

DOLLARS. CENTS

No.

100 *100*

186

AGENCY OF

BANK OF SAVANNAH,

Pay to

or Bearer

100 Dollars

\$



DAILY SUN OFFICE.

CUMBERLAND'S CREW.

Oh, shipmates come gather and join in my ditty;
It's of a terrible battle that happened of late.
Let each good Union tar shed a tear of pity,
When he thinks of the once gallant Cumberland's
fate.

The eighth day of March told a terrible story,
And many a brave tar to this world bid adieu.
Yet our Flag it was wrapt in a mantle of glory
By the heroic deeds of the Cumberland's crew.

On that ill-fated day, about ten in the morning,
The sky it was clear, and bright shone the sun;
The drums of the Cumberland sounded a warning
That told every seaman to stand by his gun.
An iron-clad frigate down on us came bearing,
And high in the air the rebel flag flew;
The pennant of treason she proudly was waving,
Determined to conquer the Cumberland's crew.

Then up spoke our Captain with stern resolution,
Saying: My boys, of this monster now don't be dis-
mayed,

We swore to maintain our beloved Constitution,
And to die for our country we are not afraid!
We fight for the Union, our cause it is glorious
To the stars and the stripes we will stand ever true.
We'll sink at our quarters or conquer victorious,
Was answered with cheers from the Cumberland's
crew.

Now our gallant ship fired her guns' dreadful thunder,
Her broadside like hail on the rebel did pour,
The people gazed on, struck with terror and wonder
The shots struck his sides and glanced harmless o'er,
But the pride of our Navy could never be daunted,
Tho' the dead and the wounded her deck they did
strew;

And the flag of our Union, how proudly it flaunted,
Sustained by the blood of the Cumberland's crew.

Slowly they sunk beneath Virginia's waters,
Their voices on earth will ne'er be heard more—
They'll be wept by Columbia's brave sons and fair
daughters!

May their blood be avenged on Virginia's shore!
In that battle-stained grave they are silently lying,
Their souls have forever to earth bid adieu;
But the Star-spangled Banner above them is flying—
It was nailed to the mast by the Cumberland's crew.

They fought us three hours with stern resolution,
Till those rebels found cannon would never avail them
For the flag of secession has no power to gail them,
Tho' the blood from her scuppers it crimson'd the tide;
She struck us amid-ships, our planks she did sever,
Her sharp iron prong pierced our noble ship through;
And still, as they sunk on that dark rolling river,
"We'll die at our guns!" cried the Cumberland's crew.

Columbia's sweet birth-right of freedom's communion,
Thy flag never floated so proudly before;
For the spirits of those that died for the Union,
Above its broad folds now exaltingly soar!
And when our sailors in battle assemble,
God bless our dear banner, the red, white and blue.
Beneath its bright stars we'll cause tyrants to tremble.
Or sink at our guns like the Cumberland's crew.

Published and Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

BELL & COMPANY,
General Publisher of Songs & Ballads.

Booksellers, Stationers and Periodical agents,
No 639 KEARNY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

GRAND SKEDADDLE

— OF —

THE REBEL EDITOR OF THE SAVANNAH "REPUBLICAN,"

JAMES RODDY SNEED!

You Yanks, I guess, have heard ere this,
Of Roddy Sneed the Great!
Of how he wrote and sang about
This good old Cotton State.

Of how he penned long "leaders,"
And had them put in type,
To teach the Rebel generals
The way in which to fight.

Of how he "puffed," old Jeff—
The greatest Reb of all—
In hope that Jeff might "raise" him,
And, to Richmond, Roddy call!

Of how at night he'd sit and write,
And blow about "the cause,"
And tell the Rebs to fight it out,
And quote to them the laws.

Of how to Milledgeville he went,
To get gay *Gil* a place—
In order that his son might wear
A collar decked with lace.

Of how old Joe did at him blow,
And treat him with such scorn;
No place had Joe that he could give—
No chair *Gil* could adorn.

Of how *Jeems* Roddy raged and swore,
And damned old Mr. Brown,
And wrote about him in his sheet,
And called his Governor "clown."

Of how he then to Richmond wrote,
To Stephens and to Hill,
To get *that* berth for *Gilbert*—
A fat place *Gil* might fill!

Of how he *did not get it*,
And *Gil* took up his gun,
To fight for base rebellion
Just as the war begun.

Of how he got the Custom House,
When old man Boston died—
Through Ben Hill's wire-pulling,
And other tricks beside.

Of how he urged the people
To rally and enlist,
While he *remained in sanctum*
To fight with pen and fist.

Of how he'd swear the soldier
To never leave his post,
But "die like gallant southron,
And not give up the ghost."

Of how he'd fight the battles
Of a great Confederation—
By *drawing plans on paper*
For Ben Hill's consideration.

You Yanks have heard these facts I tell,
And other items too;
But now I'll give you something else—
A story rich and true:—

When Sherman from Atlanta came,
And marched toward the coast,
James Roddy all at once "dried up"—
No more was heard to boast.

No time had Roddy now to write
A secesh, windy vapor—
His mind was too much occupied
To think about his paper.

"Old Sherman's Yanks will soon be here,"
Poor Roddy oft was heard to say;
"And I must go to packing up,
And get my Rebel 'cash' away."

"Ah, me!" thought he, "the roads are cut!
What shall I do or say?
Oh, d—n these Yanks, to treat one so—
To war in such a way!"

"Oh, here's a fix—a pretty fix—
To place a fellow in!
I'll ne'er be able now I see,
To get away my 'tin'!"

Oh, cruel Yanks, to play such pranks,
You're wicked lads indeed—
To jeopardize the *customs* thus,
And cut off James R. Sneed!

"I'm sure old *Beaury* will not fight,
But quickly will determine,
To wisely give the city up
To General *Billy Sherman*!"

