar and faulty cient number to dominate the com-

IMMIGRATION OF LABOR.

There is a cry all over the South for more labor and especially for cheap The very question of cheap labor has been one of the greatest drawbacks to Southern immigration. We can hardly expect to secure a de-strable class of immigrants with a cheap labor system. The growing need of the State and the entire South to-day is more efficient labor, and not cheap labor; men who are capable of developing the great resources of this section. The South has been bending every effort for the last two years to reduce the production of cotton so as to obtain reasonable prices and any considerable influx of cheap labor will | Wages have steadily advanced for tend to increase the production of the past five years and the demand for this one staple and might hindrance rather than a benefit to our best interest.

The South is undeniably in sore

need of additional intelligent agricul-IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Various immigration conventions, congresses, parliaments, or confer-ences have been called from time to time, in most instances by "dreamers" with the hope of solving this question. It is about time for business of the South to take hold of this question and get in some good work in place of the "hot-air" talk of which the country has had a surfelt. In iness people these conventions or par-liaments have caused the South to be coked upon as a land full of "hotair theorists" and "hot-air orators" instead of a country deeply in earnest about the immigration question. The general Southern immigration question is in itself an absurdity. It is a question which each State must deal with for itself. The immigrant that Texas wants may be entirely different from that required in North Carolina or Virginia, and the legislitive and business interests of each State

lina or Virginia, and the legislitive and business interests of each States must take care of that for itself. A great deal of time and money has been wasted in the past trying to induce a class of immigration not suited to the section.

Living in the States north and west of us are thoroughly American in all their ideas and customs of life. Some sections of these States are being rapidly overrun with an undesirable class of foreign immigrants and it is in these sections that North Carolina may safely put forth her efforts. If properly informed as to the real conditions and resources of North Carolina the better or American class in these sections would grasp the opportunity of making a home in a climate and among a people without superiors. In this way the State will be able to secure the highest class of immigration, a class that will rapidly and surely develop its resources and make first class citizens and homebuilders. By encouraging this class

preserve the true spirit of our American institutions. The fact that of citizenship is kept free from the influences will be a factor in indusing this class of people to cert

PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

June 21st.

Following is an address delivered by Mr. J. A. Brown, president of the Bank of Chadbourn, before the meeting of the State Bankers' Association at Lake Toxaway, Thursday, ciation at Lake Toxaway, Thursday, of this particular class and with propditional home-seekers can be moved from those sections of the North and West which have been overrun the undestrable class. The immihas greatly increased in the past few years, and by properly advertising the resources of our State to these people it is possible to turn the tide this way. The tide of foreign immigration has been so great to some of the commu nities of the North and West some of these sections the English anguage is scarcely spoken. The real American citizens living in a commuof this kind could easily be induced to move to a section of the country that Banks should unquestionably en- will afford them a desirable climate courage anything that will tend to and a comfortable living and a home develop the magnificent resources of in a section where all the American The first question to con- institutions and traditions are preserve ed and where the milk of hun migration will accomplish these ends. kindness yet gladdens the heart and It is undoubtedly true that North brightens the eye. Let us hope that ands of immigrants of the right class find its way here thus preserving in tact the spirit of the constitution and what class of immigration should be the traditions of our fathers. To attempt to bring into our State any considerable number of ignorant or vice lous immigrants would still further burden us with educational problims of which we already have our full

One of the great benefits to be derived from an intelligent class of immigration is the introduction of new ideas and the interchange of and modes o fthought which tend to broaden our people as well as those who come among us. The State of North Carolina has been making considerable progress along these lines in securing the class of immigration heretofore referred to. This has been motably the case in Buncombe, Moore and Columbus counties. The immigration to these counties has been als most entirely by people who come from the States north and west The taxed values in the to ship in Columbus county in which the majority of these settlers have located have increased 1000 per cent while the taxed values in the entire county have increased 120 per in the last five years. The taxable values of bank stock have increase 460 per cent. Deposits have increas 1000 per cent. The commerce of the county has increased 1000 per cent. These should be interesting and while this rapid increase has not been due entirely to immigration, I has been the principal factor. I an sorry I haven't the figures showing the increase in values in the other counties, but I am satisfied they are as great if not greater than the figures

This great increase has been large ly due to the importation of new blood and the introduction of new No higher class of citizenship can be found in any State in the Union. There has been no friction on account of any past political or religious creeds The native has been benefitted alike with the immigrant and all have kept steady pace with each other in making progress. In my own town every member of the present school comes from the immigrant class, the schools themselves being immigrant and native children alike the teachers are employe mention these facts to show the community in which he as much as though he were a native

HOW TO OBTAIN THE RESULTS

DESIRED. The vital question in this connec-tion is how to obtain the class of immigration desired. This uffquestionably should be done by the State itself taking the initiative, supplemented by the work of individuals throughout the State to establish a bureau of immigration unless it is well supported by a liberal appropriation and placed under good business management. To establish a bureau of im-migration with simply paid officials and no facilities for advertising is

waste of money. The opinion prevails in many sec tions of the North and West that settiers from that section do not receive a hearty welcome in the South; that religious and political creeds are made the test of citizenship. The pressions are too long to be discussed here. The intermingling of the people from the two sections is idly removing these prejudices and the well informed person living or West no longer entertains views. Let us see to it that informed are convinced that all men are equal before the law and that men are valued for their real charac-ters as much or more in the South

as in any other section of the world.
Wages have steadily advanced for intelligent, competent labor is almost unilmited, and these people who made their homes among us have been as successful in the avocations which they have chosen as in any oth er section of the country.

In advertising the resources of the State great care should be used and only reliable information given. The so varied that with proper care immi-grants can and should be placed in the section of the State that will be most suitable to them and where the chances for success are greatest. If the Stafe will properly soulp a bureau of immigration and the banking and of immigration and the banking and business interests of the State will supplement it along the lines indicated, thousands of good, sturdy citizens can be attracted to the State, and when the immigration question assumes this form the banks of the State can well afford to encourage it in every reasonable way.

When I Can Spell as Good as You, George Thornton Edwards, in the July Century.

Century.

Dear Father:

No more need you be asharmed of or displeesed with me, and no more need you on the frawn as of't you do when I fail down;

Not 'cos I can't subtract or add, but just becos my spelling's had. You know, pa, when I took exame, it's know, pa, when I took exame, to think the bie marks that I got in other studies went for not.

My reeding's good, my riting's fare, can't best my grammar anywhare.

Arithmetic, leografy,
and my deportment, you'll agree, are not so had, but nate be warred, but it's my spelling a been my cayse. I get my verbs and pronoun strate; I know how, too, to punctusis, tho' I'm not making an excuse; if one can't spell, why what's the abut, O doer did, I heard lo-pite that node all wards will be spelled that node all wards will be spelled that node all wards will be spelled;