



A BLAST FROM THE YOUTH.

The Young Men of Jackson Utter their Ultimatum.

Monday night at the second meeting of the Young White Men's League of Jackson, which comprises almost every white man of Jackson from nineteen to twenty-nine years of age, unanimously passed the following resolutions, with the order that a thousand copies be printed and distributed so soon as a nomination was made:

We, the young white men of Jackson, having seen one of our number coldly, cruelly and treacherously murdered in the dark by a negro bully set on by a negro policeman of this negro cursed city, do hereby resolve in solemn and awful earnestness, that the corrupt, Radical negro government of our city should, must and shall be wiped out, cost it what it may.

We have earnestly believed in peace and law and order, and we hope now that this government of negro butchers may peacefully yield to defeat, but we want no peace bought at the price of our manhood and of our companion's blood.

Driven by no sudden passion or blind impulse, but actuated by a firm and deliberate sense of the duty we owe to ourselves and to our race, we hereby warn the negroes that if any one of their race attempts to run for office in the approaching municipal election, he does so at his supremest peril, and we further warn any and all negroes of this city against attempting, at their utmost hazard, by vote or influence to foist on us again this black and damnable machine miscalled a government of our city.

And we call upon all the young men of our city and surrounding country who do not sanction the fiendish murder of a white boy by a negro bully—upon all who love the white race better than they love negro assassins—upon all who have courage in their hearts or manhood in their souls to bitterly remember the blood of the murdered McWillie Mitchell from now until the election day, and sweep away this infamy of government with its black and brutish hands stained and wet with blood of a brave and noble boy.

THE CELEBRATED

COLZEY OINTMENT,

FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF

BODY LICE, CRAB LICE, HEAD LICE,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

CAMP ITCH, COMMON ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH,

SCALD HEAD, TETTER, RING-WORM,

Dandruff in the Hair and Beard,

And all Skin Diseases.

DIRECTIONS.

For Crab Lice, Body Lice, or Head Lice,

Apply the Ointment to the parts of the body frequented by the Vermin, every night for three nights, after which, wash the body well in moderately warm water and soap, and apply the Ointment to the seams of the clothing, when you will find that they will all disappear. By the use of this Ointment, there will be no need of destroying your clothing, as has heretofore been the custom with Soldiers who have been infected; thereby you save, by the use of one single box, the cost of one suit of clothing.

To Prevent or Keep Clear of them,

Apply the Ointment to the seams of your under-clothing every time you change, and you may, with impunity, sleep with men who are covered with vermin, and not feel in the least afraid of having them trouble you, as vermin cannot remain in the vicinity of the

COLZEY OINTMENT.

For the Cure of Camp Itch, Common Itch, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring-Worm, &c.

Apply the Ointment to the parts of the body affected, rubbing well every night, taking in the morning before breakfast a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts as a laxative; the Ointment to be used until the eruptions dry up or disappear, the patient avoiding dampness as much as possible; after which, bathe the body well in lukewarm water and soap.

FOR DANDRUFF IN THE HAIR OR BEARD,

Apply the Ointment to the skin, rubbing it in well, about three times a week, or oftener if necessary, until the disease disappears, then wash the Hair or Beard well, and apply about once a week for a short time, when all symptoms will disappear.

Price \$1.00 per Box, or 6 Boxes for \$5.00.

DAWSON, COLLIER & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

156 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

DON'T MISS IT!

YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR

Miss Clara Wimberly, OF MACON, GA.,

In truthful and amusing rendition of Old Plantation Character Sketches, Folk Lore Tales, and Melodies. A delightful delineation of the Old Plantation Darkey of "Befo de Wah."

Friday, Sept. 26, 8 p. m.

**IN THE LECTURE ROOM IN REAR
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

Mr. Will Dunwoody, the Sweet Tenor Singer of Macon, Ga., and Miss Morgan, pupil of the Boston Conservatory, will render several choice selections of music.

BENEFIT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Come and help a good cause. We promise you an evening of real pleasure. Admission 35 and 25 cents. Tickets on sale at Miss Siler's Book Store, Legg's Drug Store and Crosby's Drug Store.

"Jackson" said Mr. Leonard
after the festivities of the ball cess-
ed and the unlucky knight had
repaired to his home. "What did
the people think of my perform-
ance at the tournament?"

"Oy wery mighty" mused even
you humbled from yo' horse, sar"
replied the negro with a grin.

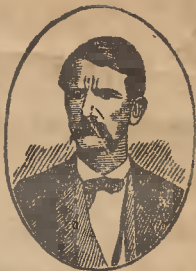
"I near him say, you disgrace
yo' southern nation by bein
such a po' rider. It didn't
mek such a difference 'bout
de po' out you made wid
de soil, but dar wint no sense
fur yo' fallin' off yo' horse even
if de saddle did turn. I
clar ter gracious Mr. Walter
(rolling his eyes cunningly)
it wery mighty lucky I seen
out ter yeh even I see you
wery quine ter fall and
think yo' saddle ter mek
um think dat de qu'it bein
de cause. None no sense
seed de trick but tort
I am out terATCH you.

"It was indeed thought-
ful of you Jackson, and
I am obliged to you. But
who made the short unkind
remarks about me, the la-
dies or the men?"

"Bot no sense, sar."

Farrow on the Judgeship.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION meeting Colonel Henry P. Farrow, of Brunswick, in the city yesterday talked with him on the judgeship of the southern district of Georgia. He says he will be an applicant when the vacancy occurs and will use all honorable efforts to secure the office. He thinks there will be a spirited contest for it, participated in by republicans and democrats; and is of the opinion that a republican will be appointed. He thinks he will have the advantage of any of his competitors in view of the fact that he has devoted himself closely to his profession for twenty-six years, was attorney-general of the state of Georgia for four years, was United States attorney for the northern and the southern districts of Georgia for two full terms of four years each, has the support of the leading men of his own political party and of many prominent men of the opposite party, and last but not least having at all times and under all circumstances since the surrender been pronounced in the expression and advocacy of his republican principles and at the same time tolerant and liberal to those around him who entertained and expressed other sentiments. He says he will not disparage the merits of other aspirants but in his efforts to get the office will rely upon his own qualifications and claims for success. Colonel Farrow further remarked that the high esteem for Judge Erskine, both personally and officially, growing out of the close relations which existed between them during the eight years he was U. S. attorney in his courts, would not permit him to enter into an active canvass for the office on mere rumor that it was the judge's intention to resign, but that the interview which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday was practically an authoritative announcement and would have the effect of opening an active canvass for the succession.



FOR PRESIDENT :

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT :

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

Of Missouri.

FOR ELECTORS.:

John B. Gordon, of Fulton.

John T. Clarke, of Randolph.

J. C. Nichols, of Pierce.

Charles T. Goode, of Sumter.

R. J. Moses, of Muscogee.

A. O. Bacon of Bibb.

J. B. Cumming, of Richmond.

H. P. Bell, of Forsyth.

J. D. Waddell, of Cobb.

48 yds. Bagging @ 29 ^c	\$ cl ^s
	1286
47 # Rope @ 12 1/2 ^c	585
1 Sack Salt	240
Tuition for Henry	<u>650</u>
	2778 1/2

By

Use of Din	10.00
304 ^{rs} Bacon @ 20	60.80
Board for self	40.00
30 bush. Corn @ 85 ^c	25.50
	<u>\$136.80</u>
	27.78
	<u>2108.57</u>

54.28 1/2

A.S.

Freight & Goods	<u>1845</u>
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g.w.s

Goods in Augusta	32.00
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Cash	<u>6812</u>
	10857

HINTS TO WHITE MEN.

Record of Col. RAWLS!

COL. RAWLS, of Effingham County, now candidate for election to the 43d Congress from the First District, is a convivial gentleman, at whose home a friend will receive a pleasing welcome. He is a manufacturer of pine lumber and timber to which he has given most of his time and attention since he reached manhood. Meeting but little success in his lumber business in the three or four years immediately following the war, he stated to some neighbors who were talking of poor crops, that he intended for the future to plant politics; and so indeed he has done! With but little breadth of intellect he is what is usually termed a *sharp man!* If he cannot "turn a corner" neatly and profitably for himself, then the corner has no money in it! He received in his early days a moderate education, to which very little has been added by general reading. Of the political history of this country he has no knowledge except that which he has been able to glean from the current discussions of the day. Of the science of statecraft he has absolutely no knowledge whatever. To offset this lack, however, he has perseverance and an unbounded confidence in his "luck;" or, to use the language in which he is reported to have expressed himself: "If he has not the *ability* to represent the First Congressional District at Washington, he has the necessary impudence!"

A brief statement of some points in the political and legislative record of Col. Rawls is here offered as likely to be of interest to fixed and immovable Democrats who will not, knowingly, vote for a man like him. Col. Rawls is so little known to the voters of this district that a record, which he would now be glad to hide, ought to be ventilated in order that those men may not be deceived whose rule is not to vote, unless they can vote for a man whom they know to be a *good man* and the *right one*.

In the early part of 1867, Gov. J. E. Brown addressed a letter to the people of Georgia advising them to "accept the situation," and to acquiesce in that second "re-construction" of Georgia, which led to the expulsion of Gov. Jenkins from office. Col. Rawls was at first very much impressed with the idea that Brown's plan was "the thing" and he has ever since had a soft spot in his heart for the re-construction doctrines and measures. But finding that the people were not disposed to follow the line of policy proposed by Brown; Rawls remained quietly on the fence, until the election was ordered in 1868 for the first Legislature under Bullock. Thereupon he set about "planting his crop of politics," by putting himself before the people of his country as a candidate for the House of Representatives. He was as much on every side of every question as he safely could be, and agreed with all persons white or black, just as he now *sympathizes* with the opinions of the "Straights"—*hopes* Greeley will be elected—and *claims* before the negroes that he is *their* warm friend. By a cute trade, of which he loves to boast, he contrived to win an election at which he was not the choice of a large proportion of the white people. He received a large number of negro votes without which he would have been defeated. His first public act of importance in that body which won the unenviable title of the "Bullock Legislature," is recorded on page 248 of the House Journal for the Session of 1868, September 4th, in the following words: "Mr. Rawls of Effingham offered as a substitute that the Treasurer be instructed to pay officers and members of this House, including those intelligible (\$9.00) nine dollars per day, etc." The substitute was adopted. Thus was Col. Rawls the author of the nine dollars per day business. The "Bullock Legislature" was in session from the 4th day of July to the 6th day of the following October; from the 13th of January, 1869, to the 18th of March; from the 10th of January, 1870, to the 6th of May; and from the 6th of July to the 25th of October, 1870, making nearly fifteen months out of less than twenty-eight months, for which Col. Rawls drew pay at nine dollars per day, \$4,000, or there about; a pretty fair "*political crop*," surely, for a beginner! And every time that a reduction was proposed in the pay of members, Col. Rawls worked and voted against reduction! For instance, on the 21st day of January, 1869, Mr. Hudson offered a proposition reducing the pay of members to \$7 per diem. "Mr. Rawls moved the indefinite postponement of the whole question." And so on to the end of the chapter, saying *he* "could not afford to work for less!" And the inquiry becomes pertinent whether, when he reaches Washington he will not continue his fondness for the number *nine*, and raise his pay to \$9,000 per annum.

It was during the sessions of this Legislature that Col. Rawls came to be reckoned a "Bullock Democrat," by which term was meant one with whom at critical times, his Excellency could make arrangements "to vote or dodge." To what extent he deserved this title is of course best known to the gentleman himself. On many of the most important questions which were before the House the *yeas* and *nays* were *not recorded*. It will surprise one who will examine the record of the yeas and nays for these fifteen months, to see how very often the name of Rawls does not appear in the list of voters, but the frequent absence of his name will not seem to be without significance when connected with the fact that he is reported by his fellow-citizens to have said "Bullock was a clever gentleman!" One instance, however, of this "dodging" is too glaring to be omitted. It will be remembered that the newspaper press teemed in the latter part of 1868 and the early part of 1869, with statements, vouched for by Treasurer Angier, that Bullock had without authority of law paid upwards of \$30,000 to H. L. Kimball and others in the celebrated "Opera House" business. On the 18th day of February, 1869, Mr. Fowler from the Finance committee submitted a minority report condemnatory of Bullock's course. The report and proceedings thereon are to be found from page 260 to page 266 of the Journals for that session. Upon the motion of Mr. Scott of Floyd, the previous question being called and sustained, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded. Col. Rawls did not vote! Was it because he did not wish to censure Bullock?

Again, it is well known that on two different occasions, aid to Bullock's pet, the Brunswick and Al-

bany Railroad was granted to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, in gold. The yeas and nays are not recorded. The radicals claim that Rawls voted for the appropriation. Let him prove that he voted against that iniquity! But on page 713-719, March 1869, appears an unanswerable protest against that Bullock scheme. The protest is signed by a long list of staunch Democrats, among which are to be found the names of John J. Kelly and J. B. Bausby, of Chatham county, but nowhere the name of the man who has asserted in his own county that he was always opposed to and voted against "State aid." On the other hand Col. Rawls did not always dodge, as may be seen thus: on page 601 of the House Journal for 1869, March 11, the House took up the resolution adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 15th Article, etc., and upon the adoption of the same the yeas and nays were required to be recorded. Col. Morgan Rawls stands recorded as having voted to fix upon this State the law whereby negroes are partners of white men in voting, in holding office, and in all that concerns the government of the white people! Now, white men of Georgia, why does not his name stand recorded on the 707th page of the same Journal with the names of those other and true men who entered their solemn and eloquent protest against that outrage! Because he favors negro voting and mulatto government, and is exactly like the men whom he is opposing! It has been often charged that this law was forced on the South by the bayonet. Be that true as it is, Morgan Rawls is one of the men who by his vote aided the radical party in fixing that outrage on the necks of white men. When Rawls voted to ratify the 15th amendment, he acted in concert with Osgood, the present radical Postmaster of Savannah, with J. B. Bryant, now Custom House employe at Savannah, with "fiddling Jim Simms," Custom House ringer, with Turner, formerly negro Postmaster at Macon, with Tunis G. Campbell, negro State Senator, and with the whole batch of radicals in the "Bullock Legislature." Democrats, how do you like his associates? Would you rather be laughed at by Rawls men because you are "straight, solid Democrats," or do you prefer to vote for a man who secured his nomination to the Legislature in 1870, over other white men by telling the negroes that he "would do as much for them as he would for white men"?

But Col. Rawls has a due appreciation of the "main chance" and of the fact that money is a good thing to have. By a joint resolution of both Houses, a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Penitentiary. On the part of the House were appointed, on the 4th of May, 1870; Hillyer, (white rad.) Simms and Turner, (negro rad.) Rawls and McArthur (dem.). They were to travel and hold their sessions during the recess from May to July. Pay, nine dollars per day and expenses! The old story! A soft and remunerative thing! They were entitled to a clerk. Now any man who was not "on life make," might have satisfied himself with "one" nine dollars per day; but Col. Rawls is a "sharp" man. He went to a certain person who then held a radical office in Atlanta, and now holds a radical office in Savannah, offering that he would secure to that person the clerkship of said committee, at nine dollars per day again, if that person would, upon the re-assembling of the Legislature, give his (Rawls') son, a son of 16 years, a clerkship in the Legislature! The offer was accepted—Rawls voted for the radical clerk to his committee, and his son got the appointment—once more at nine dollars per day! The list of clerks was afterwards published in the papers, when his child's name appeared as having received \$500, more or less, to perform service which were ~~never~~ required to be performed! This, when there were more clerks attached to the Legislature than there were counties in the State, and ten times as many as had ever before been thought necessary! That too at the very time when Col. Rawls was censuring the National and State Governments for wastefulness and corruption! Is not Col. Rawls a nice man to talk about Grant's appointment of his relations to office!

Possibly some would like to know how Col. Rawls obtained the appointment on the committee for himself, from the radical speaker of the House, R. L. McWhorter; easy and plainly enough—Colonel Rawls was one of the four members who, at the election for Speaker of the House on the 26th of January previous, did not vote for the regular candidate of the Democrats, but threw away their votes on Price, who did vote for the regular nominee. McWhorter was Bullock's candidate for Speaker of the House. So, while Rawls did not vote for Bullock's man, neither did he vote against him, support the interests of the State and the party which he professed to belong, and now desires to represent at Washington. Col. Rawls delights to talk about Sealawags! Is the above a sample of what he proposes to do for the party in Congress? Will he vote for speaker of the 43d Congress as he did at Atlanta?

Col. Rawls is a "sharp" man, and believes in "luck" and wire pulling! How came he to be the nominee of the Blackshear convention? He was the first choice of but three men in the convention, to-wit: of the two delegates from his own county and of his brother who alone represented Bullock county. All the other delegates would have preferred any one of the other gentlemen whose names were before the convention. But Rawls had manipulated the thing with the skill of a master prestidigitator. He spent the last session of the Legislature in impressing upon the minds of the members from the country counties of this district, that "the man" must come from the country and not from the city. Many counties fell into the trap and stuck to their own county men. He also left his seat in the Legislature and came to Savannah, where he extracted a promise, as he said before the meeting of the convention, that when Savannah's choice was hopeless he should receive the support of the Chatham delegation. This promise came from a certain "working man" in Savannah. Thus he defeated the town by the aid of the country, and then defeated his country friends by the aid of the town. An unfortunate remark from an influential delegate hastened the working of Rawls' machinery. This explanation he has not hesitated himself to give, a part here and a part there, which properly combined shows that the people of the First Congressional District must now vote for Sloan, a true Georgian, or they must vote for the nominee of a trick and accident, who was a "Bullock Democrat," or they must not vote at all.

We have only a choice of men, Sloan is known to be an honest man, a lawyer of ability, and fitted to do the District much good.

Rawls can not benefit us if elected. Let all in favor of our prosperity vote for Sloan.

JEFFERSON.

HURRAH FOR GEN. SHERMAN.

TUNE.—“*Wait for the Wagon.*”

Hurrah for General Sherman!
The invader of the South;
He knows how to fight the rebels,
And clear their country out;
He robs the rebel armies
Of forage, arms and wheat,
And feeds his men while marching
On confiscated meat.

CHORUS—Hurrah for Gen. Sherman!
Hurrah for Gen. Sherman!
We'll fight for Gen. Sherman!
The invader of the South!

He drove them from Atlanta,
Their richest inland town,
And after rest and dining,
He burned it to the ground;
Then leaving his opponent,
And all in great surprise,
He marched for the salt water.
To gain another prize.

CHORUS—

Then Hood with forty thousand,
Thought to try invasion too,
But he found himself defeated
By the “*Yankee Boys in blue,*”
For he lost full twenty thousand
And fifty guns or more;
With horses, mules and wagons,
And small arms in great store.

CHORUS—

But Sherman traveled slowly,
Destroying rail road track,
Four hundred miles behind him,
To keep the rebels back;
He also burned King Cotton,
Which rebels like so well,
To sell to mother England
To pay their army bill.

CHORUS—

So he marched in perfect safety,
With no one to oppugn,
With negroes by the thousands,
A stepping to his tune,
And horses, mules and cattle, pigs,
Chickens, sheep and corn,
Collected in great plenty,
From off the planters farms.

CHORUS—

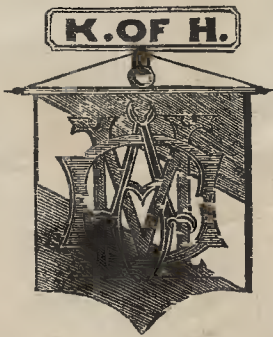
And after many days he came
To the salt water shore,
Where he captured a large city,
With guns and cotton stored,
And now he rests securely,
Defying Jeff.'s command,
To drive him up salt water,
With his undaunted band.

Hurrah for General Sherman!
Wait for General Sherman!
We'll fight for General Sherman,
The Invader of the South!

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

1. To unite fraternally all acceptable men of every profession, business or occupation.
2. To give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the Order, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment.
3. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which a sum not to exceed \$2,000, shall be paid at the death of each member to his family, or to be disposed of as he may direct.
4. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.
5. To establish and maintain a circulating library of useful and instructive books for the use of the members of the Order.
6. To ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner.



HOW THEY ARE CARRIED OUT.

For the information of all who are unacquainted with the plans and workings of our Order, we make the following explanations, which, we trust, will place the matter in a clear light before all who desire to know who we are and what we propose to do.

The Order of Knights of Honor is an incorporated institution, claiming to combine all the best features of older secret associations, with some new elements of usefulness and strength that cannot fail to render it at once attractive, popular and prominent. Among these, we will name some of the most important.

IT TOLERATES NOTHING SECTARIAN, SECTIONAL OR POLITICAL.

The platform it has created is a broad one, embracing all classes and conditions of men, who are honorable and honest, and seek the welfare of their fellows; hence its rapid growth in numbers, embracing good and useful men from all the better grades of society.

IT GIVES MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND MATERIAL AID TO ITS MEMBERS,

By the promotion of such schemes of social and moral improvement, as may be found most practical and effective, and by carrying out a systematic practice of mutual support and relief in business and pecuniary affairs. This is also a strong element of success, and much good has already been accomplished in this direction.

IT GIVES TIMELY ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF

To sick and distressed members, and strangers. This is done by fixed laws and by general obligations, that cannot fail to reach the object desired. In this work of brotherly love and charity, our Order hopes to do its full duty.

IT ESTABLISHES A WIDOW AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT FUND

From which the sum of two thousand dollars must be paid to the family or representative of each member who dies. This is, perhaps, its most distinctive feature, and the manner of its carrying out this object upon a plan more successful and economical than any heretofore adopted, is the point to which special attention is directed.

It is computed that out of every thousand lives insured, about nine die annually. So, upon this fixed basis, we calculate on having on an average in a series of years, eighteen deaths per annum to every two thousand members; \$2000 being the amount due at the death of each member, every two thousand members paying \$18 per annum to the widow and orphans' fund, meets the mortuary demands of the Order, and as such, our Order offers virtually an insurance of \$2000 for \$18 per annum.

Why the benefits of our widow and orphans' fund can be obtained for so much less than a policy of life insurance; is simply from the fact that all well-regulated life insurance companies have to heavily load their premiums to meet the NECESSARILY large expense required to run successfully their complicated machinery; while the Knights of Honor, in its peculiar organism, runs its widow and orphans' benefit fund free of any expense; the Order in successful operation is amply sufficient to carry out the plans of that department without the expenditure of a single dollar of that fund—hence its laws wisely provides that every dollar of the widow and orphans' benefit fund shall be held sacred, and that no portion of it is to be expended in any other way but in payment of death claims, thus furnishing the benefits of this fund at first cost. It is a savings bank, conducted without expense, ready to honor the sight drafts of its widows and orphans, by paying back in full all the moneys intrusted to it by the provident brotherhood.

OUR SMALL INSTALLMENT PLAN.

To the poor man or man of moderate means, we present an easy, safe and sure method of payment. His premiums are paid in small installments, and handled in the following manner: Each and every member, (except honorary members) upon receiving the third, or Degree of Manhood, pays a fee of one dollar, if between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, or a proportionately increased amount for ages greater than forty-five years, and the same amount on each assessment thereafter while he is a member of the Order. These fees, thus accumulated from all the lodges, go into the Supreme Lodge Treasury, where they are held sacred and distinct from all other revenues, as the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund of the Order. Out of this common fund, the sum of two thousand dollars is paid upon the death of each and every full-rate member to his family or legal representative. After paying this benefit, if less than four thousand dollars remain in the Supreme Treasury, then an assessment is made upon every member of the Order,

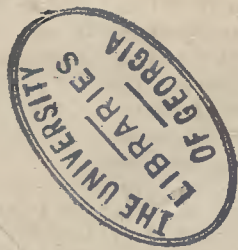
due notice being given through the proper officials of the Order to all the lodges, which each member is required to pay to the Financial Reporter of his lodge, within thirty days from the date of the official call for such assessment, or failing to do so, is liable to suspension from the benefits of the Order. The machinery for this collection is so complete and simple that little or no expense is incurred, and no arrearages or unpaid balances are allowed, each lodge being held responsible for the full collection within the time named. The whole expense of the collection and disbursement and management of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund is paid out of the ordinary revenue of the lodges, so that every dollar set apart for that purpose remains intact.

The safety and security of these funds is fully fortified by stringent laws and ample bonds, and as far as human appliances can make them, are beyond the reach of possible loss. Each individual member is interested in the safety and perpetuity of this department, and is fully pledged to carry out its provisions and requirements.

Thus, it will be seen, that the aims and objects of the Knights of Honor are high and noble, and its plans of operating so simple and comprehensive, as to commend themselves to every one who examines into them. Our computation above given is based upon outside figures, and we think it no more than fair to allow, that large margins may be expected, from the fact that only men of well-known moral character and correct habits are admitted. Similar institutions conducted upon this plan find a much less per centage of loss than was expected, and our own Order has only had *five deaths* within the past two years, giving most of its members an insurance of two thousand dollars for a premium of *five* dollars.

The Order of Knights of Honor is no rival to other older secret associations, but strives to emulate the virtues and good qualities of them all. Neither does it enter the field as an opponent of Life Associations. It simply takes up the arguments that render the value of life insurance a stubborn fact, and reiterates them with new emphasis in their application to our special purposes.

HOW TO GET UP A LODGE.—Secure a list of good influential names of persons who you are satisfied will pass a thorough medical examination. *Nie* is the least number to whom a dispensation can be granted—fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five would be better. One hundred dollars will pay all the expenses of instituting a lodge, including charter fee, and all necessary paraphernalia and supplies. The fees required of your individual charter members cannot be less than nine dollars for all the degrees, provided there are fifteen applicants.—Where your number is small, a larger amount should be charged, so that some money may be left in your treasury after paying the necessary expenses of instituting the lodge.



\$1050.00 -
50.00 -

1050.00
1017.73

432.27

\$1050.00
32.00

1018.00
50.00

1068.00

(8)

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

MR. PIERCE offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The present State School Commissioner is a stranger to our people, and so little acquainted with our wants and desires that under his management the system of public instruction is now, and will always be, a failure ; therefore, be it
Resolved, That he be requested to resign at once the office he now holds.

The foregoing resolution was passed in the House of Representatives by yeas 115, nays 26, and in the Senate by yeas 23, nays 13.

And now let us ask what does it mean, and what kind of a spirit was it that induced the Democracy to insult and attempt to degrade a noble, high-toned and polished gentleman, who has cast his fortunes among our people, and, by his prompt and efficient attention to the interests of the School Commission, has and does enjoy the approval of every fair minded man in Georgia, regardless of political preferences.

Now, was not the foregoing resolution intended to cast a slur upon General Lewis, for no other reason than that he is Northern born, and was a prominent officer in the Federal army? Does not the whole thing find a solution here, and is it not time that such proscription and sectional hatred should be silenced, much less that a good and true man, one that has cast his fortunes among our people, and enjoys the high respect and esteem of all who are familiarly acquainted with him, should be insulted in this manner, by a body of men purporting to be the representatives of the people. This is a sample of the feeling that still pervades in certain sections of the State. And is there never to be an end to this hatred? Is it possible that good and true men of all parties cannot bury the hatchet on account of past differences, and vie with each other in building up, instead of tearing down?

If General Lewis had been a Democrat, no such resolution as the foregoing would ever have passed the General Assembly, and he would have been complimented by the same body, no doubt, as possessing abilities of the highest order.

The truth of the matter is that the Democracy have been out of the public crib so long that there is danger of foundering before they get used to the new state of things; and if they don't cease their ostracism and abuse of men simply on account of birth and difference of opinion, they ought to be foundered.

Therefore be it resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Atlanta, That we have ever found General Lewis to be a high-toned and polished gentleman; and we take occasion hereby to indorse him as a gentleman every way qualified for the high duties of the position to which he has been assigned, and which he has managed with so much credit to himself and advantage to the country.

