

DISTRIBUTION, PROTECTION, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

All pups of the same litter.

It is a very easy thing to show that every scheme for diverting from the federal treasury its legitimate supplies of revenue, are schemes inimical to the great interests of the South...

It has always been the favorite policy of the parties that have arisen one after the other in the Union to dispute the supremacy of Democracy in the popular confidence...

In pushing this policy, the opponents of the Democracy have sought to intercept the proceeds of the sales of the public lands from the federal treasury...

Nay, not content with merely intercepting legitimate revenues from the federal treasury, they have at the same time exercised their masterly talents in devising schemes for burdening the Tariff with additional and extraordinary charges...

Balked in this scheme of securing a high tariff by a stupendous policy of National canal and railroad expenditures, and river and harbor appropriations, they resorted to the expedient of protection, claiming that tariff duties should be levied with a view of protecting Northern manufactures...

Thus it has been their policy—while turning away into the insatiable sands of distribution and western speculation, the magnificent revenues which an economical administration of the public lands would pour into the Treasury...

For many years past the people have not been vexed with this litter of abominations. The Tariff act of 1846, was framed with a view to revenue upon the basis of the commerce of the country as it then existed.

Upon the issues thus presented, the Democracy will maintain their old stand, fighting for the broad interests of the million, fighting for justice to the South, fighting for a constitutional administration of the federal government...

James D. Trudwell, Esq., was elected Mayor of Columbia, S. C., on Monday, over Dr. Jno. H. Boatwright.

revenue Tariff was "a success" the first year—two years before California gold came in to ensure and crown its triumph with a crown of jewels.

The necessity for reduction has thus become imperative; and, accordingly, we see the Democratic politicians of the country voting and contending for a large reduction, which would reduce the tariff taxes upon people to the lowest figures—of say from 15 to 18 per cent.

Thus it turns out again in the evolutions of party politics that we have arrived in the year 1857 precisely at the point at which we were in the year 1837—and are standing again on the threshold of a great contest between the South and the masses on one side, against Northern capital and anti-Democratic politicians North and South on the other—upon the great problem of the Tariff and its necessary subjects.

To announce the Democratic position on a single branch of the subject is to announce it on all its cognates; and when Mr. Buchanan in his admirable inaugural stated the position of the Democracy on the subject of the public lands, he virtually stated the weightier matter of the Tariff.

"No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and that at moderate prices."

For actual settlers and at moderate business prices—not for non-resident speculators, for mammoth corporations, or for land jobbing States—but for sale, section by section, as the healthy progress of natural emigration produces demand for actual settlers...

The announcement of this policy for the public lands is equivalent to announcing the whole financial policy of the government. It was only another form of iteration for the President to add:

"It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people, than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the Tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practical to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country."

Thus it has been their policy—while turning away into the insatiable sands of distribution and western speculation, the magnificent revenues which an economical administration of the public lands would pour into the Treasury...

Against this policy the opposition will seek to divert the land sales from the federal treasury, and to augment the duties of the Tariff by River and Harbor appropriations, by indirect protection and by every other expedient that shall minister to their policy of high Tariff and large federal revenues from impost.

Horrible Murder by Slaves.—At Lake Providence, La., a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvey, of that neighborhood, on Saturday, the 21st ult.

Early in the morning, of that day, Mr. Harvey started on a hunting tour. When he came out of the house, an old negro woman struck him with some heavy weapon, from the effects of which he fell. Two negroes then seized him, tied one end of a rope around his neck and the other to his feet, and swinging him under a mule, conveyed him a distance of half a mile from the house, and then split his skull with an axe.

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OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of January, says:

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the U. States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah.

The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please note the time and place.

It seems now to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States government.

"No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and that at moderate prices."

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit.

The following announcement, says a California paper, will be hailed with delight by sundry gentlemen from "Old Pike": "Mr Editor please give a very good notice of the marriage of Bob Sikes that was whipped for stealing in Gorgy to old Bill Rices big ugly gal Betsy which took place last Thursday by Squire Billy Jones. We had a bustin time sure and you never seed sich fun. Put in sun Poetri if you can it will please em al nully. Yours, &c., JOE MUGGINS."

