State Librarian

Carolina Watchman.

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TERMS:

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" 6 months,.....1 50
CASH in advance.

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WELL FIXTURES.—It is creditable to our city fathers that, instead of accepting a proposition submitted to them last year, to put pumps in all the wells, they wisely selected a much cheaper, and, as we think, a far more serviceable and durable well apparatus. They have one in operation near the Post Office, which has proved a decided success, and we hear that they contemplate putting them in general use in all the city wells.

It is simply the rope, windlas, and pail, in ordinary use, but much more complete and perfect in its structure.

Salisbury Banner.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—A yellow *cat* entered a kitchen in West Ward a few nights ago, and finding a tin vessel on the table containing a small quantity of milk, thrust his head in to drink it. Strange to say, he was utterly unable to extricate his head, and was so found in the morning, nearly smothered to death.

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The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks, that on *one* account, it is a pity that Congress closed its sessions so soon—for the Radicals having, apparently, finished, for the present, their measures for harrassing and devastating the South, and being quite at a loss to know what to do next, had hit upon the happy expedient of quarrelling among themselves, and the consequence was that the public were beginning to get a good deal of information from "State's evidence," as to matters and things past and present.

Popular Errors.—That editors keep public reading-rooms. That they have plenty of time to talk to everybody. That they are delighted to get any thing to fill up the paper with. That every man's own special axe is a matter of "public interest." That it dosn't make much difference whether copy be written on both sides. That editors return rejected manuscripts.

SHERMAN'S TRIP.

Lieutenant General Sherman has received permission from the war department to take a summer trip to Europe and the Holy Land. His excursion will be much more pleasant than his last, which was in search of the republican government of Mexico, and organization not to be reached by water communication. It will be more gratifying than his celebrated land journey through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, which is justly considered by military critics one of the most remarkable pieces of travelling under difficulties which is upon record. His country men will not be displeased to learn that he has been given a holiday, and they will sympathize with his anticipation of enjoyment on the occasion. We trust that he will see all that is to be seen, and return to us in good health and spirits, ready to assume the discharge of those duties which it is to be hoped that peace only will render it necessary that he should discharge.—*Progress.*

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

There is a prevading dread of a great war in Europe.

The Roberts and Gleason wings of the Fenians have agreed to disagree.

Charleston is moving for the introduction of pure water in that city.

There were 425 deaths in New York last week—a decrease of 8 from the week previous.

The most amiable bear in the stock market is generally he who bears the palm of success.

The fact that next year is leap year adds £24,700 to the English financial estimates, that being the amount of one day's pay for the forces.

We hear that Mr. Botts advises against holding the Virginia convention of loyal citizens on the 17th of April, the anniversary of the passage of the act of secession by that state.—*Washington Star.*

Not less than 1,500 freedmen have applied to the American Colonization Society to be sent to Africa, within the last 7 months, and all of them, we are assured, are of the better class of colored people. Over 600 have embarked in that time, and about 1,000 are now waiting for shipment.

On Friday evening a fire broke out in the building newly occupied as a post office in the town of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and as a high wind prevailed at the time, and the only fire engine in the town was out of order, the flames raged unchecked. Sixty buildings were consumed, together with many barns and outbuildings. About one half of the business portion of the place is in ruins. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A MAN EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

There is now on file at the county clerk's office at St. Clemens, Michigan, a bill for divorce, to be disposed of at the next term of the circuit court, in which the complainant is an old man eighty-four years of age. Fifty years ago, the complainant came to this section, then a howling wildnerness, where he has resided up to this time. He has been twice married, and is the father of seven children, all by his first wife. The complainant married his second wife seventeen years ago, since which time content and happiness, those essential virtues to an enduring married life, have entirely absented themselves from his hearthstone. The bill of complaint pictures scenes of infelicity in which "your orator" has suffered all the brutal indignities that a cruel, heartless woman could conjure up; shows how valuable estates have been squandered by extravagance and mismanagement; depicts a lone old man deprived, in the few remaining years of his life, of the society of his children, who have been driven from the paternal roof by the harsh treatment of a tyranical step-mother; exposes traits of character only to be looked for in a veritable virago; and alludes to a legion of other grievances, which we have no inclination to mention. The parties are well known throughout this section, both being church members, and this peep behind the curtians into the inharmonious workings of their domestic affairs, which when viewed exteriorly, appears as placid as a summer lake, creates no little surprise and wonderment.