P. M. PARKS, 1st Ward,
G. W. EVANS, 2d "
S. W. GRUBE, 3d "
WM. FINCH, 4th "
J. G. W. MILLS, 5th "
J. W. NEALEY, 6th "
D. D. SNYDER, 7th "
City Executive Committee.

**NATIONAL
GREENBACK TICKET**

**FOR PRESIDENT .
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
OF MASSACHUSETTS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ABSALOM M. WEST
OF MISSISSIPPI.**

**— ELECTORS —
STATE AT LARGE
AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.
HENRY N. CRAMER.**

-DISTRICT ELECTORS-

1st. J. D. SMITH,	6." S. V. GOSWICK.
2." C. H. THOMAS.	7." A. W. MONROE
3." J. L. GODWIN.	8." J. T. HAMILTON
4." JOHN MURPHY.	9." D. J. MATHEWS
5." A. L. WHITESIDE	10." A. D. WINN -

**FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
..... EIGHTH DISTRICT G'A.
J. P. AUSTIN.**

NEW YEAR GREETING

FROM THE CARRIER OF

The Griffin Daily News.

[AS NEW YEAR'S DAY OCCURS ON SUNDAY, THE ADDRESS ISSUES ON SATURDAY]

Hearty greeting to all and a happy New Year,
Is the carrier's salute to his friends so dear,
And he hopes, during Christmas, good cheer you have had,
With everything needed to make your hearts glad.
He'll also be pleased if these cause you to feel
It a duty to care for the News-boy's weal.
You pause, you retreat on the lines just above—
On the pathway to wealth you'll give him a shove!
It is well, O 'tis well that you've opened your purse,
For you thereby escape the carrier's curse.

We've had troubles last year, which are now in the past;
But a merciful Father about us hath cast
Many wonderful tokens of glorious love,
And the trials of earth we should all rise above.
Perceiving these blessings our minds should employ;
Availing ourselves of them, bring us much joy.
Then let us all pleasantly the New Year begin,
Striving to do right, giving a wide berth to Sin.
Good-bye, friend. "Brevity's the soul of wit."
And now, if you please, the News-boy will flit.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The Southern Farm and Home

A MAGAZINE OF
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

Published at MACON, GEORGIA, on the 15th of every Month.

WILLIAM M. BROWNE, - - - - Editor.
 J. W. BURKE & CO., . - - - Publishers.

WE would respectfully draw the attention of the business public to our Agricultural and Domestic Magazine, the "SOUTHERN FARM AND HOME," a copy of which we send herewith, and commend it to their patronage as one of the best and most advantageous mediums of advertising now published in the Southern States.

THE large circulation which it now has, the facilities which we possess for extending it, the well-known character and experience of the Editor, and of the eminent practical Agriculturists who have been engaged to contribute regularly to its columns, have already given it a wide-spread popularity, which promises to bring it to the notice of a larger class of readers than any other publication of a similar character in the South.

TERMS: Invariably in Advance!

Single Copy, one year.....	\$2 00
Three Copies, one year.....	5 00
Five Copies, one year.....	7 50
Single Copy, six months.....	1 00

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" " " one year.....	150 00	10 00	17 00	23 00	28 00	32 00	35 00	47 00	62 00
.....		7 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	40 00	54 00
.....		5 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	22 00	25 00	33 00	45 00

Less than half column, 20 cents a line each insertion.

Bills of regular advertisers payable quarterly in advance. Transient advertisers always in advance.

A copy containing the first issue of each advertisement always mailed to the advertiser free.

All advertisements should be received here by the 15th of the month previous to that in which they are expected to appear, in order to insure their insertion.

Parties who send us letters or circulars, enclosing advertisements, if they wish them inserted, will do well to look at our published rates. These are fixed and open for inspection, and we have not time for correspondence with those seeking a relaxation of our terms, which, considering the wide circulation we now have, are liberal enough.

Address,

J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Ga.

TO THE REPUBLICANS

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Having been appointed against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker as chairman of a committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered to-day by Democratic votes against the most earnest protest of more than a two-thirds majority of the Republicans of the House, and certainly against the almost unanimous wish of the Republicans of the States whom it most specially concerns, my self-respect and deference to your good opinion requires me to explain to you, and through you to the country, why I shall not serve on that committee—being convinced, as I am, that no good but harm only can come of it to the Republican party.

First. Because this committee was forced upon the Republicans by the nearly unanimous vote of the Democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty or thirty Republicans only, against the decision of the majority of that party in a duly called caucus of the members of the House.

Second. Because this committee was raised by a combination of the high-tariff Republicans with the Democracy; the one class willing to permit the slaughter and extermination of their political friends in the South if the tariff could be saved, even for nine months, by an early adjournment of Congress, and the Democracy acting with them in pursuance of a deliberate plan, carefully concocted, in my belief, to murder and outrage enough Union men of the South to overcome, by fear, intimidation, and injury the Republican majority at the next Presidential election, well knowing that this committee can do them no harm, and that it will furnish an excuse to the tariff Republicans to vote with them for an early adjournment, without legislation to protect Union men in the rebel States.

Third. Because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose. Sitting in the vacation, it can have, under parliamentary law, no power to compel the attendance of a single witness who does not choose to come, or an answer from one when he does come; as the only method by which any witness can be brought before a Congressional committee and made to answer when unwilling is, the House being in session, by its order of arrest, and imprisonment for his contempt during the session only; so that any unwilling witness can not be compelled to testify to anything; and the witnesses willingly coming before the committee to testify anything against their Kn-klux neighbors would be killed on their way home from the committee room. I do not, therefore, propose to make myself accessory before the fact to the murder of every faithful Union man of the South who shall be brought before the committee and give truthful evidence of the state of outrage and wrong which I know to exist there.

Fourth. Because my service as chairman of the committee would furnish the best electioneering document that could be placed in the hands of the Democracy in the coming contest, in this, that the report of the committee would be wholly nugatory, illusory, and useless to show the exact state of things at the South. Whenever and wherever the committee would go there would be sunshine and peace, and we should be compelled so to report. Where we were not and could not be, banded murder, robbery, arson, would stalk abroad at night, to be disbanded by the rising sun. Besides, I have not the slightest doubt that while serving on your committee in the Southern States I should be treated with the highest and most distinguished consideration and respect. That would be in the farthest degree politic, and Southern men understand politics. I fully believe that I can go anywhere through every portion of the South, alone and unattended, and, *a fortiori*, when at the head of a Congressional committee of investigation, without personal harm or insult. Therefore, when Republicans should claim in the canvass that it was necessary to maintain the Republican party in power to have peace at the South and protect our loyal friends there, they would be answered on every Democratic hustings, "You are not to be believed when you say that the laws can not be executed at the South and men's lives and property are in danger there, when you see that General Butler, the man who hanged

one of these rebels' brethren; the man who brought New Orleans into subjection; the man who is more hated and vilified in the South than any other, can go through it untouched and unharmed." I have no intention of aiding the Democratic cause and breaking down the Republican party by furnishing in my own person any such argument with no countervailing good.

Fifth. Because with these views of the efficiency and powers of the committee, my services would be useless, and I am not accustomed to undertake to do that which I feel that I have no power successfully to accomplish. And it is a parliamentary practice which has lately been illustrated in a signal instance in the Senate that the chairman of a committee should be in harmony with the majority who constitute it; and there is no element of harmony between me and that Democratic party, largely composed of Secessionists, old Whigs, and Know-nothings, who are the majority that constituted this committee.

Sixth. Because this committee was brought into being by a legislative trick—and not a creditable one at that—by which the wishes of the Republican majority of the House have been thwarted by a Republican minority, by the aid of Democratic votes, with which proceeding, as a Republican, I desire most effectually to divorce myself.

Seventh. Because the very resolution which authorized the committee was so framed, and, in my belief, purposely, in the interests of the Democratic party, that such committee cannot report under the rules of the House in the face of the Democratic opposition, and, by their permission, in more than a year from this time, the usual power not being inserted in it, "to report at any time;" and being a special select committee, it cannot, under the rules of the House, be called in its turn until after all the standing committees have been called, which, in the last House of Representatives, took more than a year. So that, without the leave of the Democrats, such committee could not even make a report and have it printed until after the end of the next Presidential canvass.

Eighth. Because the passage of the resolution is a seeming discourtesy to the other branch of the Legislature; the Senate having taken up an investigation through its own committee, having proceeded to a very considerable extent in it, and made a report in part, which certainly to every Republican mind shows a state of crime and horror sufficient to justify legislative action. The House is made to say to the Senate, "You are not competent to perform the work you have undertaken; we will take it out of your hands."

I have no fear that you, my Republican friends, will think for a moment that any considerations looking to the labor and fatigue of such an undertaking in the heat of summer and the height of the yellow fever season in the Southern States, or the fact that I should be drawn from my home to carry on the investigation during those months, after laborious and arduous service here for more than four months, would deter me if I believed any good could arise to the country from the labor or the exposure. I have spent more than one summer under a Southern sky to give what aid I could in preserving the life of the country; and if any good could come of it, I would be quite willing to spend another, although when there before I was master of the rebellion within my reach and the scarcely less deadly and venomous yellow fever.

I am compelled to take this mode to address you in declining to serve, because the announcement of the committee was not made by the Speaker until after the vote of adjournment had been taken, and immediately thereupon his hammer fell, by which he adjourned the House, so as to preclude the possibility of resigning the place thus attempted to be forced upon me at the time. I believe I can demonstrate, even if a majority of a parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts man off a committee at pleasure, that it is quite another thing for the Speaker to force another on a committee against his consent.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Hon D. F. Butler
Explanation

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Tournament Party.

THE UNIVERSITY TOURNAMENT CLUB
respectfully solicit the pleasure of your
company at a Party, to be given at the
residence of Col. B. C. Yancey, on
Friday Evening, June 5th, at 8 O'Clock.

P. W. MELDRIM,
M. J. VERDERY,
J. H. RUCKER,
W. S. GORDON,
W. E. BIRD. } Committee
of
Invitation.

HERALD.

W. B. BONNELL.

KNIGHTS.

Mareo Bozzaris :
A. H. ALFRIEND.
James Fitz James :
W. E. BIRD.
Knight of the Phi Kappas :
W. B. BONNELL.
Knight of the Lost Cause :
B. D. CUNIFFHAM.
Knight of the Southern Cross :
W. L. DENNIS.
Independent Knight :
G. T. GOETCHIUS.
Knight of the S. A. E. :
W. S. GORDON.
Abdel Kader :
R. B. HODGSON.
Harry Hotspur :
B. H. HILL, Jr.

KNIGHTS.

Red Jacket the Reckless :
E. C. HILL.
Thaddeus of Warsaw :
P. W. MELDRIM.
Knight of the Brown-Eyed Lassie :
J. H. RUCKER.
Henry of Navarre :
A. C. RUCKER.
The Unknown Knight :
R. A. RUSSELL.
Harold the Dauntless :
W. C. SCOTT.
Knight of the L. Q. F. :
D. B. WIMBERLY.
Knight of the Chi Phi :
H. YANCEY.

JUDGES.— { Col. B. C. YANCEY, Maj. LAMAR COBB,
Capt. H. H. CARLTON.

MARSHALS.—S. F. WILSON, M. J. VERDERY, H. D. BEENE.

AWARDER OF PRIZES.—W. H. WADDELL.

Commissary
of
J. M. Alfred

ALBANY NEWS---Extra.

ALBANY, GA., November 12th, 1870.

The following Address and appointments will appear in Tuesday's NEWS.

ADDRESS

—OF—

HON. NELSON TIFT

AND

CAMPAIGN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Citizens of the Second Congressional District:

Again nominated for election to Congress, by the unanimous voice of a Convention, as one of the standard bearers of the Democratic party, I would call your attention to the importance of the election, which is to be held on the 20th, 21st and 22d of December, for a member of Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers.

The present condition of the country is bordering upon irretrievable disaster and ruin.

The Radical party now in power has violated the Constitution, subverted the rights of the States, destroyed the sacred guarantees of personal liberty and the freedom of elections; have impoverished the people by heavy and unequal taxation; squandered the public land and treasure to enrich monopolies and partisan favorites, and have established military despotism over peaceful communities and States to force them to the accomplishment of their selfish, corrupt and tyrannical designs. No honest citizen can speak or think of the action and present condition of our State Government without feelings of sorrow and indignation for the past, and apprehension for the future.

With an unscrupulous Executive and a Legislature organized by a corrupt "ring," co-operating with a United States Military Court, packed with men who were not elected by the people, their course have been marked by bad laws, extravagance corruption, a disregard of the Constitution, and of the rights and interests of the people.

Two years more of such rule would bring ruin and bankruptcy to all the great interests of the State, and would destroy the hope of securing constitutional liberty in the future.

Our opponents are at work day and night in the "Loyal Leagues" and "Republican Clubs," ordering and controlling their oath-bound colored men as their political slaves; sending their emissaries over the country to propagate falsehoods and misrepresentations, and to incite enmity and hatred between the white and colored people. The colored people should be convinced that their civil and political rights are secured to them in the same manner, and to the same extent as the rights of the white people, and that having a common interest in the welfare and property of the State, we should work together and elect good men to office, and secure an honest and economical administration of the Government. They need instruction as to their rights and interests, and they need protection against the tyranny and threats of violence from their Radical drivers. Let this be a part of our duty. People of Georgia! let us make an effort worthy of the great cause for which we contend. Let no personal sacrifice stand in the way of our duty to save the State from the evils which surround us and threaten our destruction. Every man should be a missionary; every community should be a unit. There should be no division upon candidates, or otherwise. A single vote may determine our fate. Let every man be at the polls. Finally, let us offer our earnest prayers and best efforts to the Almighty Ruler of men and nations for the salvation of our beloved State.

If not providentially prevented, I will address the people at the following times and places, and I invite my opponent, Major Whitely, to meet me and discuss the questions involved in the election.

Cuthbert, Saturday, Nov. 12.
Oglethorpe, Monday, Nov. 14.
Camilla, Tuesday, Nov. 15.
Bainbridge, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
Georgetown, Monday, Nov. 21.
Newton, Tuesday, Nov. 22.
Morgan, Thursday, Nov. 24.

I will make appointments in other counties as soon as I can determine when I can attend them.

NELSON TIFT.

☞ Papers of the District, and the Macon papers, are requested to copy.



Athens, Ga. 187

promise to pay to the

Athens Foundry and Machine Works, or order, the sum of

Dollars, balance due on

with interest on the same, at the rate of per cent. per annum, until all is paid.

also agree that the above shall constitute a Lien on the articles above described, on the building in which they are erected, and on the tract of land on which said building is located—said tract of land containing acres, more or less, being the property of known as

in the County of and State of Georgia, and being free from liens, mortgages or other incumbrance whatever; and all relief from stay, exemption or homestead laws is hereby waived.

also agree to pay any and all expenses that may be incurred by the holder of this paper in collecting or securing the above named amount and interest. Witness, hand and seal.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

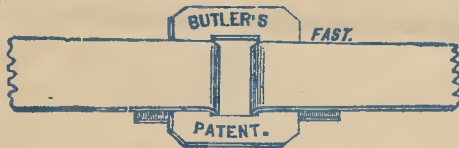
[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

Butler's Premium Cotton Tie

PATENTED

Nov. 15, 1859.



First Premium and Diploma at
 Louisiana State Fair, 1868.
 Louisiana State Fair, 1869.
 Mississippi State Fair, 1869.



This Hoop has been used by many Planters since 1859 to their entire satisfaction, and by Cotton Presses also, as will be seen by the annexed

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES TO BUYERS OF COTTON TIES.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.,

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 18TH, 1867.

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters and the public in general that in our opinion, the Butler Buckle Cotton Tie should have preference over all other Cotton Ties, as being the strongest, simplest and easiest of application, and know that we can Compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction, and very insecure, and we have been compelled in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| SAM'L BOYD & CO., Shippers' and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard. | GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Penn's Press. | IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants Press. |
| STANLEY & CO., Commercial Cotton Press | S. HAYWOOD, Orleans Cotton Press. | C. N. PASTEUR, Proprietor Coopers Press. |
| THOMAS M. SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses. | E. K. BRYANT, Louisiana Cotton Press. | C. H. CHASE, Virginia Press. |
| | ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press. | |
| | R. M. PASTEUR, Fire-Proof Cotton Press. | |

Mobile—August 15th, 1867.—We the undersigned, fully endorse the above certificates.
 N. W. PERRY & CO., Planters' and Shippers' Presses.

HURTEL, HAMMOND & CO., Merchants' and Factors' Presses.

Memphis—September 5th, 1867.—We, the undersigned, fully endorse the above certificates.
 GILL & MAURY, Proprietors Chickasaw Steam Cotton Press,

SAM'L ELAND, Engineer and Superintendent.

New Orleans—February 1st, 1868.—We, the undersigned, having for many years past, purchased the Butler Patent Cotton Ties, for Planters in various parts of the Country, feel no hesitancy in saying that they have always given satisfaction, and take pleasure in endorsing the certificate hereto attached of the Pressmen of this and other cities.

A. HENDERSON, PEALE & CO.
 HEWITT, NORTON & CO.
 BLAKEMORE, WOOLDRIDGE & CO.
 M. MUSSON & CO.
 ADAMS, COCKBURNE & HOWE.
 S. B. NEWMAN & CO.
 T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.
 R. PRITCHARD.

WILLIAM PREHN & CO.
 WILLIAM BATHURST.
 O. B. GRAHAM & CO.
 JONAS & EGGLESTON.
 MEYER, DEUTSCH & WEISS.
 BUCKNER & CO.
 KERN & SHEARER

J. R. POWELL.
 WILLIAM R. STUART.
 FOSTER & CO.
 BOYD & MARTIN.
 RICHARDSON & MAY
 GILMER & HOPKINS.
 DIETER, GOLDSTEIN & CO.
 HOGAN & PATTON.

FOR SALE BY
 BRIGHAM, HOLST & CO.,
 SAVANNAH.

DEGAS BROTHERS,
 186 COMMON STREET, New Orleans,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

COX & COX,
Attorneys at Law, General Claim Agents
AND
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
Washington, D. C.