And now it seems the gallant *Jeems*
Must something do at last;
His precious time was getting short,
The die would soon be cast.

So off he went, and fully bent,
Our hero was indeed,
To make old *Hardee* do his best
To save great Roddy Sneed!

The General knew not what to do—
The case was bad, indeed;
And as he had to save himself,
He could not help poor Sneed!

"This is too bad—it makes me sad
To think how I am treated;
What shall I do?—Where shall I go?"
Poor Roddy oft repeated.

Oh! what a fate! and no mistake,
For a Custom House Collector;
To think that he had "puffed *Hardee*,"
And thought him his protector.

"I ne'er will pause, but to *McLaws*,
This instant I will go—
I've wrote him up—he knows it too—
And he'll not treat me so.

And so, indeed, at running speed,
To find *McLaws* he darted;
But learned no more how he'd get off,
Than when from home he started.

Now what to do in such a stew,
Poor Roddy sat and pondered;
All chance was gone—all hope had fled;
How he'd get off, he wondered.

"Now here I'm left, and all bereft,
In trouble deep I'm stuck;
No friend to lend a helping hand,
Naught left me save bad luck."

And thus confused, poor Roddy mused,
Sore troubled in his mind,
While wondering who he'd go to next,
Some better luck to find.

When all at once a law-made dunce—
'Tis true, as here related—
Came in to tell great Roddy Sneed
The town was most vacated.

And Roddy's friend began to mend
His spirits broke and blighted,
And set him on a trail so nice,
Where sure he'd not be sighted.

He sent him off to *Beauregard*,
To find out his intention,
To learn the route that he would take—
"A plot of rare invention."

He told him there he'd better fare
Than with *McLaws* and *Hardee*—
For *Beaury* was "chief cook" of all,
And would do much for Roddy.

On *Dillon's* "hoss" our printer boss
Went off in search of *Beaury*,
And as Roddy hadn't rode of late,
Old *Davy's* nag got fury.

"Ye Gods! be thanked—I have him flanked;
There's *Beaury* in the distance?
Pull up, old hoss!—'tis life or death!—
I much need your assistance."

And now indeed at lightning speed,
Our hero dashes onward!
The people stand amazed, and look,
To see old *Beaury* cornered.

To *Beaury* meet, he turns the street,
And comes up face to face!
And fall's aboard the Rebel chief,
For leave to "change his base."

"I've spoke you well, but needn't tell,
What all I've done for you—
I wish to slip old *Sherman's* grip,
And hope you'll see me through."

With face all pale, and woeful tale,
Jeems Roddy told his story,
And *Beaury* promised to lend a hand,
And show him "The road to glory."

That very night he'd end the fight—
Great men had oft "retreated"—
He'd but to march the Rebs across—
The pontoon was completed!

He told the shoddy, great James Roddy,
He'd been promised troops from Lee—
But as they'd failed to come to time"
His Rebs and he must flee.

Now get you gone, and dont be long,
But meet me on the Bay—
A steamer there you'll find, dear Rod,
To bear us far away

Off Roddy went, with full intent,
To pack up public plunder—
But what to do with *private* goods,
Was now poor Roddy's wonder.

With *private* stuff, down to the bluff
Poor Roddy joggled his way—
His *dwelling* goods all nicely packed—
The *customs* bound to stay!

With cautious step did Roddy get
Aboard old *Beaury's* steamer—
So soon to bear him from the town,
And rid us of this *schemer*.

In quite a gale the boat set sail,
Now bound for *Screen's* Ferry,
With Roddy and his "folks" aboard,
A party gay and merry.

From what I learn, he'll ne'er return—
Let's hope such is the case;
For we can do without old *Jeems*—
Right glad he's "changed his base."

But little time I've left for rhyme,
And here must end my story,
And cease my song, that's now full long—
Leave Roddy in his glory.

Before I close I'd say to those
Who were old Roddy's readers—
That JOHN E. HAYES, in future days,
Will write you abler "leaders."

IN MEMORIAM.

Behind this stone is laid,
For a season,
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON,
A General in the army of the Confederate States,
Who fell at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises,
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woeful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust to his country's need;
Not wholly understood was he while he lived;
But, in his death, his greatness stands confess'd
In a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor—impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime.
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
Than the dead Soldier
Who sleeps here!
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered—
The Flag he loved guides no more the charging lines;
But his fame, consigned to the keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great captain rests;
A bereaved people mourn him.
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cherish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience
Inmix'd with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves, their
country, and their God.

Rev. Dr. Mell.

The spirit of the following letter from President Mell is worthy of all commendation. It is a fresh proof that he knows how to speak to the *heart* of his brethren. Even his eminent qualifications for the position which he has adorned through a series of years, scarcely become him so well as the willingness to retire from it in the interests of harmony and union.

HARMONY AND UNION AMONG GEORGIA BAPTISTS.

A noticeable feature of the Convention just adjourned was the magnanimous, forbearing and fraternal spirit that generally prevailed. A question of threatening character, relating to the educational interests of the denomination—one involving division of sentiment, deep feeling, and personal interest, was settled to the mutual satisfaction of those directly at issue.

Two Conventions in succession have unmistakably decided in favor of removal; and we may therefore suppose that the majority of our people, who care anything about the subject, are of the same opinion. The question, then, of the removal of the University from Penfield, seems to be definitely and finally settled. If this be so, should not those of us in the minority imitate the magnanimity of the people of Penfield, and submit and acquiesce?

True, there are some important and delicate questions connected with the location of the University yet to be passed upon by the Board of Trustees; but may we not hope that the wisdom and piety of those brethren will be adequate to the occasion?

The sacrifices I recommend to others—and *more*—I am willing to submit to myself. Some, I am informed, think the position I occupy in the denomination in the State, is a hindrance to harmony and union among our people. Very well: I am prepared to abandon it, however much I prize it. Whatever of power I have had as President of the State Convention, I have endeavored to wield for harmony and union. I now give notice that I lay it down for the accomplishment of the same ends.