CONVICTION OF A PHYSICIAN FOR ROBBERING HIS PATIENT.—A most singular trial has lately taken place in Montreal. Dr. Jean Baptiste Theophile Dorion, a person of gentlemanly appearance, of standing and position in society, and in the possession of wealth to the amount of upwards of \$50,000, was charged with stealing silver spoons, two promissory notes for \$100, a gold headed cane and six books from Dr. Letvee Douan, (whom he attended in his last illness), on the day of his death. The alleged theft took place on the 24th of June, 1851, nearly six years ago, and the chief witnesses were two brothers of the prisoner, who saw the goods taken. The accused said that the charge was the result of a conspiracy to ruin him, but the jury, after an absence of five minutes, found him guilty. When the verdict was announced, the prisoner staggered in the dock, and was ashy pale. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—There were two remarkable cases in our last Court. They were brought by a son and a son-in-law, for supporting an aged, helpless mother, a few weeks before she died. There was something revolting in the idea of seeing a son or daughter, whom the mother had borne, nursed and brought up, charging for the board and attentions paid that mother just before her death! Such conduct is revolting to every feeling of the human heart, and ought to be denounced. The plaintiffs lived on the top of Glassy Mountain, near the North Carolina line, and beyond what is called the Dark Corner of Greenville. If they had been citizens of the Dark Corner, they would have had more filial affection. Their counsel attempted a justification on the ground of ignorance, and want of proper training and education. In reply, we told the jury that the best teaching they could have, and the first lesson to be taught them, was to love their parents and take care of them in old age.

There was another case tried which was a remarkable one. A kinsman sued for compensation for trying to save the life of a brother-in-law who was condemned to be hanged! The plaintiff had already been paid his expenses, and the jury found a verdict against him for fifty dollars, instead of three hundred in his favor, as he demanded by his action.—Greenville Patriot.

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE TRADE.—The shoe business has been prostrated by adverse circumstances till it is at the lowest point that has been reached for years, and many manufacturers—especially of women's shoes—are reducing the rates of labor and discharging hands. Prices are not advancing, but stock is. It is found also that the manufacturer has exceeded the demand notwithstanding the short work. New-York Herald.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISM.

In January last, the Schr. Emily, bound from Charleston to this port, was abandoned at sea and all the survivors, six in number, were taken on board the Ship Embassador, and carried to Liverpool. Among those thus rescued were two slaves, owned in this place. Intelligent, active and capable of getting a living anywhere, perfectly aware that they could not be forced to return, they have voluntarily signified their preference for Slavery and are now on their way to Charleston (most probably are there) on their return to their owners. Such facts as these are worth the ravings of a thousand Beechers or Groelys.—Beaufort (N. C.) Journal.

PHOTOGRAPH COUNTERFEITS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following alarming account of recent photographic counterfeits in that city:

The science of photography has, for some time past, been the rage among the young men of fashion in Paris, and has been carried to great perfection by some of them; but none to greater extent than by M. Aguado, whose successful studies from nature are well known among the artists of every country. On Saturday morning, this gentleman sent word to the experts of the Bank of France that he had at length succeeded so fully in the imitation of one of the thousand franc notes that he defied them to detect it; and to show his perfect conviction of the impossibility of the discovery, he warned them that the note would be presented at the bank between the hours of one and three. According to his intimation, the experts were assembled at the counter, and each note brought in was submitted to their examination before it was accepted. The hour passed by and no false note appeared; the whole of those specified lay in a row spread out before the experts, who already crowded over the idea that M. Aguado had not dared to hazard the experiment, when just as the clock struck three, he walked, smiling and triumphant, with a thousand franc note in his hand.

"Well, have you detected my forgery," asked he, with the greatest coolness. "No," replied the head expert; "for the good reason that you never sent it." "Why, there it lies, right under your nose—the third to the left; and here is the original that I took it from." The dismay of the experts may be imagined, when, even comparing the two, they found it impossible to say which was the false. A council was held to determine the course to be adopted, as according to report, a great number of these photographic notes were in circulation, and M. Aguado declared himself able to manufacture any number of notes in a given time, and that none shall be detected, either by sight or touch.