Will practice in the United States Supreme Court, the Courts of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, and in the Departments.
Particular attention paid to furnishing information concerning Patents, Land, Bounty, Pension, Military, and other Claims.

~~~~~  
**LOCAL REFERENCES:**

HON. HENRY STANBERY, late U. S. Att'y Gen'l.

HON. CHAS. MASON, Solicitor of Patents.

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers.

[OVER.]



## GENERAL REFERENCES :

- Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, U. S. Senator, Racine, Wis.
- “ GEO. SHARSWOOD, Judge Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- “ C. B. LAWRENCE, Judge Supreme Court of Illinois, Galesburg.
- “ CHAS. E. PHELPS, U. S. Representative, Baltimore, Maryland.
- “ L. W. TRIMBLE, U. S. Representative, Paducah, Ky.
- “ J. M. CAVENAUGH, Helena, Montana.
- “ S. S. COX, New York City.
- “ J. A. NICHOLSON, U. S. Representative, Dover, Del.
- “ J. LAWRENCE GETZ, “ “ Reading, Pa.
- MESSRS. SKINNER & MARSH, Attorneys-at-Law, Quincy, Ill.
- “ POPLETON & ROBERTS, Attorneys-at-Law, Omaha, Nebraska.
- JOHN D. PERRY, Esq., Pres. Union Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Missouri.
- C. W. MEAD, Esq., Supt. H. and St. Joseph R. R., Hannibal, Missouri.
- J. S. SHERMAN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
- SHAW & FRENCH, Boston, Mass.
- AMOS T. HALL, Esq., Aurora, Ill.
- GEO. W. WARE, Esq., Helena, Montana.

If not called for in 10 days return to

COX & COX,

Attorneys at-Law, Genl. Claim Ag'ts.

and Solicitors of Patents,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

Messrs Cobb and Jackson  
Atty at Law  
Macon  
Ga







*I've banished the holly this glad Christmas Day  
And send you the flag of our own U. S. A.  
The stars and the stripes, or the red, white, and blue  
Will tell you the brightness I'm wishing for you*

**FROM THE GARDENS**

OF

**ISAAC BUCHANAN,**

**No. 9 WEST 17th STREET,**

AND

**ASTORIA, L. I.**



dis on 26

at

# Griffin Male Institute.

## REPORT

Of Attendance, Deportment and Scholarship of *W. M. White*.....  
of **Griffin Male Institute**, for the two months ending on the  
... *12* ..... day of *May* ....., 1870.

|                       |            |                          |          |                  |            |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|
| SPELLING .....        | <i>8.5</i> | ALGEBRA .....            | <i>8</i> | RHETORIC .....   | <i>X</i>   |
| READING .....         |            | GEOMETRY .....           |          | HISTORY .....    |            |
| WRITING .....         |            | TRIGONOMETRY, &c. ....   |          | CHEMISTRY .....  |            |
| ARITHMETIC .....      | <i>8.9</i> | CIVIL ENGINEERING .....  |          | ASTRONOMY .....  |            |
| GEOGRAPHY .....       | <i>6</i>   | NATURAL PHILOSOPHY ..... |          | LATIN .....      |            |
| ENGLISH GRAMMAR ..... | <i>7</i>   | MENTAL PHILOSOPHY .....  |          | GREEK .....      |            |
| DECLAMATION .....     |            | COMPOSITION .....        |          | DEPORTMENT ..... | <i>8.2</i> |

*Absent from Recitation, excused ..0..; not excused ..0...*

*Absent from Prayers, excused ..2..; not excused ..0...*

*Absent from Church, excused ..0..; not excused ..0...*

## EXPLANATION:

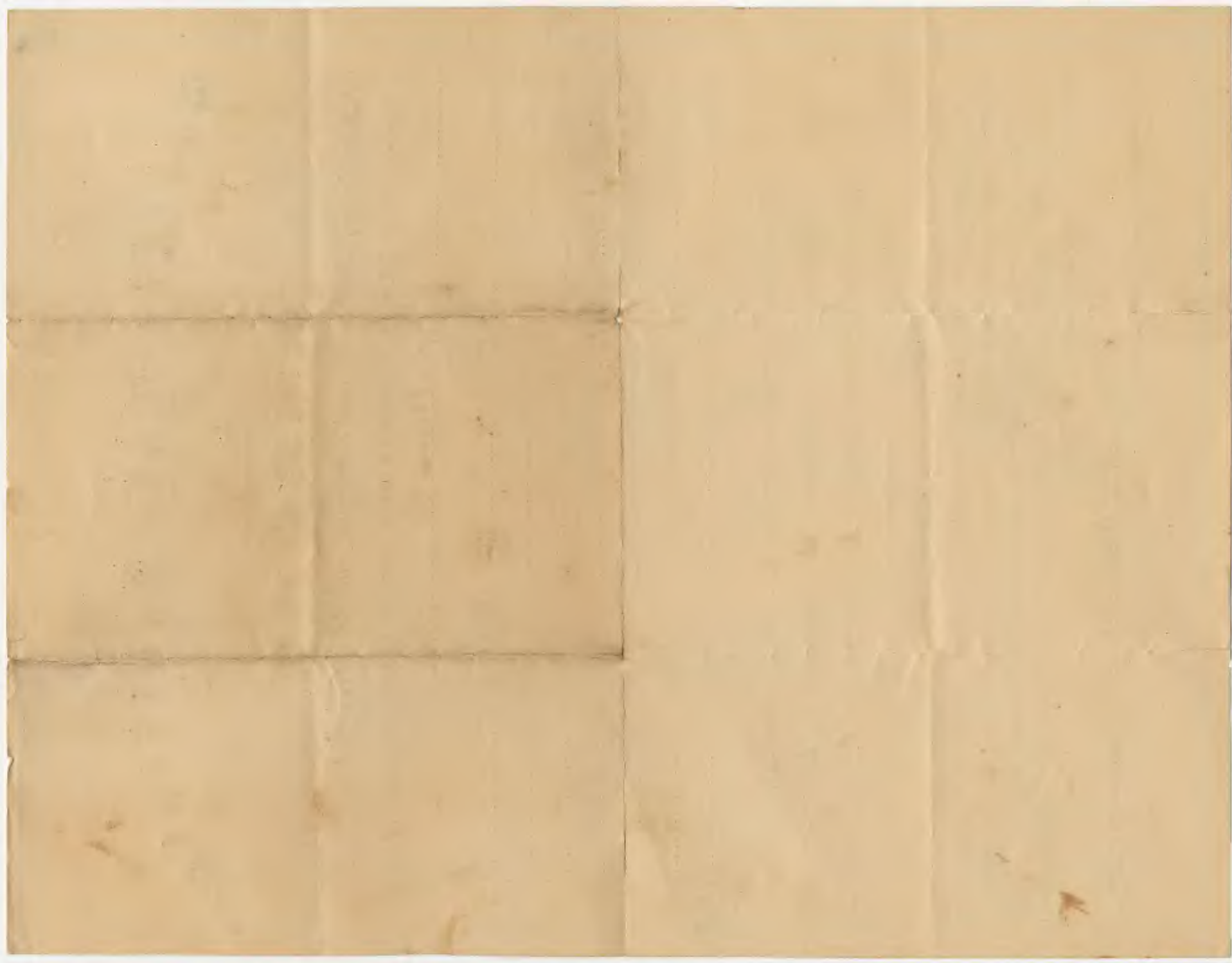
THE maximum mark is 10; the minimum, 0. The sum of all the marks in each branch for the two months, is divided by the number of recitations in that branch. This gives the average standing of the Pupil in that study.

No STUDENT who falls below 6, will be allowed to advance with his Class, but will be turned back.

IT IS HOPED that Patrons will co-operate with the Faculty in stimulating their Sons and WARMS to proper exertion.

☞ Much depends upon the co-operation of the Patron.

*A. D. Cornelius* ....., Secretary of Faculty.





**HON. AMOS T. AKERMAN**  
**OPPOSES PROLONGATION.**

---

**TO THE PUBLIC!**

---

I received this morning, by mail, a lengthy communication from Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN, addressed to R. L. McWhorter, J. L. Dunning, myself, and others, taking strong ground against prolongation. It is in the printer's hands, and will appear in print before twelve o'clock. H. P. FARROW.

ATLANTA, GA., August 11th, 1870.

**OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,**

OF

**C. B. HATCH & CO.**

**KETCHAM, LITCHFIELD & BRADY,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

**GENTLEMEN'S**

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**97 WILLIAM STREET,**

Between Maiden Lane and John Street,

D. S. KETCHAM, { formerly of the firm of C. B. Hatch & Co.  
J. H. LITCHFIELD, { late of Ketcham, Miller & Mersereau.  
ROBERT BRADY, { late Litchfield & Brady.

**NEW-YORK.**

San Bailey Co 1870

# PROGRAMME.

## MUSIC.

- EDWARD WILLIAMS—The Mule stood on the burning deck.  
BARTOW JACKSON—A very small Boy.  
JESSE WADSWORTH—I love the Summer.  
EDWARD DOYLE—Hard to suit.  
JIMMIE WHITE—That Dark and Roguish Eye,  
THOMAS WILLIAMS—The Mimic.  
JACK POWELL—Ten Little Injuns.  
PAUL WADSWORTH—Song of Marion.  
CHARLIE LOWER—Live for Something.  
JAMES YARBOROUGH—Short Words.  
HARDY CUNNINGHAM—What I know.

## MUSIC.

- DAVID BAILEY—Liberty and Union.  
DIALOGUE—The way to John Smith's.  
JIMMIE NEWTON—The Dying Chief.  
WILLIE POWELL—Happy America.  
ROBERT YARBOROUGH—The Power of Eloquence.  
CARO MAUD SHIRLEY—The Swiss Toy Girl.  
MILTON MITCHELL—Execution of Andrew Hoffer.  
FLEMING BAILEY—The Return of British Refugees.  
JACK STILLWELL—Napoleon.  
JACK POWELL—The Promenade.  
ALBERT BOSTWICK—Danger of Military Supremacy.  
GEORGE GLASS—Temperance.

## MUSIC.

- HENRY WILLIAMS—Standard of Citizenship.  
DUETT—Miss Caro Shirley and Master Jimmie Newton.  
GARRY CUNNINGHAM—Death of Marco Bozzaris.  
GEORGE GRADY—A Short Sermon.  
JAMES MITCHELL—Resurrection of Italy.

## MUSIC.

- TRAVELLER IN SMITHVILLE.  
WILLIE STOCKTON—America.  
HENRY GRANT—War Immoral.  
ARTHUR SPEER—Battle of Hohenlinden.  
LAWTON THRASH—Poland.

## MUSIC.

- RICHARD LAWTON—Appeal in behalf of Greece.  
JOHN KELL—Worth of Eloquence.  
GEORGE GRADY—American Liberty.  
GEORGE WHITE—Senator Saulsbury's Speech in U. S. Congress in favor of the South.  
JAMES JOHNSON—Eloquence.  
WILLIE STEWART—Kossuth's Eloquence.  
ROBERT DANIEL—Extract from the Oration of H. M. Sullivan, before the Phi-Sigma Societo of the University of Mississippi.  
WILLIE WILLIAMS—Patriotism.

## MUSIC.

- OBADIAH BUCKNER'S COURTSHIP—Original Comedietta.

## MUSIC.

- DEBATE—Are the Sexes Equal in Mental Capacity.



E. MERTON COULTER

299 Broadway,

*New-York, March 21, 1870.*

*Sir:*

*We have the pleasure of announcing that we have this day opened an Elegant Assortment of Goods for*

**Spring & Summer Wear**

*selected with care from the Latest Designs of the English and French Markets, to which we invite your attention. Our*

**Gents Furnishing Department**

*will, also, comprise an extensive variety of Novelties,*

*With thanks for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of your patronage.*

*Very Respectfully Yours,*

**Braisted & Dougherty.**

# You Are Cordially Invited!

By .....

## TO SEE THE PICTURE OF "The Arched Tree"

Of which the Charleston News and Courier says:

### "A Lovely Landscape.

Miss Alexander, of Kentucky, has contributed a lovely picture of an arched tree to the Art Exhibit of the Mines and Forestry building.

The picture which represents a green Kentucky landscape with the tree in the foreground and several cows grazing in the background, is a most artistic bit. It is valued at \$1000, and has been hung by the superintendent in a conspicuous position on the north wall, whence it is daily seen and admired by throngs of interested visitors."

The editors of the Herald say :

### "A Superb Picture.

We have rarely seen a more striking painting. From an artistic standpoint the attention of the observer is at once delighted by the far-reaching perspective, the clear middle distance and the fine, strong foreground, all handled in a broad, masterly way. Aside from this fact, it is especially gratifying to us because it is a perfect reproduction of a familiar and remarkable scene some few miles out from our city, on the broad acres of the blue grass farm "Fontaine bleau." When on exhibition in the cities Louisville, Chicago, Buffalo, Charleston and elsewhere, it excited much interest and many complimentary press notices. We are proud to claim the artist as one of Kentucky's gifted daughters."

From the Illustrated Buffalo Express :

"One of the most interesting pictures on exhibition is the Kentucky landscape by Miss Alexander."

Puffin Pranson  
H. K. Pranson



COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

—OF THE—

ndiana Medical College,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

FEBRUARY 24th, 1871.



ORDER OF EXERCISES.

—  
PRAYER BY REV. R. O. ROBINSON.

—  
*MUSIC.*

—  
ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES, BY PROF. DOUGAN CLARK.

—  
*MUSIC.*

—  
REMARKS BY REV. MR. J. H. MORRISON.

—  
*MUSIC.*

—  
CONFERRING THE DEGREES, BY PROF. G. W. MEARS, PRESIDENT  
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

—  
*MUSIC.*

—  
BENEDICTION.

LIST OF GRADUATES

OF THE

Indiana Medical College

• FOR THE

SESSION OF 1870--71.

*February 24th, 1871.*

OLIVER IRWIN.

GEORGE B. MOORE.

JOHN THOMAS MCSHANE.

W. H. DAVIS.

R. W. SMITH.

B. F. DAY.

GEORGE R. SANDERSON.

GEORGE SPEES.

W. M. GLASS.

J. B. LYTLE.

ROBERT D. CRAIGHEAD.

JOHN C. DRIVER.

H. H. STOUT.

J. F. HICKEY.

GEO. DELLWYN BAILY.

SAMUEL A. ELBERT.

FRANCIS M. HOOK.

JAMES F. WHITE.

GEO. W. STARR.

CHARLES M. GRAVIS.

HARVEY W. WILEY.

A. H. PHILLIPS.

HENRY C. DAVISSON.

HENRY REES.

W. H. SHULSE.

I. W. STRATFORD.

GEO. C. THOMAS.

WM. M. JONES.

C. M. WARE.

JOHN J. CAMERON, M. D.

HONORARY DEGREE.

P. G. C. HUNT.

SILAS H. FAWCETT.

8700-  
52500  
2500  
800  
17500

87000  
60000  
147000  
3  
44100  
11025

12750  
+ 3  
12753  
4438100  
9525

60  
110  
115  
285



# Georgia, Clarke County.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of  
Representatives of said State, in General Assembly met :

The undersigned, citizens of Clarke County, respectfully pray the formation of a new county out of said county, with the following boundaries, to wit:—Beginning at a point on the Jackson County line, immediately above James H. Thompson's mills, and leaving said mills in the new county; thence a straight line to the old saw-mill site of Nathaniel L. Barnard, on McNutt's creek; thence down said creek to its junction with Barber's creek; thence down said Barber's creek to its junction with the Oconee river—commonly called Middle river; thence down said river to the junction of the two Oconee rivers; thence down the Oconee river to Barnett's or Veal's bridge on said river; thence along the road leading by Big Creek Church to the Oglethorpe County line; thence along the Oglethorpe, Greene, Morgan, Walton and Jackson County lines to the beginning; said new county to be called Oconee.

The great distance at which many of our citizens live from Athens; the unanimous wish of the residents within the above boundaries, save four or five, so far as known; the cheerful acquiescence of a very large majority of the white voters and many colored in the section of the county to be left as Clarke County—numbering at least 900 whites in the whole, and including colored, near fifteen hundred—the peace and harmony to be promoted thereby, induce your Petitioners to hope that our most reasonable request will be granted by your Honorable bodies.

We could assign other good reasons, but only append an extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury of Clarke County, unanimously passed at February Term, 1871, and the copy of Compromise between the two committees who were contending for and against the removal of the County site, to which we respectfully call your attention.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

---

## Extract from Presentments of Grand Jury, February Term, 1871.

“ We recommend that the next Legislature of Georgia pass an Act providing for a new county, of which Athens shall be the County site.”

(Signed) JOHN W. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

BURWELL H. YERBY,  
JOHN Z. COOPER,  
THOMAS W. GEANS,  
NATHANIEL L. BARNARD,

JAMES A. SLEDGE,  
THOMAS CRAWFORD,  
JAMES M. NICHOLSON,  
JAMES S. ENGLAND,

And the other eleven members of the body.

---

## GEORGIA---Fulton County.

It is agreed between the undersigned, that the Bill to change the county site of Clarke County from Watkinsville to Athens, which has passed the Senate and is now pending before the House—the same having been referred to the committee on Petitions and Memorials of the House, and a majority of said committee having reported in its favor—do pass as so reported, and that all opposition be withdrawn.

The condition of the above agreement is, that E. P. Lumpkin, A. L. Mitchell and Emory Speer, who are advocating at this time before the Legislature the above measure, sign a petition to make a new county, with Watkinsville for the county site, and that they use their influence in assisting to have such petition signed by the people of Athens and its vicinity.

A further condition is, that the said Lumpkin, Mitchell and Speer, agree to take all steps in their power to delay the sale of the public buildings in Watkinsville until twenty days after the convening of the next session of the Legislature now in session, or until the adjournment of said next session, in case it adjourns in less than twenty days after its convening.

A further condition is, that the said Lumpkin, Mitchell and Speer, in case the said petitioners for a new county succeed in the objects of their petition, make no objection to a repealing clause in the Bill by which such purpose may be effected, giving to the said new county the public buildings in Watkinsville. It is distinctly understood, that this agreement is binding only on the said Lumpkin, Mitchell and Speer, but that they in good faith shall comply with its provisions.

The lines of the new county are to be decided upon hereafter, and do not form in any way a part of this agreement.

M. S. DURHAM,  
J. R. LYLE,  
W. B. HAYGOOD,

E. P. LUMPKIN,  
A. L. MITCHELL,  
EMORY SPEER.

# Samuel Bailey Male Institute,

GRIFFIN, GA., *May 29*, 1871

Report of *Thos. J. White*  
 from *May 1* to *date*

The number 10 denotes the highest average grade.

|                    |     |                        |                    |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|--------------------|
| Spelling,.....     | 8.  | Geometry,.....         | Latin,.....        |
| Reading,.....      | 7.5 | Trigonometry,.....     | Greek,.....        |
| Geography,.....    | 8   | Surveying,.....        | Declamation,.....  |
| Eng. Grammar,..... |     | Eng. Composition,..... | Composition,.....  |
| Penmanship,.....   | 8.5 | Rhetoric,.....         | Book-keeping,..... |
| Arithmetic,.....   | 9.5 | Philosophy,.....       |                    |
| Algebra,.....      |     | Chemistry,.....        | Department,.....   |

Absence Excused,..... *3 days*

Absence not Excused,.....

Amount of Tuition due to.....\$

REMARKS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

*M. D. Starn*  
Principal.

*H. P. White*

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, in cursive script, appearing to read "Francis L. Hall".

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, in cursive script, appearing to read "P. Hall".



SEMI-CENTENARY  
OF  
REV. DR. HODGE.

---

Princeton, N. J. June 29<sup>th</sup> 1871.

Rev. Bro. Jones—

DEAR SIR,—The next academic year in the Theological Seminary at Princeton will be the FIFTIETH of the Professorate of the Rev. Dr. Hodge. During this period nearly 2,500 students have been under his instruction, a large proportion of whom still survive and are engaged in the active duties of the ministry. His commentaries and theological writings have in addition rendered his name familiar and dear to all who love a sound Presbyterianism and an evangelical theology. Such a prolonged term of service as a theological instructor, coupled with such distinction and usefulness, is without a parallel in the history of American Seminaries, especially when to this is added the signal favour of Divine Providence toward this Seminary in so remarkably lengthening out the lives of its original professors, who enjoyed in so eminent a degree the confidence and regard of the churches, Dr. Alexander having continued in office forty years, and Dr. Miller thirty-eight years.

The Board of Directors feeling that this Semi-Centenary anniversary should not be allowed to pass without appropriate notice and grateful commemoration, and acting in compliance with what they believed would be the unanimous desire of the friends and former students of the seminary, passed the following resolutions at their recent meeting in Princeton, April 25th, 1871.

Whereas, the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., will complete next spring, should his life be spared, the fiftieth year of his connection with the Seminary as one of its professors, and,

Whereas, such an event will afford a fitting occasion for the creation of some memorial of his long, faithful and useful professorial labors, therefore,

*Resolved*, That a meeting of the Alumni and friends of the Seminary be called to meet at Princeton, on the day subsequent to the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors in commemoration of this event.

*Resolved*, further, that, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, it is expedient that an Alumni Association be formed on the occasion above referred to, consisting of all ministers who have been for any length of time connected with the Seminary as theological students.

*Resolved*, that a Committee of seven be appointed to devise and carry into effect measures for establishing a suitable memorial of the eminent Professorial services of the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D.

The undersigned Committee appointed under the above resolutions cordially invite you to be present at Princeton, on the occasion therein referred to, Wednesday, April 24th, 1872, and will be pleased to hear from you of your acceptance of this invitation.

A Committee of the Alumni has been named to act conjointly with us in carrying the resolutions of the Directors into effect.

The particular arrangements for the celebration of the day will be announced hereafter in the public prints.

Committee.

- W. HENRY GREEN, Princeton, N. J.
- WILLIAM C. CATTELL, Easton, Pa.
- E. R. CRAVEN, Newark, N. J.
- GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE, Philadelphia, Pa.
- WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.
- WILLIAM M. PAXTON, New York City.
- JOSEPH T. SMITH, Baltimore, Md.

## SONG OF THE ALUMNI.

### I.

To-day we meet—  
 To-day we greet  
 Our loved old Alma Mater :  
 A broken band,  
 Yet hand in hand,  
 Clasped round our Alma Mater.  
 Midst wreck of years,  
 Midst Memory's tears,  
 Survives our Alma Mater ;  
 Ah ! days of yore,  
 Would be no more,  
 If dead were Alma Mater.

### II.

Thank God, she lives—  
 Thank God, she gives  
 Her heart to Georgia rising ;  
 Rears up her youth  
 Heroes of Truth,  
 Her bow in strength abiding.  
 Oh that her life,  
 Aloof from strife,  
 May breathe but inspiration,  
 And keep abreast  
 With all that's best  
 In her sublime vocation !

### III.

Mid growing years,  
 Have thou no fears  
 Lest time thy brow should sadden ;  
 For future hours  
 Shall bring fair flowers  
 That honored brow to gladden.  
 There's not a trace  
 Which touched thy face,  
 When Beauty decked thy morning,  
 But lingers still,  
 Our hearts to thrill,  
 Threescore and ten adorning.

### IV.

Threescore and Ten !  
 Twelve Hundred Men  
 These years enrol their lineage ;  
 Each in his heart,  
 Of thee, a part,  
 Exults to wear thine image.  
 Thy gray-haired sires  
 Nurse yet the fires,  
 Which thy breath early kindled ;  
 While round thy shrine  
 Flow myrrh and wine  
 Which younger Priests have mingled.

### V.

On sad times cast,  
 Old Georgia's past  
 Is safe with Alma Mater ;  
 Her future too  
 Shall yet renew  
 Old Georgia in the later ;  
 For Freedom's star  
 Now shines from far,  
 Like exile home returning,  
 The same that shone  
 In belted zone,  
 With Freedom's watch-fires burning.

### VI.

And—God be praised !  
 To-day are raised  
 Fresh tributes to thy glory,  
 While we repeat  
 In measure meet  
 Thy proud and classic story.  
 And—God be praised !  
 Through coming days  
 Thy name shall still grow greater,  
 As time shall swell  
 And others tell  
 Thy fame, grand Alma Mater.

And "*Auld Lang-Syne*,"  
 Dear "*Auld Lang-Syne*,"  
 Shall sing of ALMA MATER.  
 Dear "*Auld Lang-Syne*,"  
 Both ours and thine,  
 Shall bless thee, ALMA MATER.



# TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY,

ON COMMENCEMENT DAY,

AT THE SOUTHERN MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE

COVINGTON, GA., JUNE, 1871.

—o—  
[COMPOSED AND PRESENTED BY A. MEANS, A. M., M. D., L. L. D.]  
—o—

The winds of old winter have fled to their mountains,  
And Summer has garnish'd the forest and skies,  
Here, Manhood and Beauty, have left hills and fountains,  
To grace this assemblage, with love-feasted eyes.

CHORUS.

Thrice welcome, ye sons of the Sires of past ages ;—  
We greet you thrice welcome to these classic Halls,  
The noble descendants of Savans and Sages,  
Your praise shall resound from our time-honor'd Walls.

Through one hundred lifetimes, your Altar's been burning,  
The "Light of Eternity," gilding its brow :—  
In palace or prison—disloyalty spurning—  
You've reach'd the bright age, where we welcome you now.

CHORUS.—Thrice welcome, &c.

Hail, hail to the Temple on old Mount Moriah,  
Where symbolic truth made the gavel resound !  
And a louder acclaim to the reigning Messiah,  
Whose smiles light your Lodge-rooms, wherever they're found.

CHORUS.—Thrice welcome, &c.

"Strength, wisdom, and beauty"—her pillars are standing,  
The "Star Spangled Canopy" shines from above,  
The bright, "Blazing Star"—ev'ry Mason commanding,  
Who mounts on the ladder of "Faith Hope and Love."

CHORUS.—Thrice welcome, &c.

Then, "Hail Jewel'd Order"—fair woman's protection,  
Her fast sterling friend, mid the dangers of life,  
Her daughters before you, with love and affection,  
Will cherish your memories, as Maiden or Wife.

CHORUS.—Thrice welcome, &c.

Then each yearly Jubilee, visit your College,  
Let Masonry honor the child of her birth,  
The Clios and Meansas—twin sisters in knowledge,  
Shall greet you with flowers, and sing of your worth.

CHORUS.—Thrice welcome, &c.

# University of Georgia.

Final Examination

OF THE

**SENIOR CLASS.**

DEPARTMENT OF BELLES LETTRES AND RHETORIC.

History of English Literature.

*Friday, June 23d, 1871,*

9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Professor MORRIS.

I. Geoffry Chaucer—a short Sketch of his Life. His principal work—its plan—its general character. The influence of Chaucer upon the English language.

II. Sketch of Edmund Spenser. Character of "The Faery Queen"—merits—objections.

III. Trace the Rise of the English Drama. Period of its perfection—the principal Dramatic writers of that period. Shakspeare—the number of his plays—a general classification of them. Which are considered the best of his plays, and whence are the general plots derived. General character of Shakspeare's Dramas.

IV. The Age of the Restoration. Mention the chief works of Milton, Butler, Dryden, Bunyan, with a short critical estimate of each, respectively.

V. The Drama of the Restoration. Its general characteristics. The influences—national, political and social—which gave rise to its peculiarities. Mention the chief writers of the New Drama. Draw a parallel between the Drama of this age and that of Shakspeare.

#### PLEDGE.

I pledge my honor as a gentleman, that I have received no aid from any source whatever, in preparing my answers to the foregoing questions.

[Signed,]

# University of Georgia.

—:—  
**Final Examination**

OF THE

## **SENIOR CLASS,**

— I N —

### **GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.**

*Tuesday, June 20th, 1871.*

—:—  
**Professor JONES.**

—:—  
**GEOLOGY.**

I.—Igneous, metamorphic and stratified rocks:—Give peculiar structure of each, and explain how they were formed—also how veins, mineral and metallic, originated.

(13.)

II.—Stratified rocks: Why do they differ among themselves in texture, composition, &c. Limestones, whence derived. Explain how an ancient sea-beach may be identified and located.

(12.)

III. Coal, how formed? Varieties of, how accounted for? Why is its formation confined mainly to one geological period.

(12.)

IV. Give leading divisions of geological time. Explain upon what grounds these divisions are based, and give some illustrations of the methods by which approximate estimates of lapse of time in geological history, may be made.

(12.)

V. Give order in which plants and animals were introduced (illustrate by larger groups); when was man created? Show in what sense there was a progressive development, and explain cases of apparent retrogradation.

(14.)

VI. Give configuration of continents, as seen in profile or vertical sections—illustrate by N. America. Describe origin, mode of action, direction, &c., &c., of the force which produced mountains and other irregularities. Give reasons for believing that the interior of the earth is melted.

(14.)

### **AGRICULTURE.**

VII. Explain how a soil becomes exhausted by cropping, and why the application of one or two substances only, may increase its productiveness; how is fertility restored, when a field is abandoned, and allowed to grow up in pines, &c.

[12.]

VIII. Explain the benefits which result from plowing land. Give the various good purposes subserved by vegetable matter mixed with a soil.

[11.]

#### **PLEDGE.**

I have neither received nor given any assistance during this examination; nor did I know what questions were to be propounded, previous to entering this Examination Hall.



## AN APPEAL TO THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN BEHALF OF HER SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

---

The time has come when State Institutions and the instructional arrangements of the State, are not competent to furnish the Church with educated members, male and female, such as the Church must have to maintain her power, her social and intellectual progress, coordinate with a progressive age, which unites the vices and errors with superior intelligence and an indomitable activity. All Churches are waking up to this emergency, some are displaying an unprecedented energy, in organizing schools of both sexes, endowing Colleges, establishing theological Seminaries, in fine, making preparation for an intelligent laity and an educated and efficient ministry. Small and formerly insignificant denominations are gaining influence and strength through their institutions of learning and their liberal contributions to their Church enterprises.

We appeal to our Lutheran brethren and ask in this state of things, shall we as a denomination prefer to be in the rear in *our liberality and the love of the Church of our choice*, in these great movements of the times which circumstances bring about? Shall we by our apathy and selfishness determine an inglorious destiny of the Church of our Fathers and of the great reformation by Martin Luther, when the field is *now, and only now*, open to us in the whole South? Will we not too secure the means that will give us an intelligent membership and an educated and efficient ministry? Let us *systematize* our plans of Church extension and benevolence, so as to gain an enlarged liberality and a uniform and more certain method of operation than we now have. Let us patronize our Institutions of learning to the extent, that we may have educated ministers enough to fill the pastoral vacancies of all our charges and be able, besides to follow up our scattered members, in their settlements in new localities, organize congregations, found institutions, and meet our obligations as a Church to all our people.

Has not the Lutheran Church a *noble history* worth perpetuating—has she not a pure Christianity, important in the economy of the Kingdom of heaven on earth? Then let us not be recreant to our trust, the trust of our Church, confided to us by our ancestry, from which we hope to go to heaven and in which church we wish our children to follow us.

Among other institutions of our Church what can you do for Roanoke College? Can you send us some students by your agency. Can you assist the Church, in her synodical actions to get the institution on a secure basis, by way of paying all her debts and procuring her endowment? In Virginia besides the State institutions, the Methodist people have two colleges, the Presbyterians two institutions, the Baptists one, the Episcopalians two and the *Lutherans one*. Are you aware how the friends of these colleges work for them, in getting students to attend them, and what activity they show in securing funds for their sustentation? This is very commendable in Christian denominations, but let us follow their example!

ROANOKE COLLEGE has already sent forth many excellent young men into our ministry—has educated a large number of our active and intelligent young laymen, though her resources have been limited and her struggles under pecuniary embarrassments sometimes precarious; yet by the proper support of her friends and her appreciation by the Lutheran Church, her future will be a better one.

Now brethren of the Lutheran Church, as you esteem the future welfare of your denomination, do what you can for this only College we have in Va. If you can only do a little, withhold not that little. If you have no son or brother of your own, send a son of your neighbor's to the institution by your influence. We are not denominational in our class instructions, so that all Churches in Va. patronize us. Our course of instruction is a complete and thorough one—our graduates are highly esteemed in Theological Seminaries and other professional schools, for their proficiency and mental discipline. Help us in some form—do something for us—secure some means of endowment either by *legacy* or *annual donation*, join in some proposed plan for the increase of our library or apparatus for the erection of a building for the library and mineral cabinet—do something for the encouragement of Roanoke College.

Salem, May 23d, 1872.

|               |   |            |             |
|---------------|---|------------|-------------|
| D. F. BITTLE, | } | FACULTY OF |             |
| S. C. WELLS,  |   |            | R. COLLEGE. |
| W. B. YOUCE,  |   |            |             |
| J. B. DAVIS,  |   |            |             |
| J. G. FREY.   |   |            |             |

# ATLANTA MARKET REPORT.

JOHN STEPHENS.

JOHN H. FLYNN.

## By STEPHENS & FLYNN,

### GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HAY, ETC., ETC.

Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—We desire to call your attention to the advantages offered by our market in the way of low prices, prompt shipment of goods, and large stocks to select from—offering to buyers many advantages over Western markets. Your orders receive more careful attention, prices of small lots are as low, weights better, freights less, and you receive your goods in less time and in better order than when shipped from a greater distance.

Herewith find prices of leading articles in our line, which rules to the trade to-day:

CORN—Yellow, 72½@75; White, 82@85c.

WHEAT—Active. Receipts light. Prices advancing. We quote White, \$1.60; Amber, \$1.55; Red, \$1.40@1.50; exclusive of sacks. Small lots of choice for seed bring higher prices.

OATS—Stocks moderate. Demand fair. Feed Oats, 50@55; Choice varieties for seed, 60@1.50.

BARLEY—Demand good. We quote for New Seed, \$1.15@1.20 bushel.

RYE—Active demand at \$1.15@1.20. We would caution buyers against *old* seed Rye and Barley, and advise them to get their seed only from reliable and well-established houses.

TIMOTHY SEED—Stocks ample. We quote at \$4.00 per bushel.

CLOVER SEED—\$8.50@9.00 bushel, as to quantity and quality. We are in full supply of Grain and Seeds, and give special attention to filling same.

FLOUR—Demand very active, and prices tending upward. We quote Fancy, \$9.75; Extra Family, \$8.75@9.00; Family, \$7.75@8.00; Super, \$6.00 barrel, in 98, 49 and 24 sacks. We are Agents for the sale of J. M. Veach & Co.'s celebrated brands, probably the very best now on the market, and keep a full supply of it, as well as of other good brands from Tennessee and Kentucky.

CORN MEAL—Stocks light, owing to low water. We quote Corn Meal, 85@90c.

MEATS—Stocks very light, and prices high. We quote Bacon Shoulders, 9½c; C. R. Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12½@12¾.

BULK MEATS—Market bare, except for Long Cut Clear Sides, which sell at 10½c. As it is to the interest of packers to put down prices before the slaughtering season comes in, we expect a decline very soon, and would advise light purchases at the present extreme prices.

LARD—Stocks of Choice very light. Worth in Tierces, 11c; Cans, 11½ to 12c.

SALT—Virginia fine, \$2.00 per sack.