P. H. MELL.

—*The Christian Index, May 4th.*

State of Alabama, County.

Know all Men by these Presents,

That we _____ and _____

are held and firmly bound unto the President and Directors of the Mobile and Girard Rail Road Company and their successors in office, in the just and full sum of _____

_____ Dollars, for the true payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, firmly by these presents. Signed and Sealed this _____ day of _____ 186_____

The Condition of the above Bond or Obligation is Such, That whereas the above bound _____ has been appointed _____

Now should the said _____ well and truly perform his duties as _____ aforesaid, then this bond to be null and void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness

SEAL
SEAL

“Stonewall” Jackson

A SENTINEL.

[The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, in a sermon on the memory of the much-loved and lamented Stonewall Jackson, narrates the following incident:

“Previous to the first battle of Manassas, when the troops under Stonewall Jackson had made a forced march, on halting at night they fell on the ground exhausted and faint. The hour arrived for setting the watch for the night. The officer of the day went to the General’s tent, and said:

“General, the men are all wearied, and there is not one but is asleep. Shall I wake them?”

“No,” said the noble Jackson, “let them sleep, and I will watch the camp to-night.”
“And all night long he rode round that lonely camp, the one lone sentinel for that brave, but weary and silent body of Virginia heroes. And when glorious morning broke, the soldiers awoke fresh and ready for action, all unconscious of the noble vigils kept over their slumbers.”]

’Twas in the dying of the day,
The darkness grew so still;
The drowsy pipe of evening birds
Was hushed upon the hill:
Athwart the shadows of the vale
Slumbered the men of night,
And one lone sentry paced his rounds,
To watch the camp that night.

A grave and solemn man was he,
With deep and sombre brow;
The dreamful eyes seemed hoarding up
Some unaccomplished vow.
The wistful glance peered o’er the plains,
Beneath the starry light—
And with the murmured name of God,
He watched the camp that night.

The Future opened unto him
Its grand and awful scroll:
Manassas and the Valley march
Came heaving o’er his soul—
Richmond and Sharpsburg thundered by,
With that tremendous fight,
Which gave him to the angel hosts
Who watched the camp that night.

We mourn for him who died for us,
With one resistless moan;
While up the valley of the Lord
He marches to the Throne!
He kept the faith of men and saints
Sublime and pure and bright—
He sleeps—and all is well with him
Who watched the camp that night.

Brothers! the Midnight of the Cause
Is shrouded in our fate;
The demon Goths polute our halls
With fire, and lust and hate.
Be strong—be valiant—be assured—
Strike home for Heaven and Right!
*The soul of Jackson stalks abroad,
And guards the camp to-night!*

TO THE VOTERS OF

LUMPKIN COUNTY!

To the Voters of Lumpkin.

The timely and well calculated article from G. F. P., should receive the attention of every voter of Lumpkin county. The views set down by him are given in a true light, and we cannot see how any sensible man, even from the highest to the lowest, could say one word against "Subscription." Do not listen to old fogies, who never had a correct idea, to induce you to vote against "Subscription" but go out like a man, and cast your vote with the knowing and intelligent men of your county.— Even those, who oppose, if there can be any so silly, they have pecuniary motives and had rather see the county sink, than spend one dollar to see an enterprise on foot that would advance the interest of every man, woman and child, white and black, in the county. These are plain words. Come out and vote "For Subscription."

The Grand Jury of Lumpkin county recommended that the Ordinary of the county subscribe \$25,000 to this enterprise, if the people would express a desire to that effect at the Ballot-box.

Pursuant to that recommendation the Ordinary has published an election to be held at every precinct in the county, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

The vote which is to be taken by our people, will, in all probability, determine the fate of this road. Let every citizen rally to the polls and vote for subscription. Farmers of Lumpkin, make a united effort for your interests and your homes—no longer hesitate. Merchants, make a manly effort to bring yourselves in proximity to the active commercial world. Laborers, make a strike for better pay, by voting for the Rail Road. Let all make a grand, united rally and the work will be accomplished.

A FARMER.

Lookout for the Engine.

Mr. Editor:—As the Grand Jury, in its presentments at the September Term, recommended that the county of Lumpkin issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to mature in ten years, for the purpose of taking stock in the Dahlonega and Gainesville Railroad, and deeming it advisable that the citizens of the county should vote intelligently on the question, and for the best interest of the county. As the question of issue or non-issue of the bonds for the purpose stated will shortly be before the citizens, I propose to give some plain simple facts for their consideration, as it would be bad policy for them to go it blind either *pro* or *con*.

Now, Sir, to the point; the taxable property of the county is about \$300,000. The interest on \$25,000 per annum, at 7 per cent., is \$1,750, or 6-10 of one per cent. (nearly \$6 on the thousand dollars of taxable property) which amount I choose to take as the basis on which I operate.— This will cause the tax payer, on one thousand dollars, to pay 60 dollars in ten years as interest on the bonds, and in return for that will see his county in a prosperous condition; a market for all his produce at his door, at least in his own county, his property enhanced in value 500 per cent., saying nothing of the social advantages he has gained.

But says one, "we will have to be taxed to pay the principal, \$25,000, at maturity." We will endeavor to meet this objection. We believe that the earnings of the road will more than pay the bonds at maturity. But should the road not pay one cent dividend in the ten years, he is still a gainer by the road.

Now admitting that the taxable property should remain at its present value for ten years the tax would be 8 3-10 of one per cent. or \$8,30 on the hundred, or \$83 on the thousand. Those figures are not given with any moral possibility of such being the condition.