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ONE FOOL LESS IN THE WORLD.—A

young man committed self slaughter the other day in Pennsylvania, because the lady who he was anxious to marry said "no," when he asked her to be his bride. There might have been some little excuse for him, if he had got interestingly corned on the occasion of his rejection at the hands of his lady love—that's done every day; but he made a galling, a complete ninny of himself by cutting his jugular. If we had been in his place, we would have seen her in—Heaven before we would have put out the light of our existence on her account. You never hear of the boys down here in North Carolina, committing such foolish acts. Several of our male acquaintances have been kicked sky high a dozen or more times by their sweet hearts, but we have never known one of them to lose a night's sleep or refuse a good dinner in consequence thereof. But we have known a few of them to sling themselves away after receiving the "mittens."

SAW-MILL BURNED.—Gen. Trolinger's saw-mill at Carey, in this County, eight miles west of this on the Central Road, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss about \$1,200.—Raleigh Standard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We understand that on the night of the 4th inst., the freight train on the North Carolina Railroad, coming up, when a little below Durham's Station, passed over Madison Dollar, cutting off both his legs at the thighs. The Engineer did not see him until too late to stop the train. He was brought up to Durham's Station, where proper attention was paid to him, but he died in a few hours. It appears that he was lying upon the road in a state of intoxication.—Hillsboro Rec.

A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL WIFE

MURDERED IN LOUISVILLE.—Louisville, April 4.—Our community is much excited in consequence of the discovery of a most cruel murder, which appears to have been committed on Thursday night.—The name of the person murdered is Mary Travers, a beautiful and accomplished girl of only 24 years of age, who had been married but about eight months. Her husband, who is supposed to have committed the horrid deed, was found beside the dead body of his wife in bed. He had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but injuries are not believed to be serious.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—It is stated that the Spanish minister at Washington has received intelligence from his government to the effect that the expedition which has been fitting out to operate against Vera Cruz will not proceed to its destination. A more intelligent understanding of the question in dispute between the two governments, together with the friendly interposition of France and England, it is alleged, have led to this result.

CAPT. RYNDERS IN NEW YORK.—Capt. Rynders is proceeding vigorously in his new office of U. S. Marshal. He says he is determined to do his duty at all hazards; that he means to set an example of efficient service, and compel all under him to do the same or be discharged. "If," says he, "a fugitive slave is to be caught, I'll catch him; if a slaver is to be prevented from sailing, I'll stop her, and do the latter duty a little more readily than the former, and if fillibusters attempt to break the law of the United States, they shall receive no favor at my hands. I approve of fillibustering; but as I said at the Tabernacle, my feelings as a man are one thing, my duty as an officer another."

MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge, No. 4 of which Gen. Washington was a member, have received a letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in which he says the fac similes of Washington's masonic regalia have been received, the model prepared and the marble is now ready. He promises to forward a photograph of the statue, copies of which are to be sent to the various Lodges and Grand Lodges throughout the United States which have subscribed to this undertaking.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in the wool-growing business in Tennessee, and who has recently transversed Northern Alabama, informs the Mobile Tribune that the raising of sheep in that State would be more profitable than the culture of cotton. Thousands of acres, fit for nothing else but sheep pastures, could be had for 12½ cents per acre.

"RIDING ON A RAIL."—Warrants have been issued at East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., for the arrest of six young ladies, charged with riding the schoolmaster of that district on a rail. It appears that the schoolmaster refused the use of his schoolhouse for the purpose of holding singing schools, which gave the young ladies great offence. So great is the excitement that the young ladies have secreted themselves to avoid arrest.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Hon. Sam'l Brenton, member of Congress from Indiana, died at his residence in Fort Wayne, on Sunday evening last, from the disease, it is alleged, he had contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

"Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell um to lay up his treasure in heaven?" "What's de use of his laying up his treasure dere, where he nober see um agsin?"