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A Freak of Nature.—We saw yesterday a most singular specimen of the swine family, being a pig with one head and two perfectly formed bodies. It had three ears, eight legs, and two tails, and may be seen at the restaurant of D. J. Berry, Fourteenth street.

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Daring Outrage.—On yesterday evening week a gang of negroes went to the house of Samuel, Ellit, Jones County, and robbed it almost of its entire contents, under the following circumstances: Mr. Ellit and his family were at supper in an apartment of an outbuilding used as a kitchen. The negroes crept up upon them, and the first intimation the family had of their presence was on being ordered to surrender and seeing two guns pointed at them through the half-closed door. The door was then fastened upon the family, and a guard having been posted, the ruffians proceeded to the house and robed it of everything of value. The plunder was cooly stacked in the yard for transportation, a guard was put upon it, and then an order was issued to the pentup inmates of the kitchen to *cook rations* for the robbers. This they had to do; and when cooked, it was passed out to them through an opening in the wall, and when devoured the negroes quietly departed with the plunder, leaving Mr. Ellit again destitute, for this is the second outrage perpetrated upon him.—*Newbern (N. C.) Commercial.*

"THE SOUTH AND ITS LEADER."

Under the above caption, the last number of the *Round Table* has an article which presents all the marks of careful elaboration. It admonishes "the American nation" that it is at this moment in danger of losing, "by a narrow and short sighted policy in peace," the "towering reputation" it acquired in the late war "by a colossal achievement in arms." It argues that while the difficulties of the situation, after the surrender, justified a resort to exceptional, precautionary and stringent measures, the continuance of such measures has ceased to be justifiable. "We are endeavoring," says the *Round Table*, "to do under a republic what has been tried and proved to be a failure under absolute monarch." Again: "We are treating the South ill. We are permitting the claims of a party to take precedence in our hearts over the interests of a nation. We are sustaining in behalf of the projects of partisans leaders a line of conduct which is impolitic, oppressive and incapable of being persisted in without reactive consequences subversive of the principles which the mass of the people desire to perpetuate." The *Round Table* contends that it is due not only to the South, but to the whole country that Mr. Davis shall either be tried or set free, and that his continuance in incarceration "is a reproach to the whole country—adding that the good name—the character for magnanimity—of the nation is more important than the ascendancy of any party." The article thus concludes: "It is one thing to carry on a war to preserve the life of the nation, and another to perpetuate its estranging consequences to subserve the interests of an unscrupulous, and ungenerous faction. The Republican leaders have had an opportunity for protracted tenure of power unparallelled in the history of representative government, except, perhaps, by that of the Whigs who came in with William of Orange; but unless they speedily acquire a wisdom, a comprehensive patriotism and a clement spirit, of which their recent conduct affords little indication, the powers ful hold they have obtained on the confidence and destiny of the country will certa... slip from their grasp."

DEATH OF JUDGE CALDWELL.

"By the Salisbury *Banner* we receive the painful intelligence of the death of this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, at Salisbury, on the 4th instant. He was, we believe, a native of Mecklenburg county in this State, and of that stock of heroic men who made that county celebrated for its devotion to liberty as early as 1775. After closing his Collegiate course at Chapel Hill, he went into the office of the Hon. Archibald Henderson, of Salisbury, and was instructed in the science of the law by that truly illustrious man. He was, as we have heard, a favorite pupil of Mr. Henderson's and in his office was taught, not only the principles of law, but that profound veneration for the great men who had adorned the profession which elevates the standard of professional merit, while it fires the student to emulate their greatness. No jurist of his day was better qualified to teach these great lessons than Archibald Henderson, for he was himself "the great exemplar of all he taught."