The truth is that in ten years the taxable property, instead of being \$300,000 would be three million. The tax then to pay the \$25,000 at maturity, would only be 8-10 of one per cent., or 80 cents on the hundred or \$8 on one thousand dollars taxable property. Are not those plain but homely truths sufficient to induce every citizen of the county, who is possessed of the least spark of public spirit, to cast his vote in favor of the recommendation of the Grand Jury who, in their assembled wisdom, deemed it to be the best that could be done for the prosperity of the county.

Mr. Editor, I might add other advantages that will accrue to the county and its citizens, but I do not wish to over-tax your readers or the columns of your valuable journal.

Yours,

G. F. P.

WAKE NICODEMUS.

Words and Music by Henry Clay Work,

Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth,
And was bought for a bagful of gold ;
He was reckoned as part of the salt of the earth—
But he died, years ago, very old.
'Twas his last sad request, so we laid him away,
In the trunk of an old hollow tree ;
Wake me up ! was his charge, at the first break of day—
Wake me up for the Great Jubilee !

Chorus.—The Good Time Coming is almost here !
It was long, long, long on the way !
Now, run and tell Elijah to hurry up Pomp,
And meet us at the guntree down in the swamp,
To wake Nicodemus to-day.

He was known as a prophet : at least was as wise—
For he told of the battles to come ;
And we trembled with dread when he rolled up his eyes,
And we heeded the shake of his thumb.
Though he clothed us with fear, yet the garments he wore
Were in patches at elbow at knee ;
And he still wears the suit that he used to, of yore,
As he sleeps in the old hollow tree, Chorus.

Nicodemus was never the sport of the lash,
Though the bullet has oft crossed his path ;
There were none of his masters so brave or so rash
As to face such a man in his wrath ;
Yet his great heart with kindness was filled to the brim—
He obeyed who was born to command ;
But he longed for the morning which then was so dim—
For the morning which now is at hand. Chorus.

'Twas a long weary night—we were almost in fear
That the future was more than he knew ;
'Twas a long weary night—but the morning is near,
And the words of our prophet are true.
There are signs in the sky that the darkness is gone—
There are tokens in endless array ;
While the storm which had seemingly banished the dawn
Only hastens the advent of day. Chorus.

PUBLISHED BY

T. B. STAYNER, 22 Wickenden St., Providence, R. I.

What Longstreet Fears.

(As sung by the "WILD CATS" of Co. B, 10th N. J. Vols.)

By a "WILD CAT."

We started off from Washington, not very long ago,
With brave Lieutenant-Colonel Tay, to fight the rebel foe.
We sailed on down Potomac's tide to Old Virginia's shore,
And then went down to Suffolk-town and joined some thousands more.

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, low lands,
In the Old Virginia low lands, low.

The rebels here besieged the place, with Longstreet in command;
They swore the Yankees they would take, or drive them from the land;
But one day they saw a sight—a sight they could not bear—
It was the colors of the "10th" high floating in the air.

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, &c.

Then Longstreet said unto his men, "I wonder what's to pay!
I thought the '10th' from Washington would never come away,
But, to my great astonishment, I see they have at last—
I am afraid we'll all be caught by them without a 'pass.'

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, &c.

"I tell you now skedaddle, boys, for its not *healthy* here;
The 'BLOODY TENTH' is in the field—they are the boys I fear
Conspicuous out in yonder field my startled eyes do see,
Those famous 'Wild Cats' which is said composes Company B

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, &c.

"I say again skedaddle, boys, for if a charge they make,
Why woe be to my 'Tager men' that they should overtake.
Although they may o'er run our land and steal away our slaves,
'Tis better than to make a stand and find but early graves."

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, &c.

So with his sixty thousand strong, which there was said to be,
He started off on "double quick" to help old General Lee;
But should he think of coming back, and get from Jeff a "pass,"
It won't be good, so he'll be caught and shower-bathed at last.

Chorus—In the Old Virginia low lands, &c.

COHUTTA SPRINGS,

MURRAY COUNTY, GA.

The Undersigned will open the Hotel at these Springs on

THE FIRST OF JUNE,

For the accommodation of persons desiring to visit this well known and deservedly popular watering place. The houses have

ALL BEEN REPAIRED,

And the rooms newly furnished, and no pains will be spared to render visitors comfortable.

It is unnecessary to speak of the Medicinal qualities of the water, as there are none to compare with them in the State; having been the great "medicine water" of the Aborigines for centuries. Those desirous of visiting the springs this season for health, will find it to their advantage to give Cohutta a trial.

BOARD,

For One Week or less, \$1 25 per day, and for a longer time at the rate of \$1 00 per day.

The Springs are 20 miles north-east of Dalton, the nearest point on the W. & A. Railroad, from which place a hack will run daily.

W. C. LOUGHMILLER.

MAY 12, 1860.

COURIER JOB OFFICE, ROME.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER

FOR THE

DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION.

The Campaign Constitution

Will be published on every Thursday morning until after the Presidential election in November, on a sheet of the same dimensions as the

SEMI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

It is unnecessary to tell our brother Democrats, that if they would conquer in the great contest in November next, they should exert themselves to circulate papers which sustain their principles and support their candidates.

We hope that every friend of BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE will assist us in giving the widest circulation to the Campaign Constitution. That he may feel confident that it will be worthy of support, we take pride in publishing the following circular, which has been issued by the National Democratic Executive Committee:

TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE earnestly recommend the friends of BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE throughout the Union to form clubs for subscribing to the CAMPAIGN CONSTITUTION. We are satisfied that it will not only be directed manfully and earnestly to the support of our principles and candidates, but that it will exhibit the ability and judgment required in the present unprecedented and extraordinary exigency.

It is now a time for vigorous and prompt action. A large circulation of the CAMPAIGN CONSTITUTION will, we are satisfied, do much to advance our cause; and we hope that our friends will take especial pains to form clubs, send on names, and use every exertion to give it the widest possible circulation.