HAY—Western Timothy, \$1.65@1.70 per 100 lbs; Tennessee Crop, \$1.25@1.60 per 100 lbs, as to quality.

FEATHERS—"Live Geese," 60@65c; Mixed, 50@60c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice Tennessee, 28c; Ordinary, 20@25c lb. EGGS, 30c dozen.

WHISKY—Corn, \$1.20@1.50; Rye, \$2.00@5.00 gallon; Peach Brandy, \$2.50@2.75 gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches unpeeled, quarters and mixed, 3½@3¾c; Halves, 4½@4¾; Pealed, medium, 10@11; Choice, 12½c.

DRY HIDES—Salt, 14c; Flint, 16c lb.

LIME—"Howard Lime," \$2.25; other brands, \$2.00@2.25; Cask of 5 bushels, Hydraulic Cement, Louisville, \$3.00; Howard Cement, \$2.75 per bbl.

#### REMARKS.

Being in constant receipt of heavy supplies of Western and Tennessee produce, shipped us direct by the producers, we offer to buyers superior inducements, and will be pleased to serve you in our line. We also have constant inquiries for Fruit and Hides, and invite consignments of same.

Our facilities are superior, and we refer to our patrons in Georgia, Alabama and other States, who have kindly favored us with their patronage in the past. We guarantee all goods sold by us to come fully up to representations.

We respectfully ask parties indebted to us to remit promptly, or be prepared to pay our Mr. CHARLIE LIN, when he calls, which he will do very soon. Awaiting your valued orders, we are,

Respectfully, etc.,

STEPHENS & FLYNN,  
FORSYTH STREET,



# Chronicle & Sentinel---Extra.

## The Distribution

OF  
Confederate Monumental Scheme  
WILL  
POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE  
ON THE  
FIRST WEDNESDAY IN DECEMBER  
NEXT (1872), AT AUGUSTA, GA.

—O—  
SHOULD all the Tickets not be sold, the amount received will be distributed in the proportions named in the Circulars between THE MONUMENT, the Prizes, and the necessary expenses.

The portion to be distributed will be appropriated first to the Money Prizes; then to the Real Estate, and lastly, to the Shares in Cotton.

### ANALYSIS OF THE SCHEME.

\$100,000..20 per cent. allowed Agents.  
50,000..10 " " " State Agents.  
50,000..10 per cent. allowed for contingent expenses.  
130,000..Owners' price of 9 Real Estate Prizes.  
100,000..The 1,744 Prizes in Currency.  
20,000..The 244 Prizes in Cotton.

\$450,000

————\$50,000 profits to be devoted to the Monument.

The price in Currency will be substituted for any Real Estate Prize, withdrawn on account of injury to the Property, or for other cause.

Agents west of the Mississippi stop their sales on the 15th of November. East of that river on the 20th of November. •

State Agents are required to be present either in person or by legally appointed Attorneys at the Distribution.

L. & A. H. McLAWS,  
General Agents,  
Augusta, Ga.

## THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MONUMENTAL  
ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA,  
AUGUSTA, GA., December 4, 1872.

For the last time, in behalf of the Confederate Monumental Association of Georgia, we appeal to the people of our State, and of the South, to come to its aid. For almost every enterprise that may be suggested there will exist sympathies or antipathies in the minds of some. We presume but few feel an antipathy to the objects of the Association. Their pure purpose and desire are to attract the sympathies of our people to the battle-beds and resting places of our lost Confederates, that they may unite in the effort to symbolize those sympathies in a common and lasting monument of love and gratitude. We have heard, with regret, that some have spoken of it as a speculation. This deserves only a brief notice. Those who would charge the managers of this holy enterprise with having originated it for such a purpose, care nothing for the dead, and are unable to aspire to or conceive of the moral grandeur of their great deeds and self-immolation for their country and people. We much more regret to have heard that others have doubted its morality, because the distribution of the shares will be made in the only fair and legitimate way—by a public drawing. That certainly is not more objectionable than to raise money by fairs, tableaux, and private theatricals, for moral and religious purposes. We have never raised an objection to those means for securing such holy ends. This plan has been adopted as the only practicable one to erect a symbol to the memory of patriots. The names of some of the purest divines, and most consistent members of the various churches, are upon our books. We are not seeking to light anew the torch of revolution. We simply feel that a holy duty rests upon us to honor, in a lasting way, those who bravely came forward and sacrificed their lives for us at *our call*. Our States passed their ordinances of secession. The right to do this was disputed, and our people were called upon to maintain what we deemed to be the just rights of sovereign States. The struggle was based upon this difference of opinion. In answer to the calls of their States, our chivalric sons drew their swords and stood at their guns. The answer was prompt, and, in stern array, they rushed to the unequal struggle. Their great fight is over; their great hearts are pulseless; they sleep in their lowly beds. If ever a people were bound in honor to cherish the memory of their defenders, the people of Georgia and the South are thus bound, to say nothing of State pride and kindred sympathy. You may say you do cherish their fame, but the time is not yet. When will it come? When you too are dead and cannot be called upon for your mite? If one dies to save you

or your liberties, who will be under the greatest obligations of gratitude, you or your descendants? If you shall postpone the grateful exhibition, is it likely that posterity will make it? If your hearts are already cold and indifferent, is it likely that your descendants will be in a glow of gratitude? It is your duty to make it now, as an example to the young and to those who may take your places when you are gone.

In this work we expected more of the men, and the women, too, of Georgia and the South.

Mr. Lincoln's monument and statue at Springfield, Illinois, has just been completed at a cost of two hundred and six thousand dollars. We do not complain of that. With their sentiments it is creditable to these people, and they are erecting similar testimonials all over their section. They lost their sons, ye more than we did, and they are substantially honoring them. Whatever we may think of their assaults upon us, these testimonials do them honor. They exhibit gratitude and affection. If they hated us they loved their own, and this is to their credit. A people are judged by their acts. What, then, will the Empire State of the South do for the dead of her hundred battle-worn regiments? What the other States for their sons who sleep in Georgia soil? What all our people for a symbol that will represent the entire Confederate dead?

Patriots of the South! true and courageous women! come to the graves of your sons—throng around their valiant spirits, and solemnly aver that you will contribute to honor them. Let there be no dull, deep pause; come quickly. The first of January will soon be here, and the effort will be ended on the eighth. We are glad to learn that the delay until then has given but little dissatisfaction. This shows that our people have contributed more from patriotic sentiment than the hope of gain. Hush the cry of poverty. Circuses, menageries, and varied shows are taking hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of our people. We would deny to none the gratifications of the hour, but the "horse opera," the "clown," and other attractions should not blot from memory the martyrs of freedom.

Let us go to the graves of the gallant dead and say to them: "My father! my brother! my son! rest in peace, I love you still." Gentlemen of wealth, those hoarded sums doubtless give pleasure to your hearts; but have you taken a pittance to add your tribute to grateful patriotism? Ladies! the light of those brilliant diamonds upon your fingers indicate opulence and comfort; but are you represented at the shrine of those who died to protect you? The holidays are close at hand; how many thousands will present a Christmas offering or a New Year's present in honor of the illustrious dead? L. & A. H. McLaws,  
General Agents.

JAMES M. SMYTHE,

State Agent C. M. A.

## DIRECTIONS for PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

The following is the most approved method: Dig the holes two and a half or three feet each way, and eighteen inches deep; fill with rich top soil and plant the tree in the centre, not deeper than it stood before in the nursery, with the exception of Dwarf Pears and Cherries. They should be planted so that the connection of bud and stock is well covered two inches at least.

Before planting, the tree should be prepared as follows: Remove all the broken roots—freshen the end by a clean cut. As a general rule the main stock should be cut back to two thirds its length, and all the branches to half their length from the main stock. But my experience is, that to break the land first with a turn plow, then follow with a subsoil 12 to 15 inches deep, requires no hole only to receive the roots. If it is not convenient to plow and subsoil the land all over before planting, run say four furrows each way and plant in the check, and plow out the middles afterwards. While it is highly important to plant trees right, it is equally important to cultivate properly. Young trees should be cultivated the same as corn if a full crop is expected. Always keep an orchard well ploughed and a little manure scattered broadcast around each tree every year. Never sow small grain or grass of any kind in an orchard, especially a young orchard.

Another important matter is to take care of your orchard. From observation I have concluded that not more than 30 per cent of fruit trees planted ever live to bear fruit. Cows browse them down, rabbits girdle them, they are broken or the bark rubbed off by careless ploughmen, until fully 66 per cent of the number planted are dead or so diseased that they are worthless before they bear fruit.

### DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples 20 to 25 feet each way, according to soil.

Peaches 15 to 20 “ “ “ “ “

Dwarf Pears 8 to 10 feet each way, according to soil.

Plums 10 to 15 feet each way, according to soil.

Cherries 15 to 20 feet each way, according to soil.

DALTON NURSERIES,

B. HAMILTON.

Dalton, Ga., Nov. 1, 1872.



# English and Classical School,

CORINTH, GEORGIA.

THE SPRING TERM of SOUTHWORTH ACADEMY, at Corinth, Heard County, Georgia, will open on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1872, under the control of the undersigned, and continue seven scholastic months.

## RATES OF TUITION PER MONTH.

|                                                                                                |   |   |   |   |   |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Lessons in Geography and Numbers,                          | - | - | - | - | - | \$1 60 |
| Intermediate Arithmetic, (Mental and Written,) Primary Geography, Elementary Grammar,          | - | - | - | - | - | 2 40   |
| Higher Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, English Composition and Penmanship,            | - | - | - | - | - | 3 20   |
| Languages, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Physiclogy. | - | - | - | - | - | 4 00   |

To such as have reached a sufficient age and point of appreciation, a knowledge of the Laws and Customs of Trade regulating the intercourse of business men will be imparted.

Tuition must be paid at the close of the Term.

A training, both at the University of Virginia and Washington-Lee University, together with five years' experience in the profession of Teaching, is pledged to the friends and patrons of Southworth Academy for the qualifications of its Teacher and for the faithful discharge of the high trust committed to his hands.

Instruction in Music can be had without interference with other studies.

## LOCALITY.

CORINTH is situated five miles from the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, equidistant from the towns LaGrange and Newnan; besides the natural advantages of a mild, pleasant climate and good water, it can boast an order and refinement of society unsurpassed and rarely equaled in the State. The Academy is large, well built, well arranged, and will accommodate 200 students with ease.

Board can be obtained in the best families at from \$10 to \$12 per month.

SEYMOUR W. HOLMAN,  
PRINCIPAL.

Let  $x = Thomas$

"  $y = Tom 18'$

$$x-1 = \frac{y+1}{2} \times 2$$

$$2x-2 = y+1$$

$$y-1 = x+1$$

$$y = x+2$$

$$2x-2 = x+2+1$$

$$x = 5$$

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Let  $x = Jo$

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$$x+1 = y-1$$

$$x-1 = \frac{y-1}{2}$$

$$2x-2 = y-1$$

$$2x = y-1+2$$

$$x = \frac{y-1+2}{2}$$

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$$y-1+2+2 = 2y-2$$

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Joe P. Swisher

Pearce  
David Pearce

W. HOLLAND

1872-3

30  
GEORGE G. WILSON,

*General Dealer in*

Groceries, Liquors, Dry Goods, &c., &c.,

Cor. Congress, Jefferson and St. Julian Streets.

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*Savannah, April 1st, 1872.*

*Having purchased the interest of Mr. JOHN G. BLITCH in the late firm of WILSON & BLITCH, I will continue the same business at the old stand. Thankful for the liberal patronage given to the late firm, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.*

*I will keep on hand an assorted stock of Planters' Supplies.*

*Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, or Produce of any kind, will be received and sold to best advantage, and returns made in Cash or Goods, as directed.*

*Yours Respectfully,*

GEORGE G. WILSON.



LAW DEPARTMENT  
 in the  
 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

MOOT COURT,  
 JAMES T. NISBET, ESQ. a member of the  
 Board of Visitors, presiding.

Tuesday, July 16, 1872 at 4 P. M.

THE STATE  
 VS  
 WILEY MITCHUM.

IN STEWART SUPERIOR COURT,  
 MURDER.

*Evidence for the State.*

WAYNE W. EILANDS sworn, testified that on the first monday in October 1851, at his house in Florence, Stewart County, he witnessed a difficulty between WILLIAM R. MORRIS and the defendant; that MORRIS stood for an hour at the counter of witness in his store, and had taken three drinks and commenced singing and talking which caused him to cough and vomit. Defendant cursed him and said "God d--n you, if you want to puke, go out of the house;" took hold of him and tried to push him out of the door, when deceased caught hold of the door and said, "not exactly yet." Defendant drew a large Spanish dirk and struck deceased on the shoulder; deceased asked defendant if he was in earnest; defendant said he was; deceased pulled out his knife and dropped it on the floor; defendant stooped down and picked up the knife; defendant then drew a six barrellled revolver, presented it within six inches of the breast of deceased, took deliberate aim and fired; deceased died in five minutes; defendant ran out of the house, but was caught and brought back; witness never saw defendant before that day; defendant had no authority in that house; deceased was quite drunk; defendant was drinking, but not drunk; pistol was self-cocking. Defendant stooped down, and as witness heard a rattling on the floor, and did not see the knife afterwards, he supposed that defendant picked it up; defendant rose with a six barrellled pistol in his hand, presented it at the breast of deceased, not more than six inches distant—took deliberate aim long enough to count ten or fifteen before he fired; he fired the pistol above the right nipple; defendant ran out and was caught about fifty yards from the house of witness; deceased brought a groan—his face contracted—fell upon the floor, and in about five minutes expired. Witness had refused to come to court under subpoena and was brought by arrest under attachment.

*Defendant's Evidence.*

BENJAMIN HORTON sworn, testified, that he was present at the time of the killing; defendant had no difficulty with the deceased; defendant and witness were talking together, and defendant was flourishing his pistol about, when it fired, defendant was then looking at witness and appeared alarmed when the pistol fired; defendant was drunk; the pistol belonged to witness, who loaned it to defendant the evening before; the pistol was very easy on trigger; defendant and deceased were not acquainted.

THOMAS GILBERT sworn, testified, that he was some thirty or forty yards from the house when the pistol fired; defendant ran out to where witness was standing; seemed to be drunk and very much agitated; not over two minutes, elapsed from the firing, before defendant reached witness and said "that he would not have done it for the world."

BENJAMIN HORTON re-examined, testified, that the moment the pistol fired, defendant asked witness "if he had killed him;" witness said that he did not know; defendant said, he would not have done it for the world, if he had.

JOB C. PATTERSON sworn for the State; testified that HORTON was mistaken in some of the minutiae of his testimony. THOMAS GILBERT stated in his testimony that upon hearing the report of the pistol, he looked towards the house and saw a person that he took to be the defendant run out—who ran a few paces and turned and ran again into the house, and immediately ran out again, and ran to where witness was standing; he ran slow and awkward, which induced witness to suppose he was very drunk; when he came to witness, he seemed greatly agitated and troubled, and at the moment of coming up to him, he exclaimed, "that he would not have done it for the world." Witness also stated that one minute would probably cover the time from the firing until the defendant uttered the exclamation; two certainly would.

HOWELL C. GLENN, Solicitor General.

PHILIP K. YONGE, Assistant Counsel for the State.

ARTHUR H. GRAY, } Defendant's Attorneys.

JAMES E. YONGE, }

GEORGE G. RANDELL, Clerk.

A. AZMON MURPHEY, Sheriff.





of the

# Republican Convention!

of the 10th Senatorial District held at ALBANY, Georgia,  
February 20th 1872.

Pursuant to a call made by the Congressional Executive Committee, the Convention assembled, at 12 o'clock, in the Court House for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Hon. F. O. Welch.

On motion of Dr. C. W. Arnold, Hon. Philip Joiner was selected as temporary Chairman.

On motion of Hon. F. F. Putney, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, who reported the three counties, (Lee, Worth and Dougherty) duly represented by appropriate Delegates.

On motion of Dr. C. W. Arnold, Chas. Wessolowsky was selected as permanent Chairman, and Isaac N. Wiseman requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the Convention, and declared it duly organized.

On motion of Dr. C. W. Arnold, a Committee of five were appointed to report business for the action of the Convention. COMMITTEE: Dr. C. W. Arnold, Chas. Griffin, Andrew McLean, Isaac Henson and Abraham Gillion. The Committee retired, and after a brief time made the following report:

We, the Republicans of the 10th Senatorial District, in Convention assembled, after free consultation and careful review of the situation,

*Do Resolve*, That, for reasons obvious, we deem it inexpedient at the present time to make nomination for the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Hon. F. O. Welch.

That to Hon. Joseph Armstrong, the Independent Democratic Candidate, we pledge our hearty and undivided support, and call upon all good citizens to aid in his election.

Dr. C. W. Arnold, Hon. F. F. Putney, Hon. Philip Joiner, Chas. Griffin, Henry Scroggins, and others, addressed the Convention in ad-

vocacy of the report of the Committee, and, upon motion of Hon. Philip Joiner, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted as the action of the Convention.

Hon. F. F. Putney introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid tremendous applause:

*Whereas*, the State Central Committee of the Union Republican Party of Georgia has taken upon itself the responsibility of appointing Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia: We, the Republicans of the 10th Senatorial District, in Convention assembled, in order to give expression to our views upon the action of the said Committee,

*Do Resolve*, That this unprecedented action of the Central Committee in selecting themselves as Delegates to the National Convention, deserve the severest condemnation, and we hereby declare our disapproval of the same, and demand of the said Committee a call for a Convention to select Delegates to the National Convention, in order that the PEOPLE may have a voice in the selection of those who are to represent them.

*Resolved*, That in the person of Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, we have an efficient and wise Executive—one whom the people delight to rule over them; that his administration has met with our hearty approval, and we hereby pledge ourselves to exert ourselves to the utmost to secure his re-nomination and election.

*Resolved*, That we hereby declare him to be the first and only choice of the Republicans of this Senatorial District for the Presidency, and pledge him our hearty support.

*Resolved*, That in the person of Hon. A. T. Akerman, late Attorney-General of the United States, Georgia has a distinguished and exemplary statesman, and the Republicans a true

and tried friend. For the administration of his high office with such signal ability, characterized as it was with firmness, charity and impartiality, the Republicans of Georgia are under lasting obligations, and we hereby express a sense of our gratitude, with the assurance that in honoring such men, we but perform an agreeable duty.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. A. T. Akerman, and Hon. J. S. Bigby, and that Dr. C. W. Arnold, Member of the State Central Committee from the 2nd Congressional District, is hereby requested to present the same to the Central Committee at its next meeting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected to constitute the Senatorial District Executive Committee: Hon. F. F. Putney, Hon. P. Joiner, Isaac Henson, Simon Williams and George Ponder.

On motion, the Delegates from Dougherty selected the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee of Dougherty county: C. Wessolowsky, Charles Griffin and Atlas Bryant.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected to prepare an address to the people of the District: C. W. Arnold, F. F. Putney, Charles Griffin, Philip Joiner and Isaac Henson.

The Chairman then addressed the Convention in his brilliant style, commendatory of the action of the Convention, and urging upon all to go into the campaign with the determination to win; urging upon the colored people the importance of coming forward and promptly paying their poll tax.

The Convention then adjourned amid the manifestation of great enthusiasm upon the part of the members thereof.

C. WESSOLOWSKY,  
Chairman.  
I. N. WISEMAN,  
Secretary.



*Custom*

BRUNSWICK, GA.,

....., 188 .

*Collector.*

1872-6

*No. of Enclosures,*

# ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

*Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17th, 1872.*

Dear Sir—

An imperative necessity exists for voluntary contributions from the United States office-holders in Georgia. You will remember that at the last meeting of our STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, (Aug. 21,) a Finance Committee was appointed. The Chairman of that Committee called a meeting of the same that afternoon, but there was no quorum present. As the members thereof failed to meet when they were all in this city, and as they are now scattered throughout the State, there will probably be no meeting of the Committee, and I will therefore consider myself without the aid of a Finance Committee.

You will also remember that the State Central Committee at the same time appointed a Resident Committee to perform certain duties. That Committee has discharged its duty up to the present energetically and faithfully. We have rented suitable rooms, hired three efficient clerks and one porter, have printed here in Atlanta over *one hundred and thirty thousand* documents, and have distributed them, have received from the Committee at Washington about *fifty thousand* documents and distributed them, have observed the strictest economy throughout, and have vouchers for every cent expended open to the inspection of all contributors.

The expenses of the Party have thus far been defrayed by the liberal contributions of three or four gentlemen in Atlanta, with a few small contributions from other parties. Of all moneys received and expended, the sum of *one hundred and eighty-five dollars* is all which has been contributed by persons living away from Atlanta. From all the Revenue Officers in this State less than *fifty dollars* have been received, in the aggregate. I attribute all this to the want of a proper effort to raise money, and as I have been instructed by the State Central Committee to call upon each and every person holding Federal office within the State to aid in upholding our Party, I now adopt this method of discharging my duty. HON. JAS. L. DUNNING, Postmaster at Atlanta, is the Treasurer of the Committee, and all contributions should be made directly to him. His book will show at the end of the campaign every dollar received, from whom received, how and for what expended. His book will show at the end of the campaign who aided the Party—and who did not. His book will show at the end of the campaign who are the active, earnest, working Republicans in Georgia—and who are the drones. His book will show who can be relied on by the Party—and who can not be relied on. All political parties which ever held sway owed their success to those who worked and contributed to that success.

I make no assessment upon any one, but send this appeal for help to all. If you are willing to help, send your contribution by Post-Office Money Order to JAMES L. DUNNING, TREASURER.

It is proper I should add in conclusion, that appeals have been made to the Committee at Washington and New York for aid, and they respond that they cannot send one dollar to Georgia. Their reasons assigned are good—perfectly good—and we must rely upon our own resources.

Please respond without delay, and let us know what to expect.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY P. FARROW,  
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.



# Rooms Republican State Central Committee

Atlanta, Ga., December 26th, 1872.

To HON. JOHN S. BIGBY, M. C., and  
HON. JAMES C. FREEMAN, M. C., elect.

GENTLEMEN:—I have no disposition to make any fight on Mr. Jesse A. Holtzclaw, of Houston county, and Second Collection District of Georgia; but I must raise my voice in behalf of the Republicans of the Fourth Collection District, by way of protest, against a violation of party policy, every principle of justice, and the Statutes of Congress, by the appointment of *a resident of the Second Collection District* to office in the *Fourth Collection District*.

By reference to the law creating the office of Collector, (see vol. 12th, Statutes at large, page 433,) you will see that this appointment of Collector for the Fourth Collection District of Georgia must be given to a resident of the District, and that Mr. Holtzclaw, being a resident of the Second Collection District and not a resident of Fourth Collection District, is ineligible to the appointment. This Statute is founded on common sense and common justice. Common sense and common justice must guide and control the conduct of an individual in his private affairs, or he will, sooner or later, come to grief. The same is equally true of the conduct of the affairs of a political party. It was the palpable disregard of plain, even-handed justice that so completely broke down our party in Georgia in the past. We are now attempting to organize, harmonize, and build up our party, and we are meeting with remarkable success. If the Republicans of Georgia were assured of anything in the recent campaign, it was that justice should hereafter prevail in all appointments, *by selecting and appointing men to office from the body of the District or vicinity in which the vacancies occur*.

The campaign having been conducted upon that principle, and having been successful beyond the expectations of many of our friends, we having elected three Congressmen, when many supposed we could not elect any, the very first appointment arising, is made in violation of our promises to our party, and in violation of the plain words of the Statute creating the office. There are men in the Fourth District who have spent their time, their energies, and their money, and who have undergone every kind of political, social, and business ostracism and proscription, because of their active and unswerving support of the principles of our party, and now that a vacancy in office occurs in their midst, and an appointment is made, they are all to be discarded, and *a resident of the Second Collection District*, away down in South-west Georgia, a remote portion of the State, is to be appointed, when every principle of justice, as well as the plain provisions of the Statute, require the appointment of *a resident of the Fourth Collection District*. Are there no true and tried Republicans in the Fourth District who are worthy and well qualified? I have had no sympathy with the hue-and-cry against "carpet-baggers," but I have always believed that appointments to office should be given to persons residing in the vicinity or District in which the vacancy occurs. It should be definitely understood and agreed upon that when a vacancy occurs in any vicinity or District the appointment to fill said office should be conferred upon some one who has borne the brunt of our party in that vicinity or District.

I regard the appointment of a resident of the Second Collection District to office in the Fourth Collection District a grave error, which can be but productive of evil to our party, but, at the same time, I attribute it to inadvertence on the part of those who have caused it to be done. Believing it to be an error, I respectfully call it to your attention and ask, in the name of justice, and for the good of our party, that you inform the Honorable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Mr. Jesse A. Holtzclaw is not a resident of the Fourth Collection District, and that it is the wish of those who recommended his appointment that his name should be withdrawn, with a view to the appointment of a resident of the District, in conformity with the law in the premises.

As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to protest against such a policy in this or any other case, in this or any other portion of the State, for all that I urge in this case would be urged in any similar case anywhere in this State, as I am only contending for a principle without the observance of which we can not hope to build up a party. I am sure that in so doing I represent the feelings and wishes of the entire masses of the Republicans throughout the State.

I am, very respectfully,

HENRY P. FARROW,

Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

*This is a copy of a letter to Sig. Freeman, and as you are a member of the State Central Committee please inform me whether or not the position herein taken is correct.*



# The Soldiers' Memento.

THIS EXHIBITION

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT

## DEUPREE HALL,

TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1872.

(8½ o'clock P. M.)

ALL ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND!

Do this in remembrance of our own  
loved dead!

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|                                                   |                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Opening Address, . . . . .                        | MR. L. PHINIZY.              |
| "Bonnie Blue Flag" . . . . .                      | MISS L. LUCAS.               |
| Sword of Lee, . . . . .                           | MASTER G. THOMAS.            |
| Song, (Solo.) . . . . .                           | MISS H. WASHBURN.            |
| Instrumental Piece, . . . . .                     | MISS F. HUNTER.              |
| Conquered Banner, . . . . .                       | MR. H. LUMPKIN.              |
| Vacant Chair, . . . . .                           | MISSES LUCAS & DEARING.      |
| Soldier's Address to his Old Gray Coat, . . . . . | MASTER R. MOSS.              |
| Confederate March, . . . . .                      | MASTER CLARENCE ADAMS.       |
| Song, (Solo.) . . . . .                           | MISS M. BANCROFT.            |
| Dixie, (Duet.) . . . . .                          | MISSES STANLEY & RUTHERFORD. |
| Dixie, (Song.) . . . . .                          | MASTER A. LIPSCOMB.          |
| We'll conquer or die, . . . . .                   | MISSES WILSON & SMITH.       |
| Furl that Banner, . . . . .                       | MISS RIA DEARING.            |
| Somebody's Darling, . . . . .                     | MASTER R. TAYLOR.            |
| Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, . . . . .         | MISS L. LUCAS.               |