To those who were intimately acquainted with Judge Caldwell, it is unnecessary to say that, in whatever tended to elevate the character of the Profession and give dignity to the administration of the law, few, if any, excelled him. He was for many years in active, laborious and profitable practice in the Western part of North Carolina, and in the year 1844 was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity of his native State, which office he resigned in 1859. Presiding in these Courts for a period of fifteen years made him known to the people of the State, and we hazzard little in saying that few men have worn the ermine with more spotless purity, or contributed more than he to impress upon his fellow-citizens the inestimable value of an upright and independent *Judiciary*. Failing health induced him to resign office when he felt himself no longer able to encounter the labor of the Circuit, and he left the Bench with the benedictions of all his associates, who knew how long and how faithfully he had discharged the arduous duties of that toilsome and perplexing office. It is to be hoped that some one of his many professional friends in the State will furnish a suitable memoir of this "upright Judge and honest man."—*Wil. Journal.*

We have been waiting for a suitable tribute to the gentleman referred to above from some one competent to make it, but as we have not yet received such an one as we desired, we give the above as the best we have seen, though it does not do full justice to the great worth of our distinguished, departed fellow citizen.

Judge Caldwell was one of the first men in our State—one of those of whom she is proud, and his loss will be deeply felt and mourned.—*Banner.*

SUPERIOR COURT OF BURKE.—Last week the Superior Court of Burke held its session at Morganton, his Honor Judge Buxton on the Bench. Two capital cases were disposed of.

James C. McKesson, charged with having killed Robert Tate, was found guilty of manslaughter. Abram Smith and son Daniel, charged with the murder of Carswell, were tried. Abram Smith was discharged, Daniel Smith was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged the first Friday in May. His counsel, however, took an appeal. Very little business on the civil docket was disposed of.—*Ib.*

DIRECT TAX IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of direct tax collected in the Southern States, together with the apportionment to each State under the act of June 7, 1862. The statement of the amount collected also includes the sum realized from the sales of property for the nonpayment of taxes:

	Apportionment.	Collected.
Virginia,	$937,550,62	$468,674,51
N. Carolina,	576,194,08	402,950,65
S. Carolina,	363,570,66	222,690,97
Georgia,	584,367,33	82,621,54
Mississippi,	413,084,66	69,947,05
Louisiana,	385,986,66	310,863,78
Tennessee,	769,498,00	402,843,41
Total,	$3,930,152,59	$1,960,591,91

The amounts collected in Florida, Texas and Arkansas have not been finally reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but, from reports already rendered, it appears that a large portion of the tax due from those States is still unpaid. No collections whatever have been made in Alabama. No collections have been made since the 3d of August 1866, at which date the Secretary of the Treasury ordered a suspension until January 1, 1868, under special authority from Congress.

A bill has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which proposes to prohibit political processions.

"THE HAVERSACK."

[From "The Land We Love" for April.]

"Our next incident comes from Boston, Massachusetts!" Who can doubt our loyalty any longer, when we are in correspondence with that loyal and rebel hating city which has never nurtured and fostered more than three or four rebellions of its own. The testimony of our correspondent accords with the experience of Southern soldiers in Northern prisons. He states that when he was in the hands of soldiers he was well treated, but that it was otherwise when guarded by local militia. We have heard a gallant Major say that when he was guarded by the command of a wounded officer, he was humanely treated; but every barbarity was practiced by "prison guards" and such like trash. Our only hope of the restoration of good feeling is through the influence of the honest fighting men of the two opposing sections. The malignants are those who kept out of harm's way when bullets were flying. To this sentiment echo answers "spoons!" We give extracts from the Boston letter, in the words of our correspondent:

"A few days after the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. Stevens, of the Federal Army, and myself were in a hospital, as prisoners of war. The Colonel was mortally wounded and was kindly cared for by our brothers in gray. I can never forget the kindness that was extended to us, especially by the Chaplain of the gallant 21 N. C., the Rev. Geo. Patterson. This gentleman prayed for us and read for us out of the book of life, and did all that in could to comfort us. Col. Stevens soon died, and as much respect was shown to his remains as could be expected under the circumstances. Some days after the burial, Mr. Stevens, the father of the Colonel, came for his body. In answer to a question, Mr. Stevens said he was from Massachusetts. Mr. Patterson shook him by the hand and said, "I was born in Boston, Massachusetts; my father is a native of Greece. I have an aged and widowed mother in Raynham, Massachusetts. Go and see her. Tell her about me; she does not know that I am alive." Dr. Butler, of the Army in gray, was also very kind to us. He was a true gentleman and an excellent Surgeon.—Whatever I can do, in word or deed, shall be done for the Chaplain and the Surgeon, and for the boys in gray, who treated me kindly.