WILLS AND WIDOWS.—The N. Y. Mirror

says: "There is a young, healthy, handsome widow in this city, who has an income of \$15,000 a year, and who wants to marry a man who has not the slightest objection to the union. But her late husband, whose jealousy, it seems, did not end with his life, left a wicked will giving all his property to a collateral relative, if his widow should wed a second husband. We understand that the victim of this outrage has offered \$10,000 a year out of her income of \$15,000 to have the cruel condition cancelled, but the party to whom the property would revert is inexorable. And this is by no means a solitary case of the wrongs and cruelties perpetrated and perpetuated by the diabolical wills of the dead. We know of several cases similar to the one alluded to, and it is time to denounce this sort of tyranny in the language which its merits."

Let the widow marry, and appeal to the courts for the abrogation of the unnatural provision of the will. The current of the latest decisions has set strongly against the binding force of such post mortem restrictions upon the natural aptitude of widows to re-marry.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The deposits at the Philadelphia mint during March amounted to \$1,607,480, included \$1,468,950 in gold, and \$138,530 in silver. The month's coinage embraced 3,714,291 pieces of the value of \$2,174,890, all in gold except \$375,000 of silver; of latter there were 2,320,000 half dimes 300,000 dimes, and 916,000 quarters. The gold coins were all double half and quarter eagles. There are now on hand at the mint \$697,975 80 in gold coins, and \$595,170 33 in silver coins of various denominations.

We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect and in a short space of time health regains its sway. It can be had of the agent here, Dr. H. M. Pritchard. See advertisement in another column, March 13.

Ready-Made Clothing

FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. SPRINGS & HEATH

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite attention.

GENTLEMEN'S COATS; Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and drab Alpaca in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Drap-d'Ete plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in new cuts; plain and fancy Linen Musselins, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks, Frocks and Raglans.

PANTALOONS; Pants of French and American Cassimeres, black and fancy; black and fancy Alpaca, steel cloth and French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Linen and Marseilles of all grades. They would call especial attention to their lot of

VESTS, both single and double breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, Black Satin, and the prettiest lot of Marseilles Vests ever offered in this market.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, The largest lot in this market, consisting in part of plain and fancy Linen and Cotton

SHIRTS; Collars, Byron & Bishop; linen and cotton Drawers; plain and fancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid, &c.; a variety of cravats, silk and linen; Handkerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c.

ALSO, A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, embracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimer and Felt Hats; Straw, Lighorn, and Panama do.

They offer the above Goods

VERY LOW FOR CASH, or to punctual dealers on time, with the express understanding that accounts are due when they want the money.

They return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by diligence in business and untiring efforts to please. Call and examine their Goods.

SPRINGS & HEATH, CHARLOTTE, N. C. April 7, 1857.

BOOKS

For Sale AT THE CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE. THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl of America, by LEWIS. THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of Life's Phases. RULES FOR THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWBORN, D. D. THE DAISY CHILD, or Aspirations: a Family Chronicle. SHOPECAP RECOLLECTIONS: A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALTER MARSH. KATHIE BRENDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLME LEE. HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt. EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People. PAIN FANE, by N. P. WILLIS. VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conspiracy: two interesting Romances bound in one volume. THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkeley Men, with twenty-two authentic Portraits. Call at P. J. LOWRIE'S Book Store. March 31, 1857. 39-41

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on Saturday, 18th of April, the Store-House and Dwelling attached, known as the J. K. Harrison property. Also, 4 Unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte, and 500 ACRES OF LAND in Union County. Terms made known on day of Sale. H. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee. March 17, 1857. 37-51

MRS. M. J. CRAIG, Dress Maker, Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory CHARLOTTE. April 22, 1856.—ly

Lightning Rods.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO. offer their services to the public for the purpose of supplying buildings with LIGHTNING RODS. Having been engaged in the business for six years, and provided with the best recommendations, we are enabled to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ me. Having permanently located in this place, all work done by me will be kept in good repair free of charge. Orders addressed to me through the Post Office or left at the Residence of N. W. Wilkinson, will meet with prompt attention. L. J. HAWLEY & CO. Charlotte, April 7, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1857.