| Closing Address, . . . . .                        | MR. S. SPARKS.               |

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

# THE TAX QUESTION SETTLED.

EVERY CITIZEN HAS THE RIGHT TO PAY HIS ONE DOLLAR  
AND VOTE!

Rooms Republican State Central Committee,

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 23, 1872.

The Honorable MADISON BELL, Comptroller General, has issued the following instructions to all Tax Collectors in the State, to wit—

## CIRCULAR TO TAX COLLECTORS.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ATLANTA, GA., September 21, 1872.

I have received a number of letters from Collectors, Ordinaries and citizens, on the subject of Poll Tax of 1871; and, as I cannot answer all by letter, I have deemed it proper to send to those making inquiries on this subject, the following decisions made by me in response to a letter from the Collector of Chatham county, on the 16th instant.

As to deciding who can, or cannot, vote in the approaching elections, I deem it proper to state, also, that it is not my duty, or in my power, or the Collectors', to determine that question. That duty devolves upon other officers charged by law with supervisory control of that subject: and I only intend, in this circular, to instruct the Collectors in regard to the collection of the taxes, as I understand the law in the premises:

SIR.—I have to say in reply to yours of the 12th instant, that the Poll Tax cannot 'exceed one dollar annually on each poll' and you should receive the Poll Tax for 1871, and receipt accordingly, notwithstanding the tax-payer may be in arrears for former years. When a tax payer has made his return to the Receiver, and fails to pay the money to the Collector, he is a *delinquent*, and is chargeable only with a single tax and cost, in case a *fi. fa.* has been issued; when no return has been made to the Receiver, he is a *defaulter*, and is, in such case, chargeable, in addition to the tax, with the *penalty* of one dollar: and, if a *fi. fa.* has been issued, with the cost also. The above are lawful charges against delinquents and defaulters, and it is your duty to collect them accordingly. *If a tax-payer chooses to tender the tax for 1871 separate from the penalty and cost, you should receive it, and give a receipt accordingly; so worded, however, as not to bar the collection of the penalty and cost.* Citizens ought to have the means of showing that they have paid this tax, if they so desire."

Respectfully,

MADISON BELL, *Comptroller General.*

The Comptroller General being the officer whose duty it is under the Law to make all rules and regulations, and issue all instructions for the guidance of Tax Collectors in their official conduct, and he having issued the above instructions, I deem it important that the people be informed that they can pay the *one dollar tax* for 1871, and get a receipt for it, without being required to pay the one dollar penalty, or any other cost whatever, and I therefore have prepared this Circular for general distribution throughout the State. Having given this question a very careful and thorough investigation, I feel assured the Comptroller General is correct in this authoritative interpretation of the Law, and all parties at interest are advised to take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. Tax Collectors cannot absolve themselves from their responsibilities under the United States Laws by replying to a citizen who seeks to qualify himself to vote by paying the one dollar tax for 1871, that he (the Tax Collector,) "has issued a *Fi. Fa.*, and given it to the Sheriff, and he (the tax-payer) must see the Sheriff." In that case, either the Tax Collector or the Sheriff, as the case may be, when offered the one dollar, must receive it and give a receipt for it.

Let all who love Liberty come forward and pay the one dollar tax, and then on the 2d of October vote for DAWSON A. WALKER for Governor, and the Republican candidates for the Legislature.

HENRY P. FARROW,

Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

*Noten Hummel 60-*

**NOTICE.**

FARMERS WISHING A GOOD FERTILIZER,

by calling on W. JOHNSON, Agent Central

Line Boats, can be supplied with

Pure H. and M. FERTILIZER,

Also, keeps constantly on hand,

Land Plaster,

Dissolved Bones,

Ammonia,

Nitrate of Soda,

and Potash Salts,

Which are pure and genuine, and offered at lowest rates.

W. JOHNSON, Agent.

COLUMBUS, GA., January, 1874.

*W. Johnson*

**R LETTER.**

**BLE FERTILIZER, A.**

for this Pure Fertilizer for next  
to meet the demand.

TERSON, LUTHER J. WALKER, J. V.  
BIGGERS, GEO. H. THOMPSON, and  
will kindly answer all inquiries as

This Fertilizer, from its analysis, will yield at least eight per cent.  
more lint than the best manipulated Guano.

Price for Phosphates and Chemicals sufficient to make one ton,  
\$25 cash, delivered in Savannah, Ga.

**ISAAC I. MOSES Co.**

At the old stand of HALL, MOSES & Co.

**Capt. W. JOHNSON,**

At office Central Line Boats, Agent.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 1st, 1873.

**Directions for Use.**

Take articles furnished, (Bag of Chemicals excepted.) 600 lbs. Phosphates,

Add 1,000 lbs. stable scrapings, or alluvial soils, and 300 lbs. Cotton Seed.

The 100 lbs. Chemicals dissolved in 30 gallons warm water.

Make alternate layers of above articles, and sprinkle well each layer with the solu-  
tion. Pull up in close pile and let stand two <sup>weeks</sup> ~~days~~; then cut it through from top to  
bottom, with hoe, until thoroughly mixed. It is then ready for use.

Quantity, 200 lbs. to the acre, medium lands. 250 lbs. per acre on poor lands.

This will give you the finest Fertilizer now offered in the market, at less money by  
half, and guaranteed.



Not in Hummel 60-

# CIRCULAR LETTER.

## H. & M. PURE SOLUBLE FERTILIZER, A.

We are now receiving orders for this Pure Fertilizer for next season delivery, so as to be able to meet the demand.

Col. F. J. MOTT, R. C. PATTERSON, LUTHER J. WALKER, J. V. CLARK, J. KIMBROUGH, L. M. BIGGERS, GEO. H. THOMPSON, and other prominent Planters using it, will kindly answer all inquiries as to its merits.

This Fertilizer, from its analysis, will yield at least eight per cent. more lint than the best manipulated Guano.

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Quantity, 200 lbs. to the acre, medium lands. 250 lbs. per acre on poor lands. This will give you the finest Fertilizer now offered in the market, at less money by half, and guaranteed.

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## CIRCULAR LETTER.

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# THE LAST HOURS

—O F—

## Commodore Maury

A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* furnishes to that paper a letter from one who was with Commodore Maury in his last hours, and who testifies in a tender and interesting manner to the happy death of that great man. We quote:

The last two days of Mathew F. Maury's life were grand—a complete triumph. In perfect possession of his faculties to the last. I wish all the world could have seen that death, it was such a triumphant one. We sung hymns around his dying bed, and after the last one, Friday evening—it was “Christ is risen”—he put out both hands and said, slowly and indistinctly, “The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, be with you all—all.” He blessed every one separately, and prayed ever as fervently, and in the most beautiful language. He said he would be in a moribund condition for several days. Twice Friday we were summoned. He would look around, and if all were not in the range of his sight he would call out the names of those whom he missed. Gazing earnestly into the face of each, he said something appropriate and affectionate, always winding up with “You see how God has answered my prayer, and I know you every one.” He said, “I shall retain my senses to the end. God has granted me that as a token of His acceptance. I have set my house in order. My prayers have all been answered. My children are gathered around my bed, and now, Lord, what wait I for?” He then repeated a prayer of eleven petitions, which he wanted each of his children and grandchildren to use every day. He had composed it for himself almost forty years ago, the night after his leg was broken, and he had repeated it every night since, not missing one; and then he prayed: Oh, Lord, touch my lips with hallowed fire, like Isaiah's of old, that I may testify to thy love and mercy to me, who am but a little child in all save wickedness.” He then requested that when the physicians pronounced him dying he should be informed of it. As the supreme hour drew near, he turned to his son and asked him in the language of the ruling passion, “Do I seem to drag my anchors?” The answer, “They are sure and steadfast,” gave him great comfort. Just before he expired, he said distinctly, “Lord, receive my soul,” and lifting up both hands towards Heaven like a child who wants to be taken up, calling on the name of his Father. So he passed away at twenty minutes to one o'clock on Saturday morning. He left a request that his funeral should not take place until spring, and then he wished his poor body to be taken through the Goshen Pass, when the rhododendrons and laurels are in bloom and asked us to pluck their blossoms as we passed, and shower them over his bier as we bore him to his final resting place, in Fredericksburg or Richmond.

**Reader!**

**IS IT YOUR DESIRE TO DIE THUS?**

THEN LIVE A CHRISTIAN'S LIFE AND DIE A CHRISTIAN'S DEATH.

**REMEMBER!**

**TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE**

D. G. PATTON, Steam Book and Job Printer, 99 Bay St., Savannah, Ga.

[C. 1873]



# Mercer High School,

## COMMENCEMENT DAY

Wednesday, July 16th, 1873.

### MUSIC

### PRAYER.

### MUSIC

JAMES T. BOSWELL..... Against Dueling.  
ROBERT S. MULLEN..... Belshazzar.  
JAMES F. GEER..... Young Men who Chew Tobacco.

### MUSIC

CORNELIUS S. MCGINTY..... Tribute to Washington.  
JOSHUA H. MONCHIEF..... What I have Seen, and What I Said.  
JERRY H. ROBINSON..... The Soldier of Bingen.

### MUSIC

EDGARTON H. WILLET..... Queer People.  
BENJAMIN F. MOORE..... The Expunging Resolution.  
JAMES B. DOLVIN..... The Wonderful One Hoss Shay.

### MUSIC

PERCY E. TRIPPE..... Fall of Warsaw.  
JOHN W. HIXON..... Reflections on Matrimony.  
J. WALTER MILLER..... The Conquered Banner.

### MUSIC

MISS ZORA J. LANDRUM..... Too Fast.  
MISS NANNIE J. MOSS..... Not to Myself alone.  
MISS MOLLIE V. OVERTON..... Aim in Education.

### MUSIC

MISS JULIA P. McWHORTER..... Cloud Pictures.  
MISS MAGGIE W. THOMPSON..... Home.  
MISS JULIA A. GEER..... Hard Times.

### MUSIC

MISS JESSIE C. McWHORTER..... People will Talk.  
MISS LETITIA WILLIAMS..... Those who are never heard of.  
MISS LULA COLCLOUGH..... Accomplishments.

### MUSIC

JOHN W. WOODY..... Antony's Address.  
GEORGE H. MITCHELL..... Burr and Blenuerhassett.  
HAMILTON McWHORTER..... The Polish Boy.

### MUSIC

THOMAS J. HIXON..... Declaration of Independence.  
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON..... Greek Battle Hymn.  
JAMES T. JENKINS..... Chatham on the American War.

### MUSIC

JAMES FRAZER..... The Festal Board.  
CHARLES H. EDWARDS..... Spartacus to the Gladiators.  
W. OLIN SANDERS..... Marmion and Douglas.

### MUSIC

WILLIAM A. JACKSON..... Erin's Flag.  
JOHN A. McWHORTER..... Sic Semper Tyrannis.

### MUSIC

### BENEDICTION.

### MUSIC

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES at 3 P. M., by W. G. STEPHENS, Esq. of Crawfordville, Geo.

ANNUAL ADDRESS at 4 P. M., by W. L. M. HARRIS, M. D., of Greensboro, Geo.

## RELIEF FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MINISTERS AT THEIR DECEASE.

The Relief Scheme adopted by the General Assembly at Louisville, in the year 1870, contains the following provisions which explain themselves:

"1st. That every congregation, or union of congregations under the same pastorate, that will pay \$30 annually to the general fund, will establish a claim for the family of its pastor, or any other minister engaged in the work of the Church whom the congregation may select, at his death, to an annuity of \$200 for six consecutive years. And where a congregation, or union of congregations, pays \$60 per annum to the fund, the claim for his family will be an annuity of \$200 for twelve consecutive years, or of \$400 for six consecutive years. The only limitation to the above conditions is, that no congregation will establish a claim for the family of its pastor to the full amounts above mentioned until it has made its fourth annual payment. Previous to that period the family will be entitled to four times as much as the congregation has paid to the public fund. For example: If the congregation has made one payment of \$30, the family will receive \$120; if \$60 has been paid, the amount awarded will be \$240. As soon as the fourth annual payment has been made, the family will be entitled to the full amount to be paid as an annuity.

"2d. If a minister is transferred from one church to another, he forfeits the claim established by the church he leaves, but he may be placed upon the one to which he goes. If a minister is entirely cut off from the work of the ministry by a failure of health, his family after his death will be entitled to the claim established by the church where he was laboring when his health failed; and that church will be regarded as commencing another claim, but without the conditions affixed above. In cities, where the expense of living is necessarily great, a church may be allowed to establish a claim for its pastor's family to an annuity of \$600 for six consecutive years by paying annually \$100, subject, however, to the same limitations as to the first four years as in other cases. A pastor, however, or any minister of the gospel otherwise engaged in the work of the Church, may, by paying the above mentioned sums for himself, establish a claim for his family to the same amounts as other ministers."

The General Assembly, at Little Rock, directed that "a provision be added to the scheme of the Relief Fund, which shall prescribe that, after January 1, 1874, the name of no one over fifty years of age shall be entered upon the Fund."

The Executive Committee of Sustentation recommended the addition of this provision, with the twofold view, 1st, of giving complete assurance of the safety and large usefulness of the scheme; and, 2d, in order that it may present attractions to our younger and middle-aged ministers, as well as to those of more mature years.

It will be observed that the limitation of age does not take effect until January 1, 1874. This allows six months for the churches and friends of our ministers now over fifty years old to make their arrangements to give them the benefit of this fund. Surely the question of duty towards these brethren and their families is now presented to their several charges in a most urgent manner. For the next few



1873-2

months the opportunity is offered for conferring upon them a benefit which will not only be most grateful to them, but useful to the Church; whereas a little delay will cut these brethren off from the advantages of a scheme, the thorough working of which is deemed of vast importance to the comfort and usefulness of the ministry, and to the highest interests and growth of the Church itself.

Our Relief Scheme, as at present constituted, is fully equal, if not superior, to any other devised for the benefit of the ministry which has yet come to our knowledge, and it is immeasurably superior, both in the benefits it confers and the security it offers, to those which can be found in any secular insurance company. To our ministers of all ages—even to the youngest—it presents attractions (on account of their full participation in the surplus gains which accrue, and of the inexpensiveness of the management of the funds), which may well arrest their attention, and make them eager to obtain a place on its lists. The fact should not be lost sight of however that this is a *Church* scheme; that it was originated and is now worked for the purpose of banding our scattered congregations together in the mutual work of making provision for the families of their faithful ministers at their decease. The true idea of the plan will not be fully realised, however, until the officers of the churches take hold of it, and bring it before the people, and make arrangements for its adoption throughout the length and breadth of our bounds. When this has been done (as we hope it will be ere long), and the names of our ministers have been generally enrolled, after a few years its benefits will be extensively felt in saving the widows and orphans of God's ministers from those dreadful trials to which many of them are now subjected at the death of the husband and father of the family. The incidental, but important, end will also be immediately accomplished of adding fresh endearment to pastoral ties already happily formed, and of giving them increased permanency and usefulness.

We lay this matter again before the officers and people of our churches—only asking our brethren in the ministry to call the attention of their church officers to the subject, and beseeching our elders and deacons, upon whom the chief responsibility rests in the premises, to take immediate action in doing their pastors the justice and the kindness of conferring upon their families these prospective benefits which are deemed so important.

All inquiries in reference to the scheme, addressed to the Sustentation office, will be cheerfully and promptly replied to.

There are now about eighty names on the lists of the Relief Fund. The fund at present consists of \$6,000 of good interest-bearing bonds, and of \$500 in money, which will be invested in a few days.

J. LEIGHTON WILSON,  
RICHARD McILWAINE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 1, 1873.



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# GRANT & WILSON TICKET

For Presidential Electors,

AMOS T. AKERMAN, }  
 BENJAMIN CONLEY, } At Large.

- First District, AMHERST W. STONE.
- Second District, - - JOEL JOHNSON.
- Third District, - - W. B. JONES.
- Fourth District, - W. W. MERRILL.
- Fifth District, - JOEL R. GRIFFIN.
- Sixth District, - - JOHN F. SHINE.
- Seventh District, - C. D. FORSYTH.
- Eighth District, GEORGE S. FISHER.
- Ninth District, - C. A. ELLINGTON.

For Member of 43d Congress for the First Congressional District of Georgia,

## ANDREW SLOAN.

Savannah, 1873



*The Savannah Volunteer Guards  
Battalion will celebrate the 71st anniversary of  
the corps by a Pic-Nic at the Fair Grounds,  
on May 1st.*

*The pleasure of your company is  
respectfully requested on the occasion.*

*Trains will leave the C. R. R.  
Depot at regular hours, to be announced  
through the public prints.*

**Committee :**

Capt. JNO. R. DILLON.

Sergt.-Major GEO. ELLIOT.

Private E. GAFFKIN, Co. H.

Private GEO. ALLEN, Jr., Co. B.

Private A. G. YBANES, Co. C.

# This Entertainment

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

## DEUPREE HALL,

Friday Evening, May 2, 1873.

*Its object is to raise funds for the completion of the Monument to our Confederate Dead.*  
*All are solicited to attend. No collection taken in the Hall.*

### PROGRAMME.

Music, . . . . . UNIVERSITY AMATEUR BAND,  
Opening Address, . . . . . MR. CLIFFORD CLAYTON,  
Duet, . MISS BIRDIE COBB & MISS LOLLIE RUTHERFORD,  
Stonewall Jackson's March, . . . . . MISS FANNIE LUCAS.  
Our Dead, . . . . . MASTER ROBERT TAYLOR.  
Mollie Darling, (Song) . . . . . MISS GUSSIE KING.  
Music, . . . . . MISS SOPHIE JONES.  
Our Hero, . . . . . MASTER RUFUS MOSS.  
Cascade of Roses, . . . . . MISS FANNIE HUNTER.  
Song, . . . . . JEANIE SMITH.  
Carnival of Venice, . . . . . MISS IDA DORSEY.  
Valley of Chamouri, . . . . . MISS HATTIE WASHBURN.  
The Maniac, (Reading.) . . . . . MISS BESSIE RUTHERFORD.  
Parody on the Maniac, . . . . . MISS L. RUTHERFORD.  
Music, . . . . . MRS GOODLOW YANCEY & MISS N. HAMILTON.  
Music, . . . . . UNIVERSITY AMATEUR BAND.

### PART SECOND.

Music, . . . . . UNIVERSITY AMATEUR BAND,  
Georgin, (Declamation.) . . . . . MASTER WYNTON SMITH.  
Instrumental Solo, . . . . . MISS ANNA POULAIN.  
"La Baladine" . . . . . MISS F. WALTON  
Waiting, (Song) . . . . . MISS RIA DEARING.  
Duet, . . . . . MISS SOBNOWSKI & MISS MARIE HUGER.  
Song, . . . . . MISS ROSA SUMMEY.  
Duet, . MISS LILA FLEMING & MISS NELLIE ALEXANDER.  
Music, . . . . . MISS NORMA CLAYTON.  
Song, . . . . . MISS HATTIE WASHBURN & MR BEASLEY.  
Duet, . . . . . MISSES LIZZIE & NELLIE STOVALL.  
The Sneezing Song, . . . . . MASTER ULLENE UPSHAW.  
Song, . . . . . MISS MATIE BANCROFT.  
Under the Silvery Stars, (Song) . . . . . MISS GUSSIE KING.  
Closing Address, . . . . . MR. WILLIE LAMAR.  
Dixie, . . . . . THE AMATEUR BAND.



# Treasury of Georgia.

Atlanta, March 15th, 1873.

To W. D. Bentley Esq.,  
Ordinary Forsyth County.

DEAR SIR—

The condition of the country after a disastrous war, the great sacrifices we have made in the earnest but futile struggle, and our sufferings under the burdensome rule of a dishonest and rapacious Government, which robbed the Treasury and plundered the citizen until well-nigh every other source of revenue is rendered unproductive, almost forbids the levy of taxes to a greater extent than what our people have borne so patiently and paid so promptly for the last two years under their own chosen rulers.

During the last year, in addition to the ordinary expenses of Government and the annual interest on the Public Debt, provided for by taxation, Bonds of the State amounting to over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, bearing mostly six per cent. interest, became due. They were debts contracted twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago, for a laudable purpose, and the Bonds were issued in strict accordance with the law—honest debts, which would have been promptly and cheerfully met at maturity had Georgia been left to the government and control of her own sons. The Legislature of 1872, well knowing that the taxes to be collected then would well-nigh absorb all the people would make over yearly expenses, to avoid additional taxation, ordered the issue of the requisite amount of seven per cent. Bonds to exchange for the six per cents. then payable; made the new Bonds payable in New York, and, when issued, most of them were sent to an agent there to negotiate. Between thirty and forty thousand of them were taken in place of the old Bonds by fair-minded persons aware of the exigencies of the times—willing to live and let live—having a proper pride in the honor of the State, and a perfect reliance that, with anything like fair treatment, Georgia had the recuperative energy and determined will to assert her honor, maintain her credit, and bring all things right in a reasonable time.

Unfortunately, however, most of those six per cent. Bonds have fallen into the hands of speculators, who have bought them up at about eighty cents in the dollar, and they are clamorous that the seven per cents. should be sold at a discount, however ruinous, that they might secure par for their investment and make twenty-five per cent. by the speculation. These—with the machinations of Clews & Co., who are trying to scare Georgia into paying what she does not owe by threatening to depreciate her credit if she refused—were conspiring to prevent the sale of our seven per cent. Bonds, except at a ruinous sacrifice, in order that the people may be taxed again and again to sanction and redeem the illegal issues of a corrupt administration.

The Legislature, just adjourned, in view of this state of things, passed an act to withdraw the seven per cent. Bonds of last year, and authorize the issue of Bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, sufficient to take up the unpaid Bonds of last year, and those which will become due within the three following years. These eight per cent. Bonds are to mature from 1875 to 1886, both inclusive—one hundred thousand dollars of them every year. They are not required to be returned for taxes, nor taxes to be paid on them; the interest is paid every six months; and, maturing as they do in successive years, from 1875 to 1886, they are the very best securities Guardians, Trustees, and the Custodians of estates can invest their trust funds in. If his ward is over seven years old, the Guardian can get Bonds maturing when he comes of age. Those who invest in these Bonds

will receive their interest promptly, because provision is made in the act itself, and the necessary amount appropriated for its payment, so it can be paid to nothing else. Being relieved from taxation, and the interest paid every six months, which may itself be invested, the real profit on the investment does not fall far short of ten per cent.

Under all these circumstances, to be well-considered by the liberal capitalist, the faithful trustee and the patriotic citizen—by those who have the welfare and honor of the State, as well as the benefit and security of their trusts, at heart—I am prompted to exhort you, earnestly, to assist me to lay the advantages of this investment before the Guardians, Trustees and Custodians of estates in your County, as well as all fair-minded capitalists and good citizens seeking good securities for their surplus funds; and let us show to her detractors that the honor of Georgia is yet dear to her true children, and her credit within their careful control and keeping.

In conclusion, I have to repeat the request that you call the attention of the representatives of estates in your County to this Circular and the accompanying Advertisement.

Very Respectfully,

**JOHN JONES,**  
*Treasurer.*

## **ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!**

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,

ATLANTA, March 10th, 1873. }

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue Bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with interest at

**EIGHT PER CENT.,**

payable semi-annually in April and October. These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual installments of

**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,**

on the 1st day of April, 1875, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1886. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being a part of the contract,

**IS IRREPEALABLE.**

Being relieved from State, County and Municipal Taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of

**Trustees, Guardians, Executors, Etc.,**

is especially called; and as they are issued in part for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities. Their number, sizes and time of payment will be as follows:

|                                                                    |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1,600 Bonds of \$250 each, due in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.....      | \$400,000 |
| 800 Bonds of \$500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.....        | 400,000   |
| 400 Bonds of \$1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 . . . . . | 400,000   |

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old Bonds or the currency to this Department, receive certificates, if the Bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the Bonds; and, on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the Bonds delivered. Choice of Bonds to first applicants.

**JOHN JONES,** Treasurer.



# To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia.

WHEREAS, there was an election held in the city of Athens, Ga., on the twentieth day of February, 1873, to authorize the Mayor and Council to issue Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in Bonds, to put up a Laboratory for the State University. And your petitioners are informed, and so believe, that the action of the Mayor and Council of the city of Athens, in submitting said question to the voters of said city without a previous act of the Legislature of the State authorizing the same, was contrary to the 4th paragraph of the 4th section of the 3d Article of the Constitution of Georgia, which declares that—"No law shall be passed by which a citizen shall be compelled, against his consent, directly or indirectly, to become a stockholder in, or contribute to, any railroad or work of public improvement, except in the case of the inhabitants of a corporate town or city. In such cases, the General Assembly may permit the corporate authorities to take such stock, or make such contribution, or engage in such work, after a majority of the qualified voters of such town or city, voting at an election held for the purpose, shall have voted in favor of the same; but not otherwise." Hence, said election was without authority and was illegal, for the following reasons:

1st. Because said section of the Constitution only authorizes a law to be passed to compel the citizens of a city to become stockholders in, or to contribute to, any railroad or work of public improvement. A College Laboratory is clearly not a railroad; nor is it a work of public improvement. It might, with equal force, be claimed that the construction of a Methodist or Baptist church, or the erection of a building for the National Bank of Athens, are works of public improvement. Such buildings would aid the churches and corporations and lighten their expenses, and the buildings would be ornaments to the city. No one will contend for such a construction. Then, why not? Are they not as much public institutions as a chartered University? The public works alluded to in the Constitution were such as working and grading the public streets, building bridges over gullies and streams within the corporate limits, the construction of wharves and piers in commercial cities, and the erection of water-works for fire and other purposes; and never was intended to compel the citizens of towns and cities to aid in building up mere private enterprises.

2d. Because the election was ordered by the Mayor and Council of the city of Athens, who had no power or authority under the Charter of said city or the Constitution of Georgia to order any such election. The Supreme Court of Georgia, at its July Term, 1873, in the case of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah vs. Geo. V. Waldner, held that—"It may be stated as a sound legal proposition, that a municipal corporation in this State derives its power and authority from the Act of the General Assembly which creates it." Again: "All acts of a municipal corporation beyond the scope of the powers granted, are void." "A municipal corporation cannot be justified or excused on a plea of necessity, for the exercise of powers which have not been granted to it"; and therefore, said election was void, having no authority under its charter to order said election.

3d. Because an Act of the Legislature should have been first passed authorizing said election, and the election then held in conformity to said Act; and said Bonds having been issued by the Mayor and Council of Athens without said preliminary Act authorizing said election, they are null and void, and the Legislature cannot now legalize said Bonds.

4th. Because no election can be held by the people in the city of Athens, except for Mayor and Aldermen. See Charter, Acts of 1872, page 128.

5th. Because no person can vote at any election held in said city, unless they are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly of Georgia, and have paid all legal taxes demanded of them, and have resided in the State six months and one month in the city; and at said election to authorize the Mayor and Council to issue said Bonds no such requirements were made of the voters, and therefore a number of persons were permitted to vote who had not paid their taxes, and hence the issuing of said bonds was saddled on the property-holders of the city by the votes of non-tax-payers and persons who owned but little or no property.

And whereas, the bonded debt of the city Athens is very large—exceeding in amount, perhaps, the debt of any other city or large town in the State, in proportion to the taxable property of its citizens; and whereas, the people are very much impoverished by the result of the late ruinous war, and very much oppressed by onerous taxation; and whereas, there is great dissatisfaction on account of said action and heavy taxes; and whereas, on the day said election was held it was bad weather, so that out of a voting population numbering 1192 voters there was only 316 votes cast for bonds; and whereas, said election had never been authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and was therefore illegal, we, the undersigned, therefore pray your Honorable body not to pass an Act endorsing said election, but to either forbid the said action on the part of the Mayor and Council of the city of Athens altogether, or in case you permit the endorsement of said action, then to require that a new election be held, whereby a fairer expression of the wishes of the citizens and tax payers of the city of Athens may be had, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

316  
59

263

316

619



# AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

## VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

### To the Public

In response to many enquiries which I have not the time to answer in individual cases, I submit the following to the public, that all parties interested may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