In relation to my stay in Dixie, as a prisoner, I can honestly say that I received as much kindness as any reasonable man could expect, considering the means my captors had; when I was turned over to the 'stay at home infantry' the home guards, the treatment was rather a *little* severe for the stomach's sake. I did not expect any better from Dick Turner and his bummers, but I was treated far better by the brave grays of Lee's household, those who could *act* and not *play* the soldier than I had at all expected."

We will here interrupt the narative to inform our correspondent that those who treated him so cruelly, are now "persecuted Southern loyalists." If he will attend some of those "loyal league" meetings he will find some of his old tormentors, but he will find none of the boys in gray, who treated him kindly, not one. But to proceed with the narative:

"A few days after the affair at Winchester, Va., (19th September, 1864,) having been ordered to bring in the wounded from the battle field, I came across a poor fellow lying close to a tree, severely wounded in the breast. As all the ambulances had left the field, I told a woman and her daughter to take him to their house and treat him kindly, and I would call again. They did so, and I took as good care of him as though he had been my own brother. I bought jellies and delicacies for him, and got our Chaplain and Surgeon to attend him. Finally, when he died, I got some of my men to make him a respectable coffin, and with my own hands, made his grave in the Cemetery at Winchester, Virginia, and with the aid of a few of my men, I buried him decently. I then put up a headboard on which I cut his name, company, regiment and date of his death and so on. I then opened my Bible read a chapter and made a prayer in the presence of a dozen of the citizen of Winchester. The inscription is still, I suppose, over the grave.—George Hannah, of Talladega, Color Corporal, Company B. 5th Alabama Regiment, Rodes' Division, Early's Troops, Ewell's Corps.

I had noticed him in the battle, and knew him when I found him to be the man who remained after his regiment reluctantly left the field. He stood alone, waving his flag defiantly at us; there were some fifty men with me, not more than a hundred yards off. I said, as near as I now recollect, "Great God, boys, don't shoot, don't shoot that color Bearer, it takes centuries to produce such a man." He was shot, I think, by some one of the 122d New York, a few moments after I spoke. There was a young man by the name of Joseph Wilson, belonging to the same village in Alabama, who was kindly cared for by me and who knows of my kindness to Hannah. Mr. Wilson got well and I suppose is still living.

First Lieutenant James Burns, of the 52d Virginia Regiment, was wounded in the stomach, in the same engagement.—I had him carried under a large oak tree, out of the sun. I did all that I could to relieve his sufferings. Before he died, he requested me to take his diary and letters to his father, near Mt. Jackson (or Roseland.) I told him I would carry out his wishes. A few days after, when near Mount Jackson, I tried several times to deliver the package, but was prevented. Once I crawled up to within a few hundred yards of Mr. Burns' house, but I was fired upon and had to retire. I finally left the diary and packages with a young lady by the name of Haymaker, living just on the edge of Winchester, who knew the family of Mr. Burns, and who promised to deliver them.

JAMES J. WRIGHT."

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TO-DAY.

This is the anniversary of that fearful day, the evacuation of Richmond, which will be remembered with terrible distinctness by all the people of this city to their dying hour. Two years have passed since that memorable third of April, and many changes have been wrought in our material situation. The burnt district has been rebuilt, and palatial business edifices cover the places made desolate by fire. Our business men who were burnt out and broken up have returned to their wonted pursuits. There is scarcely a branch of business in any of the departments of industry that has not its representative in this city. Thus far the scarcity of money, the disappointment in crops, and the universal poverty of our people, have been painfully felt in all business circles. If, however, our business men are favored by landlords, live economically and discreetly, and abstain from overstocking themselves with goods, wares and merchandize that cannot be sold, they will, we hope, ere long be cheered by a turning of the tide.

Our industrial prosperity greatly depends upon political causes, and they, unfortunately, are not under our control. A well defined and stable political status is necessary to the development of our industries and the re establishment of our commerce. We fancy we can discover a ray of hope even through that cloud, the military bill. Let us all act discreetly and we may be enabled to compass at least something of our former physical prosperity.—*Richmond Whig 3d inst.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington.