- Alexander, John M. Keithen, Geo T. Kelly, Sam'l Kirksey, James S Kenly, W M King, C C Kennedy, Mary E Kirkpatrick, J C Lassiter, J B Lawing, Sall Lovess, M Levenson, Jacob Lemmons, Cyrus Luter, John Lenly, John R Lobban, James Lynch, George L Leonard, B N Livinia, of Castina Lovil, D A McCoy, John Montgomery, Hetty Marks, Th H McConner, R W Morrison, R H Marks, Th Madden, Edward Martin, A W Maxwell, W Mills, Moore & Co McAlister, John A Moore, Mac McCall, R S McCall, Charles M McCary, John W McCord, D L McCord, J D McCall, Catharine McCall, John C Campbell, Jonab A Cook, Albert Cook, Vardery Chadwick, John R Cooper, Hugh Cunningham, Robt Carson, Thos K Carter, Wm Campbell, Wm H Cochran, H M Caldwell, Sims Carter, Michael Cooper, Wm Colares, Proctor B Crawford, Martin Crook, Henry Campbell, James PM Campbell, James W Carr, Cynthia or Margaret A. Caldwell, Mrs R J Cooper, John J Donian, Thomas Division, Mecklenburg S of T Durant, Rev II H Dixon, William W Duke, R T W Davis, Sidney Crook, Mrs Louisa Davis, Sarah M Daves, David C Cooper, H C Edwards, F M Edwards, E S Eanes, Thos B Edwards, B F Ervin, Miss Mary Elms, A A Engle, John F Fraser, Joseph C Fraser, Miss M J Frazer, Ramsen H Farrow, John Fullman, Saml C Freeman, Miss Louisa Fullan, J N Fullin, Bartholomew Naires, Miss W E Gilless, Michael Glenn, Mrs Mary Garth, Mrs Wm Garison, Henry Griffith, James Grath, C D Gibson, Henry M Glover, A B 2 Griffith, Miss Jane P Gillaspay, Patrick Galloway, Caroline Gassaway, C Gillespie, O Gratin, John Griffin, Benj B Gunn, Oliver Gray, James B Gleason, Joel H Garrison, Harvey Henderson, L B Q Harrison, B Taylor, Alexander Hollingsworth, M & P Howie, W L Hoover, T M Hornets' Nest Division S of T Hamilton, Jacob Hancock, John A Hoover, Miss Jane Hazel, Henry Hunter, W M Hayess, S L Hunter, Joseph Hunter, Abner S Hatcock, W J Henderson, P Hutchison, John Hicks, George Hannon, Martha Howie, John Houie, James H Hunter, A B Houston, Mrs Mary Harris, Charles Hodges, G W Harris, S H Inglis, I A & W Ingrane, Dr John M Irwin, John F 2 Jamison, John R Jerden, G Johnston, I F Johnston, A P Jamison, Thos J Jourdan, Annanias Keen, Andrew New, Ewing 3 Newell, D S Nelson, James O Ormand, Robert Orr, Miss M E Ozment, R L 3 Plumer, Rufus Poodle, B Potts, J A G Parks, S A Plaster, Andrew Query, R W Raynd, Messrs B Rhoads, Samuel B Reed, John Ruddill, Wiley Rickert, W T Ross, J C Rosenthal, Reid, Sam'l R Roberson, Mrs DH Reed, Mary Rodden, James L Smith, Mr (County) Spears, Joseph Smith, John Edmond Stewart, N J Stillwell, A A Swan, M B Stewart, Nancy P Stengall, A H 2 Stone, James Simpson, John Stenhouse & Co Stillwell, James H Sackett, T M Seiser, John M Sloan, J G Smith, Jn G Smith, Miss M L Stewart, R E Sneeler, Peggy Stowe, A Taylor, Robert F Taylor, Alexander Todd, James 3 Todd, Mrs Mag E Todd, A C Todd, Miss Rachel S Wolf, E B Whisnant, Isaac I Watson, Miss Mary C White, Mr 2 Williams, Mary L White, Col J W Woodward, Harry Whisenant, Perry Wallace, Wilson Todd, James 2 Wilson, J M Walker, Robert M Wilson, Leroy Williamson, J R 2 White, Samuel Wilson, Monroe Hodges, G W Weaver, Solomon Wallace, Allen W Wilson, J C White, Miss Matt E Wilborn, F M 2 Wallace, F M 2 Washman, A Wilson, C L G Wises, Miss Margaret Young, Edw Young, Edward Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. F. M. ROSS, P. M.