In behalf of the Committee:

ISAAC I. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

NAT. DEM. EX. COM. ROOMS, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1860.

In order that we may place our paper within the reach of every democrat, we offer it at a price which will barely cover the cost of publication.

TERMS CASH, IN ADVANCE.

Single copies	50 cents.
Clubs of twenty and under one hundred.....	45 "
" " one hundred or more.....	40 "

Postage stamps not received in payment of subscriptions.

All orders to be sent direct to

WILLIAM M. BROWNE,
Editor and Proprietor, Letter box 777, Washington, D. C.

CO-OPERATION MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF STEWART COUNTY.

A large number of the citizens of Stewart county assembled in the Court House, agreeable to previous notice, to take into consideration the present political crisis of the country, and to select three Delegates to represent the county in the State Convention on the 16th January next.

L. BRYAN was called to preside over the meeting, and P. H. GREGORY was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of twenty-one was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and to select three fit and proper persons to represent this county in the Convention, pledged to a co-operation of all the Southern States and in opposition to separate State action and immediate secession.

The committee reported, by their Chairman, HON. JAMES L. WIMBERLY, the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. The Northern States must repeal their personal liberty bills.

2d. We must have the obligation of the Northern States to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the rendition of fugitives from service and justice.

3d. The non-slaveholding States must not, by their laws nor their people, allow the people of the South to be deprived of their slave property, nor be disturbed in the enjoyment of the same, when visiting such non-slaveholding States on business or pleasure, nor when driven on their soil by accident or stress of weather.

4th. Negroes are not citizens and shall not vote in federal elections, nor be eligible to office under the Constitution.

5th. Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, nor elsewhere, in any manner inconsistent with the rights, the honor, the safety and

the domestic tranquility of the Southern States, nor with the inter-State slave trade.

6th. The Territories shall be admitted to be common property and open to common settlement, and the inhabitants shall be protected in the enjoyment of their property of any kind recognized as property in the States from which they emigrated.

7th. When State governments are formed they shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may determine.

8th. The General Government must enforce these and all other provisions of the Constitution, and adequate legislation must be provided for the enforcement and protection of all constitutional rights.

9th. We are not in favor of separate State action until a reasonable time has been given and proper efforts made to bring about a co-operation of all, or as many of the slave-holding States as are willing to meet in Southern Convention.

10th. That in co-operation with such slave-holding States as will so meet in Convention, Georgia will, to the last extremity, act in adopting and carrying out such measures as will secure to her her rights under the Constitution, or failing therein, we shall hold that the argument is exhausted, and will stand by our arms.

The names of JOHN C. BYRD, SIMON HOLT, and CHARLES H. WARREN were presented to the meeting as suitable names to represent this county in the Convention on the 16th January next.

The resolutions and nominations were read and unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. BRYAN, Chairman.

P. H. GREGORY, Secretary.

December 18, 1860.

THE DAILY RECORDER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., October 9th, 1860.

Dear Sir: We beg to call your attention to the fact, that we intend again to publish a DAILY RECORDER during the Session of the approaching Legislature. As you were a subscriber last year, we would be pleased to re-enter your name again upon our books. We flatter ourselves that we gave you an interesting and correct journal of the Legislative proceedings, including the debates, as well as the latest news; and should we receive sufficient encouragement to authorize the expense, we will do still better. Our desire is to give a still fuller epitome of all speeches upon important bills that may be introduced. Will you not interest yourself by calling the attention of your neighbors and friends to the subject?

Price of Daily during the Session, \$ 7, in advance. Upon the reception of \$ 5 from any one, we will send a No. gratis.

Please send in your name as soon as possible, so that we can arrange our Direction Book.

We will have double mail service, and there will be no delay in receiving your papers, as we expect to mail the papers at the close of each day containing that day's proceedings.

R. M. ORME & SON.

E. MERTON COULTER

Grand Concert!

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL,

BY THE
CHOIR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH
OF MACON.

Assisted by the Quintette Club, under
the direction of Prof. Chas. H. Leohr.

Also, by some of the best AMATEUR PERFORMERS of the City.

AT CONCERT HALL,

Thursday Evening, Dec. 13th, 1860.

OBJECT—To raise funds to aid in paying for the New Organ.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1—"With full Voiced Choir resounding.".....*Anthem*
- 2—Overture to the Opera—"Ambasadrice, (Quintette.).....*Auber*
- 3—The Winged Messenger—Vocal Solo.....*Fesca.*
- 4—Operatic Morceaux.....Duet for two *Flutes.*
- 5—"Lift up your stately heads.".....*Anthem.*
- 6—Quartette from the Opera "Norma,".....*Bellini*

PART II.

- 1—Quartette from the Opera "Fra Diavolo.".....*Auber.*
- 2—The Seaman's Prayer,.....Vocal Quartette.
- 3—Air Allemand—Var.....*Flute Solo.*
- 4—Overture to the Opera—"Stradella," (Quintette.).....*Flotow.*
- 5—The Marseilles Hymn,.....Solo and Chorus.

ADMISSION 50 Cents. Tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs. E. J. Johnston & Co., J. A. & S. S. Virgins, at the Book Stores, and at the door.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The Piano used on this occasion, has been kindly furnished by Messrs. E. J. Johnston & Co.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Lumpkin.

AT HOME, ATHENS, Dec. 14, 1860.

To the Hon. Ashley Hall, Col. M. C. M. Ham-
mond, T. S. Taylor, and many others.

Gentlemen—In reply to your note of yesterday, allow me to say that since my retirement from public life in 1843, I have on but one occasion taken any active part in the politics of the country, and that was in the compromise measures of 1850. I was then in a minority in my State, as well as the whole Union. I yielded, without complaint, and have not participated in any political strife since. But I have read much, and carefully watched the progress of public events, down to the present catastrophe, of the election of a Black Republican, sectional President of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln.