Washington, April 7.—Returns from Tallahassee, Florida, shows that over eight thousand acres of land have been located under the homestead law, which limits the entries to sixty acres.

The White House was crowded yesterday. Attorney General Stanberry and Post Master General Randall were among the visitors.

The National Bank circulation is nearly $299,000,000.

The disbursements of the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week is $3,250,000.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the week is $5,800,000.

The Senate open proceedings are unimportant.

The resolution expelling Mr. Saulsbury was indefinitely postponed.

General Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, has been rejected by the Senate as Surveyor General of Montana.

The official papers, three in Louisiana and two in each of the other unrepresented States, are authorized by a special act to publish the laws of the thirty-ninth Congress. It will amount to about twelve hundred dollars. The law further provides that the War, Navy, Executive and Federal Judiciary advertisements shall be published in these papers only.

Mr. Stevens has been quite ill since Wednesday, of disease of the heart.

Facts regarding Russian America have been developed, within the last week, impressing the Senate more favorably towards the ratification of the treaty. It is believed that the majority of the committee on foreign relations favor its ratification.

Ohio Suffrage.

Columbus, Ohio, April 7.—The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the suffrage bill, extending the franchise to all male citizens, except rebels and deserters.

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Revolution in Hayti.

Boston, April 6.—A private letter from Port au Prince of March 14, confirms the reported revolution in Hayti. President Geffrard has resigned and left the Island in a French man of war.

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Death of an Ex U. S. Senator.

Portland, April 6.—Hon. George Evans, formerly United States Senator from Maine, and for many years chairman of the committee on Commerce, died to-day, aged 70 years.

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Conservative Meeting in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, April 7.—A Conservative Union county Convention was held here last night to elect delegates to a State Convention without distinction of color or race. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held here.—There were about 500 colored and 300 whites present. The officers and speakers were all original Union men.

Just before adjournment, they were addressed by Wm. Fletcher a leading colored citizen, who said if he was fit to vote, he was fit to sit on the jury and to hold office. He had been told the conservatives were hostile to the colored man. What he had heard to-night had set him to thinking. He was going to read, study and vote for himself. The radicals say that they are going to carry all the States; they would miss him. He was greeted with applause.'

The resolutions favor the return to the Constitution, oppose Brownlow, favor a more liberal school law, and the economical administration of the Government.

Washington, April 8.—General Rosecrans is mentioned in connection with the Austrian mission.

Unprecedented reticence is observed in official circles, regarding past and future removals by the District Commanders. The question is regarded as a very nice one.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Memorial Association of Mount Jackson, Shenandoah County, Va., a Committee to make an appeal to the people of North Carolina, for contributions in behalf of the objects of said Association. In performing this duty, it is proper to explain the objects of said Association, what has been done and what it is prepared to do, and why a special appeal is made to the people of North Carolina.

Although no considerable battle was fought in the immediate vicinity, yet, large hospitals were early established and long maintained at this place, to which the wounded from battle fields elsewhere and the sick from various portions of the army were brought for medical treatment. Many of these died and were buried here. Shortly after the close of the war, a Memorial Association was organized for the purpose of establishing a Soldiers' Cemetery, and of providing for the permanent protection and adornment of the graves of the Confederate dead buried in this vicinity. In pursuance of this object, a suitable lot for a Cemetery was obtained, to which the remains of those interred in the neighborhood have been removed, and around which a neat and substantial enclosure has been erected, and a record has been made of the names of all those whose graves could be identified, with the date and circumstances of death, as far as they could be ascertained, for the information of their surviving friends. In accomplishing this much, a considerable sum has been expended, and the Association is now in want of the means to provide head-boards for the graves, and to fit them up in a proper manner. Every Southern State has its heroic representatives in our Cemetery, but North Carolina is much more largely represented than any other, by her gallant sons. The number of North Carolinians buried in the Cemetery is 108, a list of whose names is appended for the information of their friends. This appeal is made to the people of North Carolina in behalf of her heroic dead, and all contributions made will be applied exclusively to fitting up the graves of the soldiers from that State. The large space occupied in every soldiers' Cemetery by the sons of North Carolina, is a touching and eloquent witness of their gallantry, devotion, and patriotism; and it is believed that the people of North Carolina, will consider it not only a duty but a privilege to assist in the noble endeavor to rescue from desecration the hallowed graves of those who died in the cause of our Southern Country.