A few months ago Hon. W. P. Price, of Dahlonega, communicated with the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington concerning past offences in Georgia under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, relating to distilled spirits. Mr. Price represented to the department that many of these violations of the laws arose from an ignorance of the provisions of the laws; that some violated the law knowingly, and thus ultimately gave trouble to their innocent friends and neighbors, by necessitating their going on their bonds, and running them to costs to keep them out of jail, or supporting their families while they were imprisoned; that the violations of these laws had caused many portions of North Georgia to be over-run with soldiers, to the great annoyance of the good people of that country; that large numbers of enterprising and valuable young men had left Georgia and gone West, and would never return, because of indictments against them, which were well founded, and which would have sent them to jail; that a larger number of men than usual had during the past year been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for long terms, and their families in most cases thrown upon their respective communities for a support; that large numbers of men in agricultural pursuits were forced to leave their business at most unfortunate periods to testify in Court for or against the accused to the neglect of their farms; that every interest in North Georgia had been crippled and was languishing under the many troubles arising from these violations of the law and the consequent prosecutions; that the good people, though they were injured and depressed by all these evils, did not feel disposed to inform on their neighbors for past offences, but would assure the government if these offenders could be settled with on a liberal basis for past offences the popular sentiment of the country would frown down future violations of the law and sustain the government in punishing those who violate it in future; and, on these representations, and with these assurances, asked the Government to extend leniency to these people in regard to past offences upon a pledge of honor that they would not engage in any violations of these laws in the future. This communication of Mr. Price was referred to me last December by the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue for my views upon it, and after consulting many of the best men in different parts of the State as to the expediency of adopting such a policy, I proceeded to Washington City to consult with the authorities there. After arriving there, I consulted with Hon. A. H. Stephens, (who cordially indorses the policy in writing) Hon. B. H. Whitely and other Georgians, and found that all, both here and in Washington, advised that a liberal settlement be offered for past offences, with the understanding that all the recipients of that liberality pledge themselves to respect the law in future and engage in no more crime, and with the further understanding that all who violate that pledge and again indulge in crime will be severely punished.

Under the circumstances and for good reasons I reported in favor of the policy, petitioned for by Mr.

Price, whereupon his petition was substantially granted by the government. Those who had been tried and convicted and were serving out their terms of imprisonment in jail, have been pardoned by the President and have gone home; those who are already under indictment are permitted, after a verdict of guilty by consent, and the payment of all costs, which have accrued to return home, the sentence of court being suspended until the further order of the Court—that is, until they violate the law again, and those who have violated the law, but who are not under indictments, are permitted to come voluntarily into Court, state their offences, plead guilty to the same under an information filed in the name of the United States, pay the trivial costs attending the proceeding, and return home, the sentence of Court being suspended, as above stated. Under this liberal policy of the government those who have left the country and gone west can return home, those who have been concealed in the mountains and have only half cultivated their crops during the last year or two, for fear of being arrested can go to work, those who have been in fear of being reported by their neighbors need no longer be troubled, but all can come forward and comply with the terms above stated and be free again. During the past week quite a number have complied with these terms in open court and have returned home. This opportunity to escape punishment for past offences extends throughout the State, to all offences up to the first day of this month, against the Internal Revenue laws concerning distilled spirits and closes in the Northern District with this term of Court, which will close about the eighth day of April next, and in the Southern District with the April Term of Court, which will close about the first day of May. It includes those who distilled spirits without paying the tax or giving bond, those who had a still set up and not registered, those who worked at illicit distilleries, those who removed blockade spirits, those who sold spirits by wholesale or retail without license, and all other offences under the laws concerning the production, removal, or sale of distilled spirits. These terms of settlement being offered the law will be severely visited upon all who refuse to avail themselves of the proffered terms, or who violate the law in future. And no community which hereafter countenance these violations of law can justly complain of the long train of evils following therefrom; but upon the contrary, each and every community has been pledged by those who have petitioned for this leniency to put down such crimes in future, and aid the government in bringing to punishment those who persist in crime. All good citizens who know anything of such crime in future will discharge a simple duty to the government and their own communities by writing a letter to the United States Attorney, Atlanta, Ga., giving the names of the parties and witnesses and the localities with all the facts in the case. Those who wish to make or sell spirits in future will find it cheapest in the long run to comply with the laws and carry on their business legitimately. The law concerning distilleries has been so amended as to place it within the power even of poor men to carry on the business legally. It is with a sincere hope that crimes against the revenue laws, with all the attendant evils to the government and the people, will cease in Georgia, that I have favored this policy.

HENRY P. FARROW,  
United States Attorney.

Atlanta, March 7, 1874.

LADIES'  
*Memorial Association.*



*June 16th, 1874.*

---

GEO. N. NICHOLS,  
PRINTER AND BINDER,  
93½ Bay Street.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MEMOIRS.**  
CONTAINING  
**INVESTIGATIONS ON THE NATURE AND TREATMENT**  
OF  
**VARIOUS DISEASES,**  
DURING A PERIOD OF TWENTY YEARS.

By **JOSEPH JONES, M.D.,**

*Professor of Chemistry and Clinical Medicine, Medical Department, University of Louisiana; Visiting Physician of Charity Hospital, New Orleans.*

**VOLUME I.**

General Physiological and Pathological Introduction. Correlation of Physical, Chemical, and Vital Phenomena. Physiological and Pathological Relations of the Blood and Nervous System. Diseases of Nervous System. Traumatic Tetanus. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Epilepsy. Insanity, etc. Diseases of Respiratory and Circulatory Systems. Pneumonia, etc. Diseases of the Kidney and of the Liver. Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

**VOLUME II.**

Relations of Climate and Soil to Disease. Medical Topography and Diseases of several important Cities, as, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, and Nashville. Geographical Distribution, Natural History, and Treatment of Intermittent, Remittent, and Congestive or Pernicious Malarial Paroxysmal Fever. Indigenous Remedies which may be employed as Substitutes for Peruvian Bark and its Preparations. Geographical Distribution, Natural History, and Treatment of Yellow Fever, Malarial Hæmaturia, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers. Cholera. Small Pox. Spurious Vaccination.

**VOLUME III.**

General Observations upon the Losses of the Confederate Army during the Civil War, 1861-5, by Battle and Disease. Diseases Supervening upon Gun-shot Wounds—Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Hospital Gangrene, etc. Mollites Ossium. Diseases peculiar to Camps and Military Prisons. Investigations on the Condition and Diseases of Military Prisoners.

These investigations have been prosecuted unremittingly during the past twenty years, and the author has spared neither time nor expense in the effort to accumulate accurate and practical results for the use of the medical profession.

The number of cases examined during the progress of these investigations exceeds 25,000, and the entire work (3 volumes) will be illustrated by numerous carefully recorded cases, and a large number of microscopical observations of the solids and fluids in disease, and many chemical analyses of the blood, bile, and urine. The work will also contain a vast number of original observations upon the temperature, pulse, and respiration, and pathological changes in various diseases. The entire investigation has been conducted strictly upon the inductive method, and the aim of the author has been to accumulate such observations as would prove of permanent value, for study and reference, to the student of medicine and the active practitioner.

**PRICE, \$5.00 PER VOL. TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

It will be the effort of the author to issue the work to subscribers at a price just sufficient to cover the actual cost.

The first volume will be ready for the press on or about the 1st of January, 1875.

The remaining volumes are, in like manner, in an advanced stage approaching completion, and their publication will follow at regular intervals.

Physicians and others desiring to become subscribers will please forward their names and addresses.

Those receiving this circular are respectfully requested to call the attention of their friends, and also of the County and State Medical Societies, to the proposed work.

As soon as the first volume is placed in the hands of the printer, the subscribers will be duly informed, and they will then be expected to forward their subscriptions, with full directions as to the mode in which they may desire their copies transmitted—by mail or by express.

Address

**JOSEPH JONES, M.D.,**

Prof. Chemistry and Clinical Medicine, Medical Department, University of Louisiana,

Box 1500, P. O.,

**NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA**



# NOTICE TO INVALIDS!

## CEDAR MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

1874



This HOUSE, situated at PORTERS' SPRINGS, 10 miles N. E. of Dahlonega, will be open for visitors by the 1st day of May, 1874. The undersigned beg leave to say to the public that he has opened a first-class BOARDING HOUSE at these celebrated Springs, for the comfort and convenience of visitors. It is unnecessary to recite the great benefits resulting to the sick from the use of the water from these Springs, suffice it to say that hundreds from all parts of the country bear testimony to its healing properties. Doctors as well as invalids have been astonished at its healing qualities, especially for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, diseases of the spine and kidneys, and particularly for a great variety of female complaints.

The undersigned intends to devote his whole time to promote the comfort of all who may remain with him.

The following are the rates of Board:

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Transient per day..... | \$2.00. |
| “ per week.....        | 8.00.   |
| “ per month.....       | 25.00.  |

Arrangements for families can be made by writing to the undersigned. No charges made.

The nearest railroad communication is Gainesville, Ga., which is 25 miles stage route via Dahlonega, and 31 miles via Bearden's Bridge. Mail hack leaves Gainesville for Dahlonega. Daily accommodation Hacks at Dahlonega and Gainesville at all times.

We could produce hundreds of certificates relative to the great benefits to be derived from the use of these waters; but as the Springs have a wide known reputation, we deem it unnecessary.

I. E. HEAD will open the WOODY HOUSE the present Season at the same place.

**J. M. HARRIS, Prop'r.**  
P. O. Dahlonega, Ga.

*I received this notice from the Prop'r of the Cedar Mountain House, and I have no objection to its being published.*

# Office of Sustentation,

*Columbia, S. C., September 10, 1874.*

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER:

With this we hand you a statement of the Plan for the Evangelization of the Colored People, adopted by our late General Assembly. Will you please consider it carefully, and take such action to give it practical effect as may appear to you best? We need funds for the colored evangelistic work, and submit to your judgment the propriety of asking your people to help this cause. If there are individuals of means in your congregation who feel special interest in this department of work, we will thank you to call their attention to its needs, and if you will be kind to give us their names we will take pleasure in communicating with them on the subject. The Assembly has now taken its position and committed this work to our hands, and we beg your assistance in its vigorous prosecution.

Fraternally and most truly yours,

RICHARD McILWAINE, }  
J. LEIGHTON WILSON, } *Secretaries.*



Atton = on the Island.  
 Lafayette = Home place.  
 James Maxwell = Kell Place  
 Bob. Styrum = Kell Place  
 John Spence = Kell Place!  
 Jane Hauden <sup>Deed</sup> & wife on = Darling Hall.  
 Wilson & wife = Dolly Hall.  
 Old man & wife. Parents of  
 Wilson & Jones  
 wife

Names of  
 friends &  
 on the 13th =  
 = American Bankers  
 - from Liberty County  
 in 1874, as  
 received from  
 Dr. Stephen DeL.  
 - of St. Andrew  
 the 16<sup>th</sup> 1874.  
 J. J. Jones

A Note about  
 contributing  
 to the Evange-  
 -listick work  
 for the Colored  
 people, in  
 aid of the  
 Southern Gen-  
 -eral Assem-  
 -bly. — J. J.

1874-4



Pursuant to a call duly made, the Republican State Central Committee met at the Rooms of the Committee, in the city of Atlanta, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 4th of March, 1874.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that the Secretary of the Committee, James P. Harrison, Esq., having resigned, a motion for a temporary Secretary would be in order; whereupon J. B. Deveaux was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

The roll was then called, and the following members answered to their names: Henry P. Farrow, James Atkins, W. J. White, D. Barwald, Z. B. Hargrove, Madison Davis, A. T. Akerman, H. M. Turner, J. M. Ward, J. B. Deveaux, F. Snelson, C. H. Prince, S. A. Darnell.

The chair announced a quorum present; whereupon proxies from the following members were handed to the Secretary, to-wit: J. E. Bryant, M. H. Hale, R. W. White, A. N. Wilson, W. B. Higginbotham, S. F. Gove, J. M. Simmons, W. H. Rainey, John Few, Edwin Belcher, T. F. Hampton, I. H. Anderson, J. M. Rice.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting substantially as follows:

That elections would be held next fall for Congressmen and Legislators, and that it was important for the Committee, at this early day, to consider and determine the time of opening and the mode of conducting the campaign; that he advised opening the campaign early and conducting it in a bold, vigorous and determined manner; that Republican candidates should be nominated upon truly Republican principles in every county in every Senatorial District in which elections are to be held, and in every Congressional District; that whereas, when this Committee was organized and placed in charge of party matters, two years ago, we were in a disorganized and prostrated condition, and were not expected to carry a single Congressional District in the State in that campaign, yet, without any outside aid, we carried, by organization and work, three Congressional Districts; that our condition has been steadily improving, and by a determined effort we could and would increase our representation in the coming election; and that harmony, organization and work must be our watch-word.

Col. James Atkins announced the death of Hon. James L. Dunning, a member and Treasurer of the Committee, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Committee has received, with profound sorrow, the intelligence of the death of James L. Dunning, a member and Treasurer of this Committee, and we shall cherish his memory as that of a devoted and earnest man, a patriotic and useful citizen, a conscientious adherent of our political faith, and a zealous worker with us for the success of the principles which he believed to be right.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to enter these resolutions on the records of the Committee, and to transmit a copy of them to the family of our deceased friend, with an expression of our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

On motion of Senator Clark, the Committee proceeded to elect a Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James L. Dunning, and a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James P. Harrison, Esq., which resulted in the unanimous election of Maj. Wm. H. Smyth Treasurer, and John L. Conley Secretary.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That at meetings of this Committee proxies shall not be restricted to members of this Committee, but shall be valid when held by any Republican of this State.

On motion of Col. Atkins, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, 1st. That the Congressional District Committees in such Districts as have Committees, and the members of this Committee residing in Congressional Districts in which there are no Republican District Committees, be, and they are hereby directed to call conventions at such times and places as may, in their judgment, be for the interest of the party, giving thirty day's notice of the same, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and choosing District Committees; and it shall be the duty of the committees thus chosen to manage the affairs of the party and conduct the campaign in their respective Congressional Districts.

*Resolved*, 2d. That in the judgment of the Committee, the nominations for Congress should all be made before the first day of July next, except where special circumstances may dictate otherwise, and we so recommend to the committees whose duty it is to call the respective District Conventions.

*Resolved*, 3d. That the Congressional District Conventions, above advised, be requested to fill any vacancies which may exist in this Committee, from their Districts.

*Resolved*, 4th. That the County Committee of each county in those Senatorial Districts in which Senators are to be chosen this year, be requested to designate three of its members, and those designated shall constitute a committee for their respective Senatorial Districts, to call District Conventions, and conduct all other business pertaining to the Senatorial Districts.

*Resolved*, 5th. That we recommend the organization of a County Committee by the Republicans of each county in the State, to consist, if practicable, of at least one from each militia district; and that the County Committee be charged with the management of the affairs of the party and the conduct of the campaign in their respective counties.

*Resolved*, 6th. That the Secretaries of all Conventions and Committees, in the different districts and counties in the State, are hereby requested to forward promptly to the Secretary of this Committee all the official proceedings of said Conventions and Committees, for the information of our friends, and the use of the Committee.

On motion, the Chairman of the Committee was requested to appoint, at leisure, a committee of three, to prepare, at the earliest practicable day, and publish in the *Bainbridge Sun*, the *Southwest Georgian*, and in hand-bills, an address to the Republicans of Georgia upon the political situation and the duties devolving upon us in the approaching campaign.

On motion of Alvin B. Clark, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare and forward to the *Bainbridge Sun* and the *Southwest Georgian* the proceedings of this meeting, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion, the Committee then adjourned.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 20th, 1875.

*My Dear Sir:*

In a short time, my term of office as United States Attorney in Georgia will expire, and I desire to be re-appointed to that office. I have tried to be, and believe I have been, a faithful officer. I did not find the District in good condition when I came into office. The jury box from which our jurymen were drawn, had in it the names of those—and those only—who had been selected by the Clerks of the Courts of the several counties of the State, and were nearly all opposed to the enforcement of the laws of the Federal Government, but I caused a change, by virtue of which, they are now selected by Commissioners appointed by the Federal Court, and they are now friendly to the Government and the proper enforcement of the laws. When I came into office, no colored man had ever ~~been~~ as a juror in the Federal Courts in Georgia, nor was the name of one of them in the box from which our jurors were drawn, but after a long and hard struggle, I succeeded in establishing a rule of Court, by virtue of which, intelligent colored men are recognized as jurors, and are now found upon every jury in the Federal Courts in Georgia.

During a period of six or or seven years, before I came into office, all my able predecessors combined, had convicted only *ninety-three* criminals in the Federal Courts in Georgia, while during the past three years, I have convicted *over four hundred* criminals.

I have not accomplished as much as I desired under the Enforcement Acts, but the fault is not upon me, as is well known and conceded by all who are familiar with the facts.

So much as to my official record, and now as to my political record.

I claim not only to have been a faithful officer, but to have labored as faithfully during the last ten years, as any man in Georgia, for the Republican party.

As President of the Grand Council of the Union League, in Georgia, I performed much hard labor in the work of reconstruction in 1867 and 1868.

Being honored by being placed at the head of the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket, in 1868, as first elector for the State at large, I canvassed in person, thirty-six counties, embracing all North Georgia, and maintained our party strength as shown by the vote of those counties, while the vote in that election fell over thirty thousand votes short in the remainder of the State.

As Chairman of your State Central Committee, during the Presidential campaign of 1872, I shaped and directed the contest which carried three Congressional Districts, electing three members of Congress, and coming within a few thousand votes of carrying the State for Grant and Wilson, when our friends throughout the Union did not expect us to accomplish anything, and gave us no aid.

In that campaign I was also Chairman of my own County Executive Committee, and carried our City (Atlanta) by about 1,300 majority for Grant and Wilson, thereby saving our Congressional District, and electing Mr. Freeman to Congress.

In the coming Presidential election I propose to do even more, if within my power, for the party that has done so much for, and continues to struggle for, human rights.

With this record as an Officer and a Republican, I appeal to my Republican friends throughout the State for their support for re-appointment to the office of United States Attorney, for the District of Georgia.

Will you please do me the favor to send me a special letter addressed to His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, in my behalf, and also, if not asking too much of you, get our Republican friends in your immediate vicinity to sign and return to me the enclosed petition.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY P. FARROW.



**CONYERS**

**FEMALE COLLEGE, Ga.**

**Commencement Day.**

**CONYERS, GEORGIA.**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1875**

**PROGRAMME.**

**MUSIC.**

GRAND MARCH.....  
ANTHEM.....

**PRAYER.**

**SENIOR CLASS.**

Miss ANNIE McCRORY.....  
*Newspapers.*

" MARY OLIVE OVERBAY.....  
*The Historian.*

**MUSIC.**

By Miss MAY SHIPLEY.....

Miss ANNIE LEE.....  
*Time once past never returns.  
The moment that is lost, is lost forever.*

" MATTIE BENTLEY.....  
*Valedictory Address.*

**MUSIC.**

*"Far Away, Where Angels Dwell."*

By Miss MAMIE WOOD.....

**Baccalaureate Address.**

**MUSIC.**

*"Infernal Quadrille."*

By Misses SHIPLEY and LIPMAN.....

**LITERARY ADDRESS, BY**

**REV. J. H. MARTIN.**

**MUSIC.**

*"Attack Gallop."*

Misses SHIPLEY, SMITH and QUIGG.....

**BENEDICTION.**



E. MERTON COULTER

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THE GREENESBORO'  
**HERALD**.. Extra

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

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**J. B. PARK, - - Proprietor.**  
**W. M. WEAVER, - - Editor.**

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**GEORGIA---Greene County.**  
On the first Monday in November next, application will be made to the Ordinary of Greene county, for Leave to sell the Real Estate of Samnel Davis, late of said county, deceased.

C. A. DAVIS, }  
Geo. C. DAVIS, } Executors.

October 7, 1875.

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# Republican Convention.

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The Republicans of Fulton County who desire to

**Express their Indignation!**

at the conduct of a few office holders on Tuesday night of last week, and who wish to

**Promote Organization,**

will meet at 7½ o'clock,

**THURSDAY NIGHT,**

December 16th, 1875, at

**CITY HALL!**

---

**Come One! Come All!**

Let the City Hall be filled. SPEECHES will be made to entertain the Convention.

**JESSE W. JACKSON,**

Chairman Republican Executive Committee, Fulton Co.

December 15th, 1875.

# S. M. F. COLLEGE,

Wednesday, June 23, 1875,

## COMMENCEMENT DAY.

*"Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."*

### PROGRAMME.

#### PRAYER.

##### ANTHEM.

MISS MITTIE GRESHAM,\* 3rd Honor.....Green County, Ga.  
Salutatory.

MISS ANNIE ANDERSON,\* 3rd Honor.....Oxford, Ga.  
Les Echoes Percans.

MISS MOLLIE BIGGERS\*.....Atlanta, Ga.  
Rural Enchantments.

MISS ELLA CROMBE†.....Augusta, Ga.  
A Mail Robbery.

MISS MARY FREEMAN\*.....Newton County, Ga.  
The Dress is not the Man.

MISS WILLIE FARNUM\*.....Dawson, Ga.  
Peculiar People.

#### MUSIC.

MISS JULIA HOLBERT†.....Little Rock, Ark.  
We now go forth to take whate'er the future brings.

MISS DUSSIE FAYNE,† 3rd Honor.....Woodstock, Ga.  
The Shadows of Life.

MISS FANNIE SANDERS†.....Harlem, Ga.  
Four Pictures of Life.

MISS CLIO SETZE†.....Marietta, Ga.  
"Tight Times."

MISS MAGGIE WEBB,† 2nd Honor.....Newton County, Ga.  
Address to Masons.

#### MUSIC.

MISS SALLIE COOK,† 1st Honor.....Newton County, Ga.  
Valedictory.

#### DEGREES CONFERRED.

Home, Sweet Home,

By the Class.

Annual Literary Address, by

HON. F. H. COLLEY, Washington, Ga.

#### BENEDICTION.

Young Ladies Sociable at 9 o'clock p. m., at the college

\* Means Society.

† Clio Society.

Printed at the STAR Office, Covington, Ga.



*atque*  
*cast themselves out - epico of sin*  
*present 1st of passage*

---

**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.**  
*peruenio*  
**Senior Final Examination**  
**IN LATIN.** *deseruo*

PROFESSOR WADDELL.  
 JULY 12th, 1875.

I.

Translate from P'lautus :

Praesidio Veneris, malitiae lenonis contra incedam.

PA. Tibi auscultamus et Venus alma ambae te opsecramus

Aram amplexantes hanc tuam lacrumantes, genibus nixae,

In custodelam nos tuam ut recipias et tutere :

Illos scelestos, qui tuum fecerunt fanum parvi,

Ut ulciscare nosque ut hanc tua pace aram opsidere

Sinas, quae elautae ambae sumus opera Nep-tuni noctu :

Ne inuisas habeas neve idcirco nobis vitio vortas, Si quidpiamst minus quod bene esse lautum th arbitrare.

TR. Has aequom petere intellego : lecet aps te id impetrari :

Ignoscere his te convenit : metus has id ut faciant subigit.

Te ex concha natam esse autumant : cave tu harum conchas spernas.

Set optume eocum exit senex, patronus mihique et vobis.

Translate from Cicero's Tusculan's :

XLI. Magna me, inquit, spes tenet, iudices, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem.—

Necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus : aut sensus omnino omnes mors auferat, aut in alium quandam locum ex his locis morte migretur.—

Quamobrem, sive sensus exstinguitur, morsque ei somno similis est, qui nonnumquam etiam sine visis somniorum placatissimam quietem affert : dii boni ! quid lucri est emori ! aut quam multi dies reperiri possunt, qui tali nocti anteponantur ? Cui si similis futura est perpetuas omnis consequentis temporis, quis me beator ?

Si vera sunt, quae dicuntur, migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui e vita excesserunt, incolant : id multo jam beatus est. Tene, quum ab iis, qui se iudicum numero haberi velunt, evaseris, ad eos venire, qui vere iudices appellentur, Minoem, Rhadamauthum, Aecum, Trip-tolemum, convenireque eos, qui juste et cum fide vixerint ? Haec peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest ?

Translate into Latin prose :

The Germans, the outcry behind their backs

having been heard, when they saw their own (families) being put to death, throwing down their arms and abandoning their military standards, rushed forth from the camp : and, when they had come to the confluence of the Meuse and the Rhine, the rest of their flight being despaired of and a great number having been slain, the remainder precipitated themselves into the river.

II.

Conjugate Nixae : Ulciscare : Sinas : Elautae : Cave. Decline Genibus : Senex. Syntax of Genibus : Parvi : Nobis and Vitio : Has : His. Compare Minus : Optume : Senex. Usage of sub. in Ulciscare : Spernas. Name the Latin Cases and the functions of each. Explain the Local Genitive.

III.

Etymology of Auscultamus : Vitio : Est : Fui : Exit ; Patronus. Derive Opsecramus : Optume. Trace to Latin sources the words, Candidate : Person : Credit, and explain each. Divide the the words of the English language into five groups, as regards derivation, and name the parts in a hundred in each group.

IV.

Distinguish between Tueor and Defendo : Fanum, Aedes and Templum : Arbitror, Puto, Censeo, Aestimo and Opinor : Peto and Rogo : R' deo, Revertor and Revenio.

V.

Rationalize the Mythology of the Ancients, illustrating by Jupiter, Juno, Neptune and Apollo.

VI.

Detail the principal events of the 2d Punic war. Which was the decisive battle, and why ? When, where and by whom were the words, "VENI, VIDI, VICI" used ? Describe a Roman Legion.

VII.

What great Code was the basis of the Civil Law of the Romans ? What three words compose the "CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS" ? Describe each. What was the chief Judicial Office at Rome ? How many such officers and what their functions ? Describe the phrases, "Album Iudicium Selectorum"—"Quaestiones Perpetuae"—"In iure" and "In iudicio." Describe the process in prosecuting for a money debt ; the danger of over stating or mis stating the claim : To recover a piece of land. Describe Patria Potestas—how only might it be terminated ? How might "DOMINIUM" originate ? Explain "ACCRESSIO."

PLEDGE.

Upon my honor as a gentleman, I have received no aid from any source whatever, in answering the above questions.

*been*  
*peruenio*  
*deseruo*

*luc*

*(not a verb)*

*ding*

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 8, 1876.

To HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,  
*Attorney General,*

DEAR SIR: Learning that the term of District Attorney Farrow is about to expire I desire to say, that in my judgment Col. Farrow has made a good officer, and his re-appointment would be eminently proper. It is doubtless true that he may have made bitter enemies, but they are, in the main, made such by the firmness and energy with which he has performed his duties. I am not aware who are the active applicants for the office, and do not propose to choose between them. Still I take this occasion to suggest that Mr. Farrow has held the office during a very trying period, and has performed its duties boldly and decidedly, where many another would have yielded to the pressure of public opinion to let offenders against the law go unpunished.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. K. M'CAY.

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DAHLONEGA, LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA., Jan. 1, 1876.

To His Excellency, U. S. GRANT,  
*President of the United States:*