The openly avowed purpose of this hostile triumphant party, being the overthrow and final destruction of the institutions of the slaveholding States of the Union, has necessarily produced a deep sensation of excitement throughout the slaveholding States of the South, and the question naturally forces itself upon every person capable of understanding the question, What is the best remedy to secure the interest of the Southern States? But, gentlemen, you and many others who have known me best and known me longest, desire my views upon this all-important subject, and you shall have them freely. I have nothing to conceal. My motto is "God and my country." I have, from early boyhood and throughout my life, gloried in our admirable form of the Government and equal rights, and have enjoyed to the full, its onward march to glory and renown, amongst the great nations of the earth. Other blessings, which are so eagerly sought by our race, have never occupied so large a share of my time or thoughts, as that of the honor and glory of my country. Therefore, I have constantly felt, and often said, when the country has heretofore been passing through epochs of political strife and trial, "*The Federal Union must be preserved.*" I have gloried in our Union and its expansion, as well, in consideration of its beneficent influence on the Governments of the human race everywhere, as its benefits to our own people; and, up to a very recent date, my mind has been incessantly engaged in devising plans, to make even the humiliating catastrophe of Mr. Lincoln's election, the means of bringing about a better state of things, in regard to the slave question.

But alas! After all that I have said, and truly said, I am forced to the conclusion that we of the South cannot save the Federal Union. We are a minority. The slaveholding States could save the Union, but they will not. The Union is already broken, never again to be united. The cords which once bound us in fraternal bonds are sundered, "wounds of deadly hate have pierced too deep." Violated faith cannot be restored. The fanatics and spiritualists of the North, are laboring under strong delusions—they believe lies which will destroy them. Those who form the great masses of the people of the North at the present day, believe that they are under a higher law than any human code,

to be the implacable and irrepensible enemy of every slaveholder and of all others who do not think and feel as they do on that subject. Their minds have been completely saturated with the one great idea which they entertain in regard to negro slavery. *They have been dyed in the wool.* Their first lessons received under the parental roof, at the breast of their mothers, and in the nursery room of infancy, aided by startling pictures of cruelty inflicted on negroes by their demon-like masters. Then the teachings in the Sabbath and common schools, done its work faithfully in the same direction. And to more fully confirm these early teachings, the venerated and holy minister of the sanctuary, has done his full share in blasphemy against God and man, in confirming slander and falsehood upon the minds of these misguided people.

What hope can we have of bringing such a people as this to a knowledge of the truth? I have no hope that a people brought up under such misapprehensions, and so thoroughly educated and instructed in regard to our slave institutions, can do justice to a slaveholder.

Under all the existing circumstances, I believe the best hope of prosperity left to all the slave holding States, is to secede from our present Federal Union at once, without delay, and as soon as may be, form a new and Independent Confederacy, allowing none but those recognizing the right of holding negro slaves within their limits, a place in the new Confederacy.—But the act of secession should be the separate act of each sovereign State, in separate Conventions. It is easy to prove the indisputable right of a State to secede from our present Union. It is the most valuable reserved right of each State of the Union. And the idea of forcing a State back into the Union, is quite too preposterous to merit refutation. Even Greeley himself, treats with scorn and derision the idea of forcing States to continue in our present Union.

I could greatly amplify the ideas I have expressed, but time will not permit, and to conclude within the one hour which I have allowed myself to write this hasty communication—allow me to say, I am apprised of their being diversity of opinion on this subject—all good and patriotic men. Let us be a band of brothers in Georgia.—Let all our old strifes cease. Let us create no new ones. Although born in Virginia, I have lived in Georgia upwards of 77 years. Few have lived in the State so long—none have received a larger share of the kindness and confidence of her people. Were I not devoted to Georgia, and the best interest of her people, I would be less than a man. Here are the graves of my parents and grand-parents, of most of my brothers, and six of my own beloved sons.

I say to the people of Georgia, "whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. Nothing but death shall part us!"

WILSON LUMPKIN.

E. MERVIN GARDNER

THE MADISON FEMALE COLLEGE

Madison Female College.

ORDER OF EXERCISES. COMMENCEMENT.

PRAYERS.

MUSIC.

THURSDAY, JULY 5th.

1860.

COMMENCEMENT.

“Rebuke them if thou wilt rebuke, but neither hastily nor harshly;
Or, if thou wilt commend, be it honestly, of right.”

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PRAYER:

MUSIC.

**Cum Magna Laude*, Miss ANNIE M. DOUGLASS,.....*Augusta.*
Salutatory.

MUSIC.

Miss EUGENIA S. PRICE,.....*Farmington,*
Light.

Miss ELIZA M. LEWIS,.....*Burke Co.,*
A Mother's Love.

MUSIC,

Miss ELLA C. MAXWELL,.....*Oglethorpe Co.*
Heart Echoes.

*Grade of distinction.

**Cum Laude*, Miss ANNIE M. SHEPHERD,.....*Madison*,
The Album—Memory's Link.

MUSIC.

Miss ANNIE M. DOUGLASS,.....*Augusta*,
The Tear.

**Cum Summa Laude*, Miss ELLA W. KEY,.....*Eatonton*,
"Alas for Truth! it hath so many Counterfeits."
Valedictory to the Trustees.

MUSIC,

**Cum Summa Laude*, Miss MARY V. WILLINGHAM,.....*Lexington*,
Taste.
Valedictory to the Faculty.

**Cum Summa Laude*, Miss CALLIE B. LANE,.....*Oxford*,
"The Golden Threads of Life's mingled Web."
Valedictory to the Class.

MUSIC:

DIPLOMAS CONFERRED.

MUSIC,

BENEDICTION.

*Grade of distinction.



AFTERNOON, 4 O'CLOCK.

MUSIC.

PRESENTATION OF BIBLES

TO THE GRADUATING CLASS,

BY BISHOP GEORGE F. PIERCE.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.