Contributions can be forwarded to Miss A. J. Pennybacker, Treasurer, Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, Va.

WM. WIRT BIRD.

Mt. Jackson, Va., March 15, 1867.

J. D Stephenson,	1st. Regt.	N. R. Wilson,	17th, Regt.
E. Goodman,	" "	J. F. Ferguson,	" "
Isaac Faircloth,	" "	S. Deal,	" "
W. Wells,	" "	J. Snow,	" "
Sergt. Henry Hines,	" "	S. Southly,	" "
L. Smith,	" "	W. C. Proffitt,	" "
P. Dougherty,	" "	J. A. Culberth,	" "
J. H. Gough,	" "	L. Roddedey,	18th "
James Parson,	" "	E. Hewett,	" "
J. A. Holton,	" "	F. O. White,	20th "
Green B. Little,	" "	T. Cressw,	21st "
J. Dunn,	" "	N. G. Oliver,	23d "
Jno. Rafer,	24. Regt.	J. J. Perkins,	" "
Wm. Cox,	" "	P. Venable.	" "
E. Britt,	" "	M. Eller,	23d "
Adam Hartman,	" "	H. Anson,	" "
R. Vestal,	3d. "	L. D. Watson,	26th "
W. H. Holder,	" "	W. F. Griffin,	27th "
E. Dunlop,	" "	D. Brown,	28th "
W. Suggs,	" "	N. R. Anderson,	" "
P. Floyd,	" "	W. Brown,	" "
J. A. Cambell,	4th "	A. Brown,	" "
E. E. Harris,	" "	Thos. Clarkson,	" "
W. J. Moore,	" "	E. Absher,	30th "
David George,	" "	J. G. J. Douglas,	31st "
J. L. Hardester,	" "	H. Craddle,	" "
A. G. Gripes,	" "	W. H. Midyett,	33d "
John Bowers.	" "	W. Jones,	" "
F. Hensley,	" "	J. D. Smith,	35th "
Jno. Dunn,	" "	G Mash	" "
E. W. Boroughs,	" "	J. Costner	" "
H. D. Miller,	" "	J. F. Page	37th "
C. E. Frost,	" "	J. J. Costly,	" "
Geo. Richardson,	" "	Saml. Jackson	" "
L. Latham,	" "	J. W. Elmon,	48th "
Henry Pence,	5th "	S. Fisher	49th "
J. J. Bryant,	" "	J. F. Cox	14th do
C. W. Shirevalt,	" "	David Copeland regt.	unknown
E W. Moore,	6th "	B. Hatcher Latham's Art'y.	
D. Pendergrass,	" "	H. C. Barringer	do do
David Payne,	" "	J Johnson	do do
J. C. Rogers,	" "	Capt H. F. Roberts	54th Regt.
Solomon Hunt.	" "	V. Corle	57th do
W. J Ellis,	7th "	W. Hovelg	do do
J. W. Brown,	13th "	D. Brown	23d do
G. W. Scarlet,	14th "	J. D. Carothers	11th do
J. H. Farris,	12th "	H. C. Greeson	53d do
J. R. Jones	14th do	S. J. Albert	49th do
B. H. Joiner	" "	R. P. Cruse	26th do
S. Peery,	17th "	Capt C. L. Stovall	53d do
W. P. Miller,	" "	J. Muse	57th do
G. R. Padgett,	" "	W. A. Vaughn	53d do
A. Church,	" "	J. Scharffner	57th do
W. H. Bridgeman,	" "	S. Ramsy	54th do

P. S. The undersigned having resided at Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, Va., nearly during the whole of the war, is personally acquainted with the ladies and gentlemen who have interested themselves in this good work, and, takes pleasure in commending this touching appeal to the early and earnest attention of the friends of those buried there, and the citizens of North Carolina generally.

Any contributions handed to me for said object will be carefully forwarded to the proper persons.

W H CONE.

Gold Hill, Rowan Co. N C, Apr. 8, 1867.