I, in duty to the Republican party of the State of Georgia, and to the enforcement of the laws in the same, do hereby most respectfully pray your Excellency to re-appoint Henry P. Farrow, of the city of Atlanta, to the office of United States Attorney for the District of Georgia.

I believe he has been a faithful officer and I know he has done more good for the Republican party in the State of Georgia, than any one man. He stood firm while many have wavered, and performed much labor in reconstruction in this State, and being at the head of the Grant and Colfax Electoral Ticket in 1868, convassed in son all North Georgia, greatly at the risk of his life.

This I say in behalf of the Republicans of Lumpkin County, Ga.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obd't. sev't.,

WM. G. SPENCER,

An old U. S. Soldier, Discharged.



Atlanta, Ga., April 24th, 1876.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to be able to inform you that I have received from the President my commission for another term as United States Attorney for Georgia, and while it is my pleasure to so inform you, it is also a great pleasure to return thanks to you for your support and assistance in my re-appointment. Hon. Dawson A. Walker, of Dalton, and Hon. Andrew Sloan, of Savannah, were my competitors for the office, and it is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the honorable course pursued by each of them and their friends, throughout the contest, and to say that neither of them, nor their friends, opposed my confirmation after my name was sent to the Senate by the President. There was, however, a fight made against my confirmation by other parties who have opposed every appointment made by the President in Georgia this winter. Though that fight was waged by but few persons, yet it was a bitter one, and though a bitter one, yet some who were active in it have already expressed to me a willingness and a desire to bury the past and join hands henceforth in fighting a common enemy. I accept their offering and meet them in their advances with an honest purpose.

There has been some complaint against me at times, from uninformed persons, for not doing more than was within my power under the Enforcement Acts, but if I could have entered into a discussion of the matters complained of, and had been at liberty to have made public the difficulties in the way, all complaint at me would have been hushed up. Public policy and the ends of justice required me to be silent when, if I could with propriety have spoken, I would have been relieved from all blame. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States judicially settles vital constitutional questions which were inferentially settled in all judicial and legal minds by that Court in the "Slaughter House" case, three years ago. Now, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is before the country, I indulge in the earnest hope that those who have done me injustice will see their error and abandon it.

We are now about entering into a Presidential campaign of unusual interest and one of most vital importance to Republicans in the South, whether white or colored. The Republicans of Georgia cannot afford to let the National Administration pass into the hands of the Democracy. We of Georgia can hardly hope to give the electoral vote of our State to the Republican candidate for President, therefore we should be careful how the vote of Georgia is cast in the Nominating Convention at Cincinnati. The question with us in Georgia should not be, whom we would prefer, but should be, who can carry certain great States which must be carried or all is lost.

We of Georgia should not, by our barren votes at Cincinnati, fasten on the national party a nomination which will cause disaster in a great State, the loss of which would defeat our candidate and place our National Government in the hands of the Democracy.

I have thrown out to you these suggestions, as I hope you will see that your county is represented in the State Convention which meets in Atlanta on the third day of May, and I hope that Convention will take this view of the matter.

Again thanking you for the aid so kindly rendered in the matter of my re-appointment,  
I remain yours truly,

HENRY P. FARROW.



*Entomological Circular No. 1.]*STATE OF GEORGIA,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Atlanta, January 31, 1876.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with Sec. 3, and the first clause of Sec. 5, of the Act of 28th February, 1874, creating this Department, and for the purpose of carrying out the object of the law, Prof. John T. Humphreys has been appointed Naturalist and Entomologist of the Department. They read as follows:

"3. Said Commissioner shall have under his especial charge the study of the various insects that are injurious to the crops, plants and fruits of this State, their habits and propagation; and he shall, at various times, as he may deem proper, issue circulars for distribution as aforesaid in this State, as to the proper mode for their destruction, and any information upon said subject that he may deem of interest to the planters, farmers and horticulturists of this State."

"5. Said Commissioner shall have under his especial charge the diseases of the grain, fruits and other crops of this State, and he shall, at various times, report upon any remedy for said diseases or any useful information upon said subject."

Prof. Humphreys has entered upon the discharge of his duties, and I earnestly request the Farmers of Georgia to aid him in his labors and researches in every way in their power. It is to be hoped that some means of preventing the ravages of insects which are so destructive to our crops, may be discovered.

Professor Humphreys has prepared the following; and I trust every farmer into whose hands it may come, will do what he can to aid in this important work:

"Examine the dead limbs of your fruit trees, collect the cob-webs and dried leaves still hanging on the branches, and select those specimens which contain any evidence of life, either in the form of an egg, a worm or a pupa case of an insect. Dig around the roots of your trees in the forest, and collect the bugs, beetles, worm or centipedes; and, if possible, capture the flies and moths which may be flying about. Place the bugs, beetles and worms in a paper box, and the eggs in an envelope, and send through the mail. Be certain to mention the kind of tree on which, or around which, each bug or worm may be found.

Your immediate attention is called to this starting point, as your promptitude will assist very much in the preparation of the next Circular.

The calendar of insects for next March will be arranged from the specimens sent during the month of February."

Hoping that you will give due attention, observe the instructions of Prof. Humphreys, and send specimens of insects to this Department,

Very Respectfully  
Thomas P. Jones  
Commissioner of Agriculture

# MARTIN INSTITUTE.

## Sophomore Exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th, 1876, 8 p. m.

MUSIC.  
PRAYER.  
MUSIC.

MISS ELLA SMITH, . . . . . JEFFERSON, GA.  
Life's Bright Guiding Star.

MISS WOODIE HARRISON, . . . . . JACKSON CO.  
Memory holds our Richest Treasures.

MISS INEZ HUNT, . . . . . JEFFERSON, GA.  
One step into the Gay World.

MUSIC.

MISS JULIA NEAL. (Excused.) . . . . . BANKSVILLE, GA.  
MISS JOSIE GILLELAND, . . . . . JEFFERSON, GA.

Who would Enjoy the Golden Sun  
Did Shadows never Fall?

MISS MOLLIE NEAL, . . . . . CALHOUN, GA.  
Firelight.

## CONCERT.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. . . . . (Hays.)  
Miss WORSHAM.

SIGNAL MARCH. . . . . (H. Kleber.)  
Misses GILLELAND & CARITHERS.

MYSTIC VEIL, . . . . . (H. C. Work.)  
Miss HUNTER.

ROBIN RED BREAST POLKA, . . . . . (Julius Becht.)  
Misses CARITHERS, GILLELAND, WORSHAM & MANN.

THAT BANNER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. (Fox.)  
THE CLASS.

LA GONDOLETTE, . . . . . (C. Ingraham.)  
Misses HOWARD & CARITHERS.

OLD FOLKS AT HOME, . . . . . (Christy.)  
Miss STANLEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, . . . . . (A. Lloyd.)  
THE CLASS.

CARNIVAL DE VENICE, . . . . . (J. Schullhoff.)  
Misses CARITHERS, HOWARD, BUSH & GLENN.

A MOTTO FOR EVERY MAN, . . . . . (Clifton.)  
Miss HOWARD.

TWO MERRY GIRLS, . . . . . (Glover.)  
Misses GOBER & WORSHAM.

DIAMOND SCOTTISCH, . . . . . (C. Bradley.)  
Misses GLENN, CARITHERS, HUNTER & GOBER.

SHALL WE MEET AGAIN, DEAREST, . . . . . (Leighton.)  
Miss GOBER.

MOUNTAIN BELLE POLKA, . . . . . (Norvel.)  
Misses HOWARD & CARITHERS.

THE LETTER IN THE CANDLE, . . . . . (Coote.)  
Miss CARITHERS.

HERCULEAN QUICKSTEP, . . . . . (Zaleuous.)  
Misses HOWARD & CARITHERS.

SWEET GENEVIEVE, . . . . . (Tucker.)  
Miss CARITHERS.

OSTRICH FEATHER GALOP, . . . . . (J. Strauss.)  
Misses McCARTY & HOWARD.

LOTTIE LEE, . . . . . (Lockwood.)  
Miss GILLELAND.

SOFT FELL THE DEWS OF SUMMER NIGHT, (Glover.)  
Misses McCARTY & GLENN.

Forest News print, Jefferson, Ga.



# **NOTICE**

## **TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

I hereby give notice that in future those who own or rent the Lots, sold originally by Basil S. Porter, deceased, at Porter Springs, need not expect to enjoy any rights or privileges at or about the Springs, not deeded to them on the face of their respective deeds. Persons occupying those lots must not expect to enjoy the privileges of the buildings and grounds around the Springs prepared for the amusement and comfort of visitors, but must abstain from all trespasses and intrusions on the same. All persons who occupy those lots, or board with persons on them, will positively be excluded hereafter from all enclosures and buildings around the Springs. This denial of privileges will be enforced against those only who are on the above alluded to lots. I wish it distinctly understood that this exclusion from the buildings and grounds around the Springs will be enforced only against those occupying the little quarter-acre lots sold around the Spring soon after its discovery, and whose rights are restricted by their deeds.

I shall not deny the owners and occupants of those lots any rights or privileges I believe they legally possess under their title deeds, but if they think I do, the Courts can define their rights in a case made, and then all parties will know their rights and shall enjoy them undisturbed.

My neighbors who live in the vicinity but not on those lots, are not affected by this notice, but are invited to visit the Springs and make themselves at home as they have heretofore done, in the buildings and enclosures about the Springs, and take home with them as much water as they want.

**HENRY P. FARROW.**

March 23, 1876.





THE ORIGINAL

# Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works,

DESCRIBED BY

The World-renowned Mrs. JARLEY herself.

**BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

**RALSTON'S HALL,**

**THURSDAY EVENING, February 3d, 1876.**

"If I had a Donkey what wouldn't go,  
Do you think I'd wallop him? Oh! no, no;  
I'd take him to JARLEY'S Wax Works show."

## PROGRAMME.

### *ÆSTHETIC GROUP.*

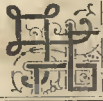
1. The Savage Subdued by a Smile.
2. Maid of Athens and Lord Byron.
3. Maud Muller and the Judge.
4. Black-eyed Susan and Sweet William

### *HISTORIC GROUP.*

1. Queen Dido.
2. Ophelia.
3. King Richard and Blondel.
4. Lucrezia Borgia.
5. Mrs. Washington and "George."
6. Pocahontas and Captain John Smith.

### *COMIC GROUP.*

1. Jack the Giant Killer.
2. The Prima Donna.
3. Jasper Packleworthy.
4. Jack Sprat and his Wife.



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# REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,

COR. PRYOR AND DECATUR STREETS,

ATLANTA, GA., April 5th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the State Central Committee on the 30th ultimo, the following resolution was unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five who are citizens of Atlanta, which shall be called a Resident Executive Committee, and whose duty it shall be to employ a suitable clerk or clerks and secure suitable rooms for Republican Headquarters, and press forward the work of organization throughout the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee, to-wit: Maj. George B. Chamberlin, Chairman, W. C. Morrill, D. A. Spencer, A. E. Buck and William Markham.

These gentlemen have organized their committee, have secured rooms and such clerical aid as they will need for the present, and will proceed to send out to our friends throughout the State the proceedings of the recent meeting of the State Central Committee, the call for the State Convention, Hon. Amos T. Akerman's great address in defence of the present Constitution of Georgia, and such other documents as may be at their command. They will also proceed to make up a list of all Congressional District Committees, County Committees, Ward and Militia District Clubs, so as to have a complete calendar of our organization throughout the State, and the officers of all Committees and Clubs are urged to forward forthwith to them a complete list of the names of the officers and all the private members of every Republican Committee and Club in the State already organized, and to forward such lists of Committees or Clubs hereafter organized, as rapidly as possible.

Our friends throughout the State are also requested to forward to this Resident Committee the full and official proceedings of all Republican Meetings held throughout the State, and to give, in a good and plain handwriting, the names of all Delegates appointed to State, Congressional District or County Conventions. And where nominations for office are made to send the names of the nominees.

The officers of all meetings held to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, are requested to promptly report to this Resident Committee, the names of the Delegates appointed from the respective counties, so that a complete list of the Delegates appointed may be made out by the time the Convention meets and thereby all confusion will be avoided in making up the list that day. The preparation of this list will save much time and confusion on the day of the convention.

Send all reports above called for to "Maj. George B. Chamberlin, Chairman, Resident Executive Committee, Atlanta, Ga.," to whom all letters of inquiry concerning organization should be addressed.

Our friends throughout the State are urged to go vigorously to work organizing for the Campaign. There is hope in the land yet. In the last Presidential Campaign nothing was expected of Georgia, but we surprised our friends throughout the Union by carrying three Congressional Districts in the State.

We can surprise them again by carrying more than three Congressional Districts in the approaching campaign if we will do our duty. Atlanta, the Gate City of the South, the Capitol of the Empire State of the South, rolled up a majority of one thousand three hundred for Grant and Wilson in the last campaign, and she sends greeting to Republicans throughout the State, and promises the largest Republican majority in Georgia at the approaching Presidential election.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY P. FARROW,

*Chairman,*

REPUBLICAN STATE CEN. COMMITTEE.

# State Sunday School Convention.

## Third Annual Session.

DECATUR, May 12, 1876.

The State Sunday school convention assembled to-day at 10:30 a. m., in the Presbyterian church and was opened with reading the Scriptures.

The convention then sang.

"O praise ye the Lord with a trumpet sound "

Miss Nora Harrison being musical director.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. W. C Dunlop, of At'anta.

Gen. A. H Colquitt welcomed the convention in one of his happiest efforts. It was replete with Christ'an sentiments,

The president of the convention responded in behalf of that body.

The convention sang.

"We are going forth with our staff in hand."

J M Brown being detained by pressing business, the following poem, written by himself for the occasion was read with peculiar grace by Rev. H. Quigg, vice president from the sixth district:

### THE PERFECT DAY.

BY JOSEPH M BROWN.

#### I.

There is a time whose splendor's gleam  
Outshines the solar ray.  
Where stands fulfilled hope's grandest dream;  
It is God's perfect day.

#### II.

There peace, with gilded wings, abides,  
And none war's name would say,  
There bliss on every zephyr rides  
Amid that perfect day.

#### III.

There beauty, rose-wreath'd, smiles 'mid this,  
Eternity's blest May,  
Mercy and truth each other kiss  
Through all the perfect day.

#### IV.

There love, enrobed in living light  
And crowned with glory's bay,  
Each scene adorns with radiance bright,  
While lasts the perfect day.

#### V.

There God, the Father, thron'd supreme,  
Holds universal sway;  
There God the Spirit's miles e'er beam  
To gild the perfect day.

#### VI.

There Jesus waits, our Saviour blest,  
Our refuge, and our stay,  
To give to all His followers rest  
Safe in that perfect day.

#### VII.

His words are grace and round His brow  
Majestic glories play;  
Angels before His presence bow  
And praise the perfect day.

#### VIII.

Then let us, too, whose souls His love  
From death's grasp snatched away,  
Join in their chorus, which above  
Fills e'er the perfect day.

#### IX.

O ye, who 'neath sin's curst yoke bow,  
No more *your* choice delay,  
But come, and knock and enter now,  
And view the perfect day.

#### X.

Blest Jesus, show thy kingly grace,  
And teach us how to pray,  
And lead us all safe to the place,  
Where beams thy perfect day!



The Way the Revenue Service Has Been Run by the Twin Clarks.

Below we give a correspondence between Alvin B. Clark and one Davis, of Washington, thus exposing a little scheme of blackmailing practiced upon the Central Railroad Company. When it is remembered that ANDREW CLARK, the present Collector of Internal Revenue, was privy to this transaction, and shared the proceeds of the villainy, it cannot be wondered at that our people desire his removal from office that some man with clean hands may be appointed. This transaction, and the tender of two bogus bonds, is a heavy record for one man:

LAW OFFICE THEO E. DAVIS, }  
330-4 1/2 STREET OPPOSITE CITY HALL, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872. }

FRIEND CLARK—Undoubtedly you will be surprised at receiving a letter from me with the above heading. I resigned my clerkship about two months since. \* \* I planned to go into the prosecution of Internal Revenue cases. \* \* Before leaving the office I did what I could toward getting an examination of the affairs of the Little Miami Railroad Company complete, as requested in your letter of December 16th. \* \* I filed your letter, as informer, in the case. If I had staid in the office I might possibly have been sent out to make an investigation myself. \* \* In your letter of January 25th (which for some reason I did not receive until about the time I went out,) you wished me to find out if the office had accepted a compromise in any case similar to the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and if so, to let you have the terms. I enquired, but was informed by Mr. Cushing that no similar case had ever been the subject of compromise. \* \* I enclose you a few cards. \* \* \*

Yours truly,

THEO E. DAVIS.

ALVIN B. CLARK, Assessor First District, Savannah, Ga.

LAW OFFICE THEO E. DAVIS, }  
330-4 1/2 STREET OPPOSITE CITY HALL, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872. }

FRIEND CLARK—Yours of 19th inst. just received. \* \* \* The Supreme Court has rendered \* \* a decision in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Barnes, Collector. \* \* That opens up claims for the first seven months of 1870 for refunding all taxes paid by the corporations mentioned in Sections 120, 121 and 122 upon dividends, etc. Now, you know I am the best man in Washington to prosecute those claims before the office here, and I wish to get all I can of them. How can you aid me? *I will divide fees with you in all cases you secure me.* Cannot you work in a

quiet way, through some good man, to get me all that class of business in your District? Treat this letter as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. It is business, and I am, as you know, entirely safe. I enclose you a few more cards, as you may need them. Time is money in this thing. Give me any hints you may deem advisable as to getting the above business.

Truly, THEO E. DAVIS.

[Strictly Private.]

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE }  
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 1ST DIST. OF GA., }  
SAVANNAH, APRIL 27, 1872. }

MY DEAR DAVIS—Since writing you I learn from the Collector of Internal Revenue, A. N. Wilson, Esq, that the Attorney of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia has offered \$30,000 to compromise the claim for back taxes against them. I am going to contend that they pay \$10,000 penalties, as follows: \$8,000 in the cases under section 109, \$1,000 in the case against the Central Railroad and Banking Company under section 122, and \$1,000 in the case against the Southwestern Railroad, under the same section, that road being leased by the Central Railroad. This would make (under the circular dated August 14, 1867), informer's moieties \$2,350 on the \$8,000 and \$450 on each of the others, being \$3,250 total. I have reason to believe that the Company would readily pay the \$3,250, or even \$3,500, to get their terms accepted. The Collector and the District Attorney will, if I agree to it, recommend the acceptance of the \$30,000. Now, I gave one of your cards to the cashier of the Company, and he promised me he would give you any claim he might have for refunding tax for the first seven months of 1870, and if you will write a letter to Wm. Rogers, General Superintendent, inclosing one of your cards, stating that you will get his case through for him for 12 per cent. of the amount, they are willing to pay, *i. e.*, \$30,000. I will make arrangements with the informer\* to allow you your 10 per cent on the amount you collect for them, or all over \$30,000, and if you only get \$30,000, then 10 per cent. of that amount. Now, Davis, I want you to consider yourself as my attorney, and feel that you owe all confidence to me, as you would to any client. *You know what I mean.* I have seen all the banks that have paid dividends and interest, and if the Supreme Court decision will cause the refunding of the tax, *you and I can, by confiding in each other, make something.* This is business and professional secrets. You know the value of knowing all the facts in these cases. I have taken the liberty of sending you, enclosed, about such a letter as will fit the case, and at the same time carry the point we wish to make. I will be in Washington when the case goes there, and get it through. Rogers wrote several letters to the Department in 1870, which were answered by you through this office, and they knew from your card that you knew something of the matter, and will think it natural that you should mention it in the letter which I suggest that you write. *Too much caution cannot be exercised in this case,* and as it is in court you should write at once, and

write me at the same time. *In the meantime I will stick out for the \$10,000 penalties, and only give in when they have written you, agreeing to pay the ten or twelve per cent.* You ask twelve, of course, and I think you will get it. Write to them *confidentially.* Now, you can say that I have written to the Commissioner (which I will do to-day) that I am informed that the Central Railroad and Banking Company have put in the hands of the Collector a proposition to pay \$30,000 for a settlement of all claims against them, and asking that at least \$10,000 of the penalties incurred be required to be paid before accepting their offer. *Now, I can, of course, at any time, withdraw my opposition to a settlement if they make the arrangement with you. If not, then I will stick,* and the District Attorney and Collector will not try to force it against my wishes. I will send my letter, certain, to-day, dated yesterday (26.) In sending you the form of a letter I hope you will understand me, that I know how the case stands, and what is best in the business. You can write me fully on all matters, and I will request that you *tear my name from the bottom of my letters when received,* and I will do yours the same way, and to prevent them being lost, when we meet will exchange with you.

Yours,

A. B. CLARK.

[\*Alvin B. and Andrew Clark were joint informers in the case against the Central Railroad, and got \$1,950 from the Government and \$3,600 from the Central Railroad through this little scheme, which they and Davis divided.]

LAW OFFICE OF THEO. E. DAVIS, }  
330 4 1/2 St., Opposite City Hall, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 30, 1872. }

MY DEAR CLARK—Your three letters, dated 25th, 26th and 27th inst., are received, the last to-day, and the one relative to Mrs. Doyle's cotton interest on Sunday. First, let me say, old fellow, for your satisfaction and comfort of mind, that when you come to know me better you will learn that *I am as dead as a door nail in all matters which pass between us.*

Business is business, Clark, and you need never have a moment's uneasiness about your letters.

\* \* \* \* \*

Now, in regard to your other letter of the 27th, received to-day, I take in what you say, and we will go in to win. I will, in a few moments, write a letter to Rogers about as you have it. I will ask them 12 per cent., and really think I can get it through. You stick for penalties, however, so that the Company will think I am the only salvation they have from you. I shall mail letter to Rogers at the same time with this. Will write you on Monday next, fully, relative to refunding for first seven months of 1870. Telegraph me, if necessary, to 330 4 1/2 street, Washington, D. C.

*Consider the little arrangement between us as that of counsel and client, strictly and professionally secret.*

Yours,

DAVIS.

Address, when you write, to P. O. box 228. Then I take the letter out myself.



158

1877-3

Exposition of  
John Clarke  
life in the Central  
Africa 1872  
for  
which  
he was named

# BARNWELL'S SCHOOL

—OF—

## Vocal and Instrumental Music,

68½ Whitehall Street,

**ATLANTA, - GEORGIA.**

THE UNDERSIGNED would very respectfully inform his friends and the citizens generally that he has engaged the very desirable Hall at 68½ Whitehall Street; where he will on Monday, August 13th next, open a regular MUSICAL SEMINARY, to be conducted upon the following

### PLAN:

The First Term of this School will consist of Eighteen Lessons, to be given weekly, to each of Five respective Classes, as follows:

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

- 1—For Girls—Sight-reading and preparatory Singing, from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
- 2—For Boys—Sight-reading and preparatory Singing, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

#### INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

- 3—For Ladies—Vocal Culture, Solo Singing, &c., from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., Mondays and Thursdays.
- 4—For Ladies—Sight-reading, Vocalization, &c., from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M., Mondays and Wednesdays.
- 5—For Gentlemen—Sight-reading, Solo and Quartette Singing, &c., from 8½ to 9½ o'clock, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The Friday evening sessions will be devoted to Music of the higher order, such as Oratorio Choruses, &c., and to these the ladies of this Department will be entitled.

In regard to Instrumental Music and classes in the higher branches, special arrangements and terms will be made.

Competent Assistants in the several Departments will be employed.

### TERMS:

|                                                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| For full course in Preparatory Department, in advance | \$2 00 |
| “ “ “ Intermediate “ “                                | 3 00   |

Punctual Attendance and Strict Decorum will at all times be required.

No spectators admitted.

Feeling confident that you will be more than fully satisfied, your patronage and influence are earnestly solicited.

Very Respectfully,

**V. T. BARNWELL,**

Residence 205 Luckie Street.

ATLANTA, GA., June 21, 1877.



1879  
Receipt

1879-2

# PUBLIC DEBATE

BY THE

Phi Delta and Ciceronian Societies

OF

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

Hon. A. O. BACON, Macon, Ga., President,  
J. J. TWITTY, Camilla, Ga., Secretary.

MAÇONIC HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, '77.

QUERY—Should the wife's property be secured to her by law, as a separate estate, as under the Constitution and laws of Georgia?

MUSIC.

AFFIRMATIVE,

NEGATIVE.

P. W. BUTLER, Madison, Ga.

E. A. CUTTS, Americus, Ga.

MUSIC.

J. S. BARFIELD, Macon, Ga.

A. B. VAUGHAN, Marietta, Ga.

MUSIC.

JAS. T. SMITH, Dublin, Ga.

PHILIP W. DAVIS, Lexington, Ga.

MUSIC.

DECISION.

The Phi Delta represent the affirmative, and the Ciceronian the negative.

*Phi Delta got the question*

## THE THORNWELL ORPHANAGE.

---

To you, kind reader, this appeal comes, entreating you for immediate aid for our Orphanage. At this season of the year all the money that is needed for our support for the coming twelve-months ought to be contributed and there is nothing in the Treasury. With eighteen orphan children to feed, clothe and educate and with necessary improvements to make in our household arrangements, our wants are immediate and pressing. Any sum, large or small that you can afford, will be most gladly received and promptly acknowledged.

We think that you will heartily embrace this opportunity of giving the needed aid to our Institution. If you would only visit us, and see for yourself, the work that your gifts are having done for the Master, you would not hesitate.

You are familiar with the history and condition of our Orphanage, that it supports no servants nor hirelings; that your gifts go to no salaries, but to the direct aid of industrious, studious and deserving children, and that care and economy are used in every department of the establishment that there may be no waste.

The Orphanage is under the control of Presbyterians, and is approved by the Synod of South Carolina. But it does not confine its benefits to children of that denomination. All are aided.

Hoping that you may find it in your heart to help this work.

We are yours in Christian bonds;  
Rev WM. P. JACOBS President,  
WM. B. BELL, Esq, Treasurer

THORNWELL ORPHANAGE,  
Clinton, S. C. Nov, 30, 1877.

Send gift by check, registered letter, or P. O. order on  
Laurens C. H.



1-6781

Morrison  
Orphanage.

1.65  
8.00  
4:65

1.20  
1.20  
2.40  
2.40  
2.80

30/6.00  
2.0

19  
16  
3

1.9  
4  
1.5

University of Georgia.  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
OF THE  
**SENIOR CLASS**  
—IN—  
**POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

**Professor P. H. MELL.**

JUNE 22d, 1877.

- (15)  
(10)  
(10)  
(12)  
(10)  
(9)  
(10)  
(8)  
(8)  
(8)
1. Treat of CAPITAL in its nature; in its forms; in the changes which it undergoes; in its increase; as productive and unproductive; and as fixed and circulating.
  2. Show the different objects of HUMAN INDUSTRY; its FORMS; and the modes by which its productive power may be increased.
  3. Treat of Natural Agents.
  4. Show the Effects of Division of Labor on industry. What are the limitations to such division?
  5. What is Exchange? What are the principles in the present Constitution which give rise to Exchange?
  6. Show the use of a circulating medium (metallic currency). What are the functions of money?
  7. Show the utility of Banks (of deposit, of discount, and of circulation.
  8. Give "the general principles of wages."
  9. Develop the principles of the price of land, or rent.
  10. On what principles should proceed consumption for the gratification of desires?

PLEDGE.—I have neither received nor given any assistance during this examination, nor did I know what questions were to be given previous to entering the examination hall.

*C. M. ...*

*Mr.*

Youself and family are invited to attend

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL  
GIVEN BY

Georgetown Fire and Hose Co. No. 1.

AT GEORGETOWN'S WARE HOUSE, GEORGETOWN

Christmas Night, December 25th, 1877

Tickets, including Carriages, \$2.50.

Leave orders for Carriages at A. R. Kinney's.

Music by Gordon's Band.



PROMPT



D.

Committees.

ARRANGEMENTS

Albert Ford, V. Cox, O. P. Fiske  
William Jones, Cris. Allen.

INVITATIONS

A. Thayer, J. E. Merrick, McCarroll,  
E. E. Wyman, Grant.

RECEPTION

Case' Weisen, Wm. Haines, M. T. Sanders,  
J. R. Hamiel, J. E. Merrick.

FLOOR MANAGERS

Ass't Chief Murdoch, A. Ford,  
Cris. Allen, J. A. Morris.

# THE AUGUSTA CIRCUIT, AND THE JUDGESHIP CORRESPONDENCE.

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AUGUSTA, GA, AUGUST 7, 1878.

*Col. C. C. Jones, Jr., Augusta, Ga.*

DEAR SIR:

As you are aware, the General Assembly, which convenes in November next, will be called upon to elect a Judge of this Circuit to succeed the present incumbent. The election of a successor is of vital importance to every citizen, and especially to the members of the legal profession. In the opinion of the undersigned, members of the Bar of the Augusta Circuit, you combine qualifications that eminently fit you for that high station. You were born and reared in this State, and have passed your life here, except a temporary absence under force of circumstances, during which time you never relinquished your citizenship nor lost your interest in or identity with our domestic concerns.