Office Mobile and Girard Rail Road, Girard, Alabama, October 3, 1860.

To the President and Directors of the Mobile and Girard Rail Road:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to an order from your body, I herewith present you with a statement of the earnings of your road for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, (June 16—Sept. 30) and also its present condition.

Your ob't serv't,

GEO. A. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, Girard to Union Springs, (including \$151,683.12, ascertained since June 15, 1860,) far as ascertained.....	\$888,546 47	
Capital Stock Interest.....	270,469 26	
“ “ Pike Extension.....	9,780 00	—1,168,745 78
Freight Earnings.....	\$183,781 45	
Passenger Earnings.....	136,215 93	
Mail Service.....	12,143 96	— 332,141 34
Bills Payable.....	\$ 57,029 11	
Rail Road Bonds.....	50,000 00	
Bills Receivable, to be returned to makers.....	2,000 00	
Location-Loan, Suspense.....	575 00	
Due other Roads.....	622 17	— 110,226 28
		\$1,611,113 35

ASSETS.

Construction, Girard to Union Springs, (far as now known).....	\$776,408 95	
do. Pike county.....	9,780 00	
Engineering.....	68,469 27	
Outfit.....	79,996 18	
Bridge, (Chattahoochee).....	81,337 12	
Stock Interest.....	270,469 26	—1,236,410 78
Repairs of Road.....	82,254 53	
Transportation.....	189,660 87	
Interest.....	45,494 39	
In hands of Agents.....	9,208 53	
Due in open accounts.....	866 83	
Balance on hand:		
City Bonds (hypothecated).....	\$24,000 00	
Bills Receivable.....	20,018 62	
Cash.....	3,198 80	—47,217 42— 374,702 57
		\$1,611,113 35

Disbursement for account of old liabilities, (incurred previous to 15th June last,) \$28,375 90, (included in above Exhibit.)

GEO. A. B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Gross Earnings of the M. & G. R. R. for the fiscal qr. ending Sept. 30, 1860.

FISCAL QUARTER—3 1-2 MOS.	East Freight.	West Freight.	Total Freight.	East Passage.	West Passage.	Total Passage.	Total Earnings.	Dales Cotton.
June 16—30.....	45 90	1,052 73	1,098 63	674 75	659 10	1,333 85	2,432 48	
July.....	781 74	1,849 62	2,631 36	1,580 40	1,614 55	3,194 95	5,826 31	118
August.....	569 16	2,097 35	2,666 51	1,328 65	1,507 95	2,836 60	5,503 11	640
September.....	4,323 02	1,787 37	6,110 39	1,203 58	1,291 75	2,495 33	8,605 72	4,794
	5,719 82	6,787 07	12,506 89	4,787 38	5,073 35	9,860 73	22,367 62	5,552
Corresponding period, 1859.....			9,211 19			8,780 85	17,942 04	4,242
Increase in 1860 over 1859.....			3,295 70			1,129 88	4,425 58	1,310

Office Opelika and Talladega Rail Road Company,)

Opelika, Ala., Dec. 20, 1860. }

M

Dear Sir :

This is to notify you that by order of the Board of Directors, I will be at _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, for the purpose of closing your subscription to the Opelika and Talladega Rail Road, one third of which is due in cash on the 1st January.

Your prompt attention is earnestly requested and expected, as it will save time, trouble and expense.

Yours, most respectfully,

W. G. WILLIAMS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

**Office of the Moss Rose Candy Factory,
and Cornucopia Bakery,**

Columbus, Ga., _____ *186*

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Manufactory of the MOSS ROSE CANDIES still goes on, and solicit your orders, feeling assured that I can give perfect satisfaction as to quality and price. My Candies are all made of a first class article of sugar, and are not adulterated with anything to lessen the cost.

	PER LB.		PER DOZ.
MOSS ROSE CANDIES, in stick, 20 different styles and flavors.....		FRESH OYSTERS, in 1 lb. cans...	
MINT LUMPS, 30 to the lb		" " in 2 lb. cans...	
FRUIT DROPS, embracing every flavor from choice fruits.....		SPICED " in 1 lb. cans...	
FANCY CANDIES, fine, imported		" " in 2 lb. cans...	
" " common, "		SARDINES, in $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes.....	
S. S. ALMONDS		PICKLES, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	
BRAZIL NUTS.		" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
PECANS		" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
FILBERTS		" whole gallon.....	
SODA CRACKERS, in boxes of 25 lbs. or bbls.		COCOANUTS.....	PER BOX.
BUTTER CRACKERS, in boxes of 25 lbs. or bbls		RAISINS, in $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes.....	
		" in $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes.....	
		" in whole boxes	

I have in operation an extensive Bakery, and can fill orders for CRACKERS, supply weddings, picnics, &c., &c., with CAKE, ornamented in superior style. Send your orders for anything—what I havn't in store, I will furnish at market price.

W. H. H. PHELPS.

N. B. The above are wholesale prices ; in filling orders an additional charge will be made when less than original packages are ordered.

W. H. H. P.

Post Office Department,

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,

5 Feb. 1861.

SIR:

The POSTMASTER GENERAL has this day discontinued the Post Office of Gladesville in the County of Jasper and State of Georgia on account of the postmaster having failed to execute his official bond

The Postmaster of the most convenient office to the foregoing is required by the Postmaster General to obtain the public property belonging to the late post office of Gladesville such as mail-keys, locks, desks, books, stationery, &c., and to transmit the keys and books to this Department, addressed to this Office; also to direct the mail contractor, or the carrier, to omit supplying said office with the mail.

He is furthermore requested to make known to the people interested in the office the cause, as above stated, of its discontinuance; and it becomes the duty of such Postmaster to open, deliver, and account for, the mails addressed to the late office.

His doings in the premises he is required to report with all convenient despatch, under address to me.

This letter, sir, is sent to you, under a belief that you are the most convenient Postmaster to the office above named. If you are not, be pleased to forward it, *without delay*, to the Postmaster who is, who will perform the duties above required.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Skinner
acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmaster

Monticello
Ga

Post Office Department,

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,

4 File 1861

SIR:

Your official bond and oath of office having been received and placed on file, I have the pleasure, herewith, to forward your commission.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,

First Assistant Postmaster General.

To *G. W. Shookly Esq*
Postmaster, _____

Post Office Department,

FINANCE OFFICE,

March 1, 1861.

Sir:

Your letter of 14th February is received. In view of recent political events in the State of Georgia, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to inquire whether you do now and will continue to hold yourself responsible to the Government, in conformity to existing laws, for all the postal revenues received by you as Postmaster at Monticello?

An immediate and distinct reply is requested.

That portion of your letter relating to the property of the Post Office at Monticello, was referred to the First Asst. P. M. Genl. - The order is doubtless reversed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. Jevly
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

W. G. W. Sherkley

Postmaster,

Monticello,

Gasper co.

Georgia

Post Office Department,

Jan^y, 9th 1861.

SIR:

Herewith you will receive a key fitting the iron mail lock.

The safe keeping of the mail key should always be an object of your systematic and watchful care. It must never be exposed to public observation, nor placed where it may be lost or stolen, nor suffered to pass, even for a moment, into the hands of any one not a sworn officer of the Department. The loss of a mail key, as it affords facilities for robbing the mails, is an act of carelessness more pernicious to the mail service than almost any other which a postmaster can commit.

As very serious and extensive injuries have been suffered by the Department and the public from this cause, *the Postmaster General finds it necessary to adopt the rule, that the loss of a mail key shall be deemed cause for removing the postmaster so offending; and he will feel constrained rather to discontinue a Post Office than to leave the mail key in careless hands.*

You are requested to give particular attention to the instructions contained in the printed Regulations of the Department—chapters xxxvi and xxxvii.

When a mail lock or key is broken, it should not be repaired, but returned to the Department with an explanatory letter.

When a lock on a mail bag cannot be opened with the proper key, it should not be broken, nor should the strap of the bag be cut, but the lock may be removed, if you have a perfect one to substitute for it, by cutting the staple of the bag. In that case a new staple should be put on the bag before it is used again.

You will retain this circular in your office; but cut off the annexed blank receipt, and, after having filled it up with the name of your office, county, and State, and signed and dated the same, return it by first mail to this office.

B. M. Clements

CHIEF CLERK.

To the Postmaster of *Morticello*

PUBLIC MEETING IN TERRELL COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens in Dawson, on the 4th inst., on motion of Capt. C. B. Wooten, Messrs. Moses H. Baldwin and Haley Johnston were called to the Chair, and Chas. Conley requested to act as Secretary, when the object of the meeting was explained by Moses H. Baldwin, one of the Chairmen. It was then moved and seconded that two persons be appointed by the Chair from each Militia district to report business for the meeting, which being done, the following preamble and resolutions were reported through their Chairman, which were adopted by a large majority.

Whereas, the Legislature of Georgia has called a Convention of the Sovereign People to determine upon the mode, measure and time of resistance to Black Republican aggression; and whereas, it is right and proper that the people in their primary meetings should give expression to their opinions and sentiments, Be it therefore

RESOLVED, 1st. That the election of Lincoln to the Presidency by the North against the interest and desires of the South, to say nothing of the unconstitutional and ruinous policy of the party which elected him, is a gross and palpable violation of the fundamental principle of Republicanism and Liberty, and ought not to be quietly and tamely submitted to by freemen.

2d. As the sense of this meeting, that the South has already suffered wrongs and made concessions enough, and that any further propositions to compromise, must come from the North; that, in our judgment, the time has come to settle the slavery question forever in favor of the South; and that the honor, integrity and institutions of Georgia and of the whole South must be maintained and vindicated at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

3d. That while we oppose hasty and inconsiderate action, we earnestly recommend that the Convention of Georgia sternly and peremptorily demand sufficient indemnity and security for our rights and institutions, by requiring that the Personal Liberty bills be repealed, and that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to contain a special and express recognition of slaves as property, and so as to guarantee in terms to the Southern men the full and perfect right to enjoy his slave property in the common territory of the United States; and we further recommend that said Convention pass resolutions declaring Georgia out of the Union unless these demands and requisitions shall be fully complied with at the earliest practicable day to be designated by the Convention.

4th. That inasmuch as the fifteen Southern States have common institutions and a common interest, we are in favor of calling a Convention of the Slaveholding States with a view to form a Southern Confederacy in the event the above demands and requisitions are disregarded.

MOSES H. BALDWIN, }
HALEY JOHNSTON, } Chairmen.

CHARLES CONLEY, Secretary.

The Convention also nominated CHARLES KOLB and B. F. COX as Delegates to the Convention, which nomination was unanimously approved.

Sylvan Retreat Picnic.



The pleasure of your company is solicited
at a Pic Nic, to be given at Sylvan
Retreat, on Friday, August 10, 1866.

MANAGERS:

Mrs. O. L. LEWIS,
" H. KING,
" S. M. WILLIAMS,
" G. D. HOOPER,
" A. E. KYLE,
" R. R. BARNETT.

Doct. J. TILMAN,
L. F. McCOY, Esq.
Mr. O. L. LEWIS.
" S. M. WILLIAMS,
" JAMES PARR,
" JOHN PHILLIPS.

UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILL!

GRINDS CORN, AND CORN AND COB, WITH THE GREATEST FACILITY;

Grinds of FINE MEAL three to four bushels, and of COARSE HOMINY ten to fifteen bushels per hour.

JUST THE THING FOR PLANTERS' USE.

I have purchased the right for the above named Mill for a large portion of