We are mindful that we ask you to assume, if elected, duties which, if properly discharged, are most arduous, responsible, and grave, and at personal sacrifice; but we hope that the patriotic, public spirit that has characterized your past, will prompt you to yield to our wishes.

There are other members of the profession, now temporarily absent from the city, who, if present, would join us in this earnest request that you allow us to present your name to the next General Assembly for the Judgeship of this Circuit.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. T. GOULD,  
WM. A. WALTON,  
JNO. T. SHEWMAKE,  
FRANK H. MILLER,  
GEORGE G. McWHORTER,  
JOS. B. CUMMING,  
JAMES C. C. BLACK,  
CHARLES A. HARPER,  
M. CUMMING,  
JAMES E. HARPER,  
A. C. HOLT,  
M. P. CARROLL,  
THADDEUS OAKMAN,  
EUGENE F. VERDERY,  
BOYKIN WRIGHT,  
FRED. L. PINKHAM,  
J. A. FLEMING,

GEORGE T. BRYAN,  
MARCELLUS P. FOSTER,  
SAMUEL LEVY,  
A. D. PICQUET,  
E. F. LAWSON,  
JOSEPH GANAHL,  
JOHN M. WALTON,  
WM. W. SMYTHE,  
FRED. T. LOCKHART,  
DAVENPORT JACKSON,  
J. B. MILLER,  
CHAS. Z. McCORD,  
JOHN M. CRANSTON,  
JAMES P. VERDERY,  
W. MILO OLIN,  
WM. E. JACKSON, JR.,  
H. CLAY FOSTER.

AUGUSTA, GA., AUGUST 23, 1878,

DEAR SIRs:

Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., which was this morning delivered to me, I beg to assure you that I do most sincerely appreciate this mark of your generous preference and professional regard. In truth, I am deeply moved by it; and, without indulging in any mock modesty, I earnestly wish I was more worthy of it. This suggestion of yours carries with it a deal of honor, responsibility, and of confidence most flattering. To this good Commonwealth and her people, and to my brethren of the Bar, am I beholden for many acts of kindness and courtesy, but this excels them all. My loves and hopes, from birth, have been ever of Georgia. For five generations have her people been my people, and all my dead sleep in her generous bosom. From tenderest years have I learned to revere her memories, love her traditions, cherish her fair fame, defend her rights, and prize beyond compare the privileges begotten of a cordial association with her sons, and dispensed under the operation of her equal laws.

During my absence from the State, which occurred since the war, carefully did I refrain from any act or association which could in the slightest degree militate against my loyalty as a true Georgian. My property remained here, and I polled no vote and acquired no citizenship elsewhere. The *animus revertendi* remained ever with me, and anxiously did I look forward to the season when—the duty discharged which caused my temporary absence—I could return to home, family, and friends.

Responding to your wish, I leave my name in your hands. Should the General Assembly be pleased to sanction your recommendation, I will, God permitting, enter upon the duties of the important office with a firm resolution to discharge them faithfully, fearlessly, impartially, and to the best of my ability, relying upon the co-operation of my brethren of the Bar in the effort to sustain all that is just and of good report.

If, however, it should so chance that the ermine shall descend upon other shoulders, I will none the less sincerely cherish in abiding remembrance and grateful appreciation your generous thoughts and kind confidence.

Pray accept my renewed thanks for this honor, and believe me, with cordial wishes for the genuine welfare of each one of you, faithfully and very truly,

Yours obliged,

CHARLES C. JONES, JR.

To MESSRS. W. T. GOULD,  
WM. A. WALTON,  
JOHN T. SHEWMAKE,  
FRANK H. MILLER, and others.





CEREMONY

Unveiling Confederate Monument

ERECTED IN AUGUSTA, GA.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

*Will occur on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October, 1878.*

*You are earnestly invited to be present on that occasion and participate in the Ceremony.*

Committee of Arrangements

J. V. H. ALLEN,

WHELFORCE DANIEL,

W. E. BRITCHARD,

H. A. BRAHE,

JOHN W. CLARK,

G. A. MOORE,

J. V. H. ALLEN,

H. A. BRAHE, Secretary.

# Order of Procession.

---

## FIRST DIVISION.

RICHMOND HUSSARS.  
WASHINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.  
MUSIC.  
AUGUSTA INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEER BATTALION.  
DEUTSCHER SCHUETZEN CLUB.  
POLICE FORCE OF AUGUSTA.

---

## SECOND DIVISION.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.  
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.  
DIFFERENT SOCIETIES OF CITY AND COUNTY,  
(National, Benevolent and Religious.)  
GOOD TEMPLARS.  
MUSIC.  
AUGUSTA FIRE DEPARTMENT AND INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANIES.

---

## THIRD DIVISION.

CAVALRY SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION.  
CONFEDERATE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION.  
CITIZENS GENERALLY.  
MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF RICHMOND COUNTY.  
MEDICAL FACULTY AND SOCIETY.  
JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF THE COURTS.  
CLERGY OF CITY AND COUNTY.  
MASONIC FRATERNITY,

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## FOURTH DIVISION.

GOVERNORS AND THEIR STAFF OFFICERS.  
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,  
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
MAYOR, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, AND CLERK.  
ORATOR OF THE DAY.  
ESCORT OF EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.  
OFFICERS OF U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.  
OFFICERS LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.  
LADIES GENERALLY.

*ad floral*  
*my*  
**Grand Concert,**

*Costumes*  
IN AID OF

**The Yellow Fever Sufferers,  
DEUPREE HALL,**

**September 19th, 1878.**

**PROGRAMME:**

- Overture—Bohemian Girl.....*Balfe.*  
ORCHESTRA.  
1st. Symphony—(Two Flutes and Piano).....*Beethoven.*  
MRS. BURKE, PROF. WILLCOX AND A. J. HULL.  
Cavatina—From Robert Le Diable.....*Meyerbeer.*  
M. S. ELIA DEARING.  
4th. Symphonie—(Two Violins).....*Charles Darcu.*  
PROP. SCHEMARCHER AND A. J. WURM.  
Ave Maria.....*Millard.*  
MISS ANNE BLOOMFIELD.  
Fantasia "Faries"—Moonlight Revels.....*Fr. Goetz.*  
BRASS BAND.

**INTERMISSION.**

- Chain of Flower—Quadrille.....*C. Faust.*  
ORCHESTRA.  
Potpourri, Romeo and Juliet—Piano, Flute, Violin, Viola.....*J. J. Miller.*  
MRS. BURKE, WILLCOX, SCHEMARCHER AND WURM.  
When the Tide Comes In.....*Millard.*  
MISS ELIA DEARING.  
I Live and Love Thee.....*Compana.*  
MISS GUSSIE KING AND H. H. HALE.  
Sand's O'Dee.....*H. Kiny.*  
MISS ANNE BLOOMFIELD.  
Southw II's I. O. A. Quickstep.....*Geo. Southwell.*  
BRASS BAND.

Immediately after the Performance, the prize, a beautiful Silver  
Cup, will be delivered to the young lady who was most success-  
ful in selling tickets for the Concert.

The elegant *Knabe Piano* used on this occasion must be sold within  
30 days.  
A. J. WURM, Agent.



Ella Green

1878-2

Mrs Loranee

Mrs Russel & Niles

Miss Fannie Lyle

Miss Mamie Lynter

Sally Bibb

Mrs Rucker

Mrs Manskin

Mrs Hytger & Alice Thomas

Mrs Bishop - Juli Bell

Rosa Delong

Rosa Jones

Fannie Weston

Mrs Gammage

Mrs ...

Mrs Jancey

Fannie Silk Basque

# THE INDEPENDENT 214

Is the name chosen for our weekly Journal to be published in Quitman, Ga. 78

In assuming this title we do not bid defiance to popular sentiment, popular patronage, popular confidence, and respect, but we adopt the name as ominous and characteristic of the course we intend to pursue in reference to official dignitaries, rings, cliques, and issues. We propose to work exclusively in our own harness, not to be side lined, or check reined, by any man or set of men. The smiles of official dignitaries will not soothe us into harmony with their corruptions; nor will their frowns deter us from an expose of their official misconduct.

*Positions.*—Ultra and extreme positions are not at all times politic in Journalists, nor are they at all times correct in principles; but when the community is outraged, and the people insulted and oppressed by semi-official tyrants and would-be despots, a quasi Journalism is not only impolitic, but contemptible in principle, and detestable in practice, and justly merits popular distrust, popular censure, and a general discontinuance of public patronage.

*The Object and Aim of the Independent* will be to vindicate the people's rights and guard them against the infamy of blackmail under the garb of official authority.

*To Officials Generally*, whether State or National, who faithfully and honestly discharge their duties in a spirit of humanity and kindness, we will award the highest meed of praise; but the wail of the oppressed citizen will be heralded through the columns of the Independent, with condemnatory editorials of the oppression, and an unreserved denunciation of the oppressor.

*Men in High Places* need not expect to escape a just, popular retribution. Their iniquities will be held up by the Independent before the light of truth, that the populace may see clearly their iniquitous fermentations.

*Our Effort* will be at all times, and under all circumstances, to harmonize local strifes and bickerings, to encourage kind relations between the two races, and as far as practicable, harmonize them upon true democratic principles.

*Under no Circumstances* will the Independent uncharitably personate private individuals. The social relations will be left undisturbed except it be by an effort to elevate and enhance social enjoyment.

*Our Politics* will be strictly, rigidly, democratic, and we will war against the vims of radicalism with unmitigated and unrelenting fury, whether it be personified in a blue-coated carpet-bagger, or a loathsome, contemptible scalawag to the manor born.

*The commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interest* will be a pet theme of the Independent, and we will discuss them to the best of our ability, culling from every source items of information and of interest to our readers.

*We will advocate* all practical schemes of internal improvements, and especially will we advocate the proposed extension of the Atlantic and Gulf Road, as an enterprise of inestimable utility to Southern Georgia and of great pecuniary advantage and economy to the State at large.

*The Bond Question.*—The payment of the spurious bonds issued by Bullock, we will oppose with our utmost zeal and ability; and will denounce any effort on the part of stranger or citizen to induce the Legislature to recognize them as valid, and hold up to public scorn and contempt any and all representatives who advocate their payment or any part thereof.

*Florida*, our sister State, will have our sympathies in her political complications and oppression; and our columns will be open to the vindication of her people and their rights; and to the unreserved denunciation and condemnation of official corruption and misrule. All reliable information in reference to official misconduct will be thankfully received and noticed by the Independent. And all we ask for our services is that you patronize our paper by way of subscription, that it may be seen and read throughout your State.

*To Settlers and Emigrants.*—We will hold out every truthful inducement to Northern men to settle in our country, assuring them that they, if honorable men, will receive a warm and cordial reception, and will be treated with the highest respect. Emigrants from other countries will be furnished homes at reduced prices or employment for excellent wages.

*Educational.*—We will advocate every practical system to promote the educational facilities of the country.

*Local and General Information.* We will endeavor to give our readers every item of information both local and general, and strive to make the Independent a Journal of interest to all classes and a welcome visitor to every household.

*New and Original Matter.*—Our columns will not be filled with prolix discussions of State subjects, but we will exhaust every resource for incidents of general and practical utility and interest to our readers, promising every week quite an amount of original matter amusing and edifying to both young and old.

*To the Clergy.*—We will publish at all times religious articles and communications, if not written in a spirit of controversy, and it will give us pleasure to furnish our readers with an article from the ministers of this place, or elsewhere, every week.

*To the Editorial Fraternity.*—The Independent will be studiously deferential and respectful, and very great will have to be the provocation to induce us to uncharitable allusions; and never, except in vindications of local interests, and our people and their rights, and in justification of our own acts, will we deal in discourtesies.

We hope during our infancy in the profession to be able to conduct ourselves as becometh a new member, and gain for ourselves the confidence and respect of contemporaries, and we earnestly invoke the indulgence and sympathy of the entire fraternity in our labors and responsibilities, and moderation in their criticism until we have gained strength and experience sufficient to walk alone.

*Our Subscription List.*—We expect, and indeed we are determined, to have a large subscription list, creating thereby an excellent advertising medium for merchants and business men of all kinds.

We think in this prospectus that we have sufficiently indicated the course we intend pursuing in the conduct of the Independent, and we earnestly solicit the encouragement and support of all who endorse these principles.

*Synopsis.*—We will devote our entire energies and time in the advocacy of truth and justice without reward, and condemn, in unmeasured terms, corruption and fraud without fear.

## SUBSCRIPTION.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Single copy.....     | \$2.00 per annum.   |
| To Clubs of ten..... | an additional copy. |
| “ “ twenty.....      | \$1.75 per “        |
| “ “ thirty.....      | 1.50 “ “            |

## TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Our terms of advertising will be governed chiefly by regulations of the Press Association of Georgia.

We will be very grateful to all editors and publishers who will extend us the courtesy of publishing this prospectus, and will feel flattered to have the Independent placed upon the exchange list of all journalists who endorse our principles, and respect the courtesy of those who differ with us politically.

In conclusion, we say to Georgians, Floridians, and Alabamians furnish us with ammunition in the way of subscribers and advertisements, and we will wage a war for you and against your enemies; and independently will be edited and published the Independent by

J. C. GALLAHER.



AUGUSTA, GA., December 31, 1878.

The undersigned, "COTTON FACTORS" of this city, hereby agree, that on and after January 1st, 1879, they will retain in their possession, duly marked, all samples by which they may sell cotton, until the cotton thereby represented, shall have been delivered to the purchaser, and after the shipment of the cotton thus represented, said samples shall be held as said seller's property.

SIBLEY & WHELESS,  
PHINIZY & CO.,  
W. H. HOWARD & SONS,  
WARREN, WALLACE & CO.  
GARRETT & LATIMER,  
S. M. WHITNEY,  
M. A. STOVALL,  
R. A. FLEMING,  
PRINTUP, BRO. & POLLARD,  
M. P. STOVALL,  
FRANKLIN BROS.,  
J. M. BURDELL,  
BENSON & MERCIER.  
A. POULLAIN,

PEARCE, ANDERSON & CO.,  
BRANCH & SMITH,  
O. M. STONE & CO.,  
J. T. ARMAND,  
ROBERTS & MORRIS,  
F. V. BURDELL,  
L. E. WOOD,  
W. DANIEL,  
E. P. CLAYTON & CO.,  
R. P. SIBLEY,  
PORTER FLEMING,  
BEALL, SPEARS & CO.,  
T. H. STAFFORD.



AUGUSTA, GA, January 1st, 1879.

A meeting of the Cotton Buyers of this city being called, the following Resolutions were submitted and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, Certain of the Cotton Factors of this city have undertaken to inaugurate a new rule, to-wit: That the seller of Cotton shall retain the sale Samples, contrary to the custom hitherto prevailing in this city, and in all the principal markets in the State, to-wit: Savannah, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta, and in Charleston.

*Resolved 1st*, That the relations of buyer and seller being mutual no rule regulating trade can be established but by mutual agreement or concession.

*Resolved 2d*, We do bind and pledge ourselves not to submit to the above rule, and to buy no cotton at all, unless with the right as heretofore of taking and retaining possession of the purchase samples after the Cotton is shipped.

H. H. HICKMAN,  
W. E. JACKSON,  
RUSSELL & POTTER,  
J. J. DOUGHTY & CO.  
WM. M. READ,  
MARTIN GRAHAM,  
C. F. WILMANS,  
BENSON & HITT,  
J. J. RUSSELL & CO.  
NOWELL & FRANKLIN,

GEO. T. JACKSON, Pres't,  
BRANCH, SONS & CO.  
BY RIDGEWAY SMITH,  
E. D. KELLY,  
W. T. DORTIC,  
O. H. P. SCOTT,  
R. W. HEARD,  
ZIZINIA & GALATTI,  
PER READ,  
D. L. ADAMS SONS.

1779

1879

"ARE WE NOT BROTHERS."  
1808—1879

Savannah's Centennial.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

NOON

—OF THE—

REPUBLICAN BLUES,

—AT THE—

SCREVEN HOUSE,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, Oct. 9th, 1879,

—TO THEIR—

MILITARY GUESTS AND OTHER FRIENDS.

*The pleasure of your company is cordially requested on the occasion.*

—COMMITTEE:—

MAJOR B. H. RICHARDSON.

SERGEANT J. M. MACAW.

CORPORAL M. W. DIXON.

# GRAND EXCURSION

---FROM---

## AMERICUS

—) TO (—

## ALBANY!

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1879.

There will be an Excursion Train leave the Americus Depot at 1:40 o'clock, P. M., on the above date, under the auspices of the "AMERICUS LIBRARY AMATEUR CLUB." This Club visits Albany for the purpose of playing the splendid English Comedy of

"MARRIED LIFE!"

The proceeds to be equally divided between the Libraries of Albany and Americus.

The public are cordially invited to accompany this Excursion. It comes at a time when all can attend. and as the Excursion Train returns to Americus the same night, the only expense will be Railroad fare and admission to the Entertainment.

Persons intending to go with the Excursion, are requested to leave their name with some member of the Committee during the present week. so that they may know how many cars to order.

*Railroad Ticket for Round Trip, ... .. 50 Cts*  
*Admission to Entertainment, .... 50 Cts.*

Tickets for sale at the 1st National Bank.

|               |   |            |   |             |
|---------------|---|------------|---|-------------|
| F. E. BURKE,  | } | COMMITTEE. | } | M. CALLAWAY |
| J. B. HINKLE, |   |            |   | B. F. BELL. |



# Instructions for Using JOHN W. BARNETT'S PATENT PROCESS for CURING LEAF TOBACCO.

PATENTED JANUARY 7th, 1879.

PROCESS FOR CURING TOBACCO BY J. W. BARNETT'S PATENT.

Place the tobacco in the barn in the ordinary way.

The first fires should be placed under the tobacco at 80° or 90° of heat, applying the water at the renewal of every fire. The first 12 hours the fires should be renewed every two hours and twenty-four minutes (2.24), making five renewals of the fires at 85° or 90°; each fire should not be kept at the above heat longer than 40 minutes. The second 12 hours there should be 7 renewals of the fire, the first three fires at 85° or 90°, the next four fires at 90° to 95° each, the heat not to remain over 45 minutes; the time between each firing is one hour and forty-three minutes. The third 12 hours there should be eight renewals of the fires, the first four fires at 95°, the next four fires at 100° each, and the heat should not fall below 75° or 80°; the time between each renewal of the fires is one hour and thirty minutes.

The next six hours there should be seven renewals of the fires, the first four fires at 105° of heat, the next three fires at 110° to 112°; the last seven fires are renewed about every 51 minutes apart, and the heat should not fall below 80° or 85°. By this time the tobacco should be yellow and tough enough to commence raising the fires for curing. The first hour the heat shall range from 100° to 112°, second hour from 112° to 120°, third hour from 120° to 130°, fourth hour from 130° to 145°, fifth hour from 142° to 157°, sixth hour from 155° to 162°, seventh hour from 162° to 168°, eighth hour from 165° to 170°, ninth hour from 170° to 175°, tenth hour from

175° to 180°, eleventh hour from 180° to 185°, and continue the heat until stalks and stems are cured; large barns run the heat to 200° until cured. This process is for fine tobacco which has been well toughened and yellowed; if not sufficiently toughened and yellowed, the curing process should be carried on more slowly.

HOW THE WATER SHOULD BE USED.

In a house 22 feet square there should be 16 holes in the ground, spaced at equal distances apart under the tobacco, that will hold a bushel of charcoal, so when the heat gets up to 185° the coal will fall together as it burns. Place the charcoal for the fires in the holes, as described, and while waiting for the fires to commence burning, apply the water by sprinkling around each fire on the ground and on the inside of the holes, but not on the fires, causing the ground to be wet, so when the fires commence to burn and get to their hottest, the dampness will be the greatest. In order to keep the tobacco from drying and setting the green in it, in all cases keep the door closed while using the water up to 115°; then you should open the door and give the house air for ten or fifteen minutes each hour up to 135°; then discontinue the water and open the door wide and windows in the gables (if you have any) from one hour and a half to two hours. The more sap you have in your tobacco the more air you need. Where fires are used put the water on the ground between the fires, and use enough to wet the ground well. If sheet-iron pipe fires are used, sprinkle the water on the ground under and between the fires. It will take about

six gallons of water at the renewals of every firing up to 135°.

HOW TO TELL WHEN YOUR TOBACCO NEEDS MORE HEAT, AND WHEN IT HAS TOO MUCH.

When your tobacco needs more heat it will redden on the inside of the leaf and get thick and spongy; and when you have given it too much fire it shows the buff on both sides of the leaf, or shows the scald in the fold of the leaf.

FOR ORDINARY TOBACCO.

When you come to the end of the third 12 hours remember that when you run the next six hours your tobacco will yellow as much in that time as it did in the last 12 hours, and if you are satisfied it will not be yellow enough in the next six hours, then run your heats from 85° to 100° until you are satisfied that by running the next six hours heat on it that it will be yellow and tough enough to commence raising the fires for curing.

If your tobacco is fine and yellow on the hill, you may leave off the first 12 hours of the process, and commence on the second 12 hours and run by the process up to 110° of heat, and if your tobacco is not sufficiently yellow at that time, drop back to 90° and raise your heat gradually to 110°, until your tobacco is sufficiently yellow to raise the fires. These fires are renewed one hour and thirty minutes apart. The next three fires are renewed every fifty-one minutes apart at 115°, then go to 120°, and continue the process as above described until the stalk and stem is thoroughly cured.

JOHN W. BARNETT, Patentee,  
BIG SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.



# JOHN PELHAM AT FREDERICKSBURG.

DEDICATED TO THE CHATHAM ARTILLERY.

BY R. J. LARCOMBE.

On Stafford Heights in legions, the foe in proud array,  
Long waited for the signal to cross the wat'ry way,  
And pond'rous guns were booming, and loud the solemn roar  
Sent swelling back in cadence its echo from the shore.  
And seathing shell were flying, and shot in endless round  
Went crashing o'er the city, or through the frozen ground.

In silence long, yet grimly, despite the serried ranks,  
And countless guns and foemen, that swarmed that river' banks,  
The Southron bore him bravely, and scarce to gun replied  
While waiting for those legions to cross the swelling tide;  
Still working hard to strengthen, preparing for the fray,  
While Barksdale with his marksmen, the foemen kept at bay.

Brave soldiers by the river, ye did your duty well,  
As gallantly ye breasted that storm of shot and shell,  
Both armies bore you witness, and one could shout in praise  
Of service done so nobly, through wintry nights and days.  
The pontoon of the foeman, the shore and river's run,  
These daily showed in witness how well your work was done.

And Southron scout and sentry, their ward and vigils kept  
In daily round of duty, or while the army slept;  
Each movement of the foeman, on those eventful days,  
On Stafford and the river, was swept by chieftain's gaze,  
Till early on that morning, by steady tramp and hum,  
Those heralds of an army, he knew the foe had come.

The chieftain saw that army, with ambulance and train,  
Through hazy morn in column deploying on the plain;  
Though countless seemed the legions, still he with martial ken  
And soldier skill could number, full fifty thousand men,  
And quickly saw in movement, the wily foe in might  
Was pressing on with thousands, to crush him on the right.

Yet early on that morning, from Stuart's force at rest,  
A single gun and caisson, was sent that foe to breast;  
A thousand hearts were beating, a thousand eyes would strain  
As slowly moved but surely, that section o'er the plain,  
For thousands knew the hero, who held that mission high,  
And Stuart knew that Pelham, would do the work or die.

A nation knew his prowess, and though so young in years,  
He rated in the army as prince of cannoneers;  
His eagle eye could measure—none sooner mark the phase  
Of foeman's halt and movement, in sunlight or in haze;  
None firmer stood in battle, none more adroit in change,  
Or giving shot so swiftly, with guns so well in range.

So deftly gun he handled on that December day,  
The foeman's force was halted, and long was held at bay.  
Till twenty guns were planted before the halted wing,  
That single gun to shatter, or break the "hornet's" sting.  
Still serving well from caisson and grimly working gun,  
John Pelham and his detail seem'd merged that day in one.

From Stafford's bluff and "Maryes," from level plain and height,  
The thousands of both armies saw this unequal fight,  
And gazing too, and lauding, were heroes who had won  
Their laurels and their titles beneath a tropic sun,  
Who cannon served with Taylor—with Worth at Monterey—  
These heroes in both armies now watched this cannon fray.

Through sulph'rous smoke that lifted, or swept across the plain,  
Came glimpses of those heroes of tireless nerve and brain,  
Who volley gave for volley, defiance hurling back,  
Were steady as in barrack, in tent, or bivouac;  
Such courage at the outset, ill augur for the foe,  
An omen of the failure that marked that day of woe.

So bravely fought John Pelham, so knightly in this strife,  
A thousand tongues were saying he bore a charm-ed life;  
And gifted he for waiting, nor craved nor sought relief,  
His mission and his duty—the mandate of his chief.  
When order came, "Cease firing," retreat was calmly made  
With detail gun and caisson, as on a dress parade.

This prelude to the battle, this cheek with single gun,  
From chieftain and the army the highest praises won;  
And praises more were waiting, as later in the fray  
John Pelham brought in concert a hundred guns in play:  
This youthful chief and brilliant, with skill and movement free,  
Wrought wonders with his column of light artillery.

And pressing on the foeman, he broke his serried ranks,  
And crowded him with cannon to verge of river's banks;  
And never guns so handled, and never form so slight  
With giant strength in battle, to struggle for the right.  
Such valiant deed in story, till Time's remotest marge,  
Shall graven be like Moultrie, or Buena Vista's charge.

A nation praised thee living, an army mourned thee dead,  
Thy knightly ways and gentle, thy skill and martial tread;  
Thermopylae and Marathon, each with its meed of praise,  
And landing of the poet, shall reach to end of days;  
So blended too John Pelham, thy name with feats sublime  
Shall Genius waft in glory adown the stream of Time.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22, 1879.

Office of Home Missions.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1ST, 1879.

REV. AND DEAR BRO :

Since our Relief Fund circular, a copy of which is inclosed, was issued a year ago, \$5000 of first class securities have been added to its investments, so that the invested fund now amounts to \$31,000. Its interest receipts have also continued in excess of the amounts paid out in annuities, the former having been from November 30th, 1878 to November 30th, 1879, \$2,308.45 and the latter \$2,200, showing a net balance of \$108.45 from interest after having paid all the premiums due. This statement shows that the Fund is in admirable condition and commends the plan of the Relief Fund to your consideration and adoption.

Should you conclude to take part in its advantages, we will be pleased to hear from you at your early convenience.

RICH'D. McILWAIN, }  
J. LEIGHTON WILSON, } Secretaries.

Dear Bro.

Thanks for your kind note. You will see from the above that the Relief Fund is getting on well - I am glad



1879-5

you think your people will do well for  
Sustentation. It is of great importance  
that we shall come as near the \$40,  
000 asked for as possible.

With very kind regards,  
I am truly yrs,

Richard Swaine

From Dr  
Mc Swaine  
Showing the  
good Condi-  
tion of our  
Relufford.

J. J.



59<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

PHI KAPPA

LITERARY SOCIETY

AT COLLEGE CHAPEL,  
SATURDAY FEB. 22<sup>ND</sup>  
1879.



ORATOR ;

*Thomas Charlton Du Pont.*

Committee :

*Ollie C. Fuller, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.*

*A. M. Speer, Griffin, Ga.*

*E. A. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.*

*L. L. Hunnicutt, Atlanta, Ga.*

*T. W. Nickman, Augusta, Ga.*

*A. A. Wilcox, Columbus, Ga.*

*R. B. Russell, Athens, Ga.*

*P. N. Bell, Atlanta, Ga.*

*J. E. Ruff, Smyrna, Ga.*

*B. N. Noble, Athens, Ga.*

*J. D. Malone, Smyrna, Ga.*

*T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.*

# Proclamation

By the King of the Carnival.

Edict XXXXC.

To all Whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

OUR LOVING AND OBEДИENT SUBJECTS of the Gate City of the South, are assured that with the most sincere pleasure we have watched the increased and rapid strides of prosperity that have followed their much famed city, and our truest and best wishes were with them.

Believing that our presence will tend to attract thousands of our subjects, and to increase the motion of the wheels of trade, thus bringing to them prosperity and happiness, we do ordain that

**WEDNESDAY, THE 22d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,**

which is the 2d day of the Great NORTH GEORGIA FAIR AND RACES, shall be observed in such state and pomp as shall make it a season of joy to our loving subjects and all who shall visit our Royal Capital at that time; and to that end we do order and decree:

I. That all lines of transportation extending throughout our Royal Domain immediately cease to be promulgated reduced tariff of fares, for the benefit of loyal subjects who may desire to visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That in order to testify their loyalty, and to properly honor Our Most August Person, on the occasion of our triumphal entry into the Capital, all loyal subjects resident therein are hereby commanded to forthwith form themselves into organized bodies, reporting promptly to the Department of War, for assignment to station and service.

III. That in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this our Royal Mandate, each and every loyal subject is hereby absolved from all service or allegiance to any other power than that of ourselves, and all public buildings and places of business in the Royal Capital are hereby ordered to be closed.

IV. We congratulate our loyal subjects throughout the State upon the abundant crops which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and the many signs of returning good fortune which brighten the horizon of the future, and trust that these evidences of better days, now so happily existing, may continue and grow stronger with years, increasing the prosperity, wealth and power of those whom we love so well; enabling them to celebrate with more *eclat*, and more heartily enjoy, our annual visit to their beautiful city.

**GOD SAVE THE KING!**

GIVEN UNDER OUR HAND AND SEAL, AT Berengaria Palace, in our City Eclipse Bonofoco, this 25th August, 1869, and One Thousand and Seventy-Seventh of our Reign.

BY THE KING HIMSELF :

*Rex.*

ATTEST :

OATO, Lord High Chamberlain,

CARNIVAL PALACE, ATLANTA, August 30, 1879.

Address all official communications to "WARWICK," P.O. Drawer 1095, Atlanta, Ga.

(This has no connection with the night display or ball of the "Mystic Owls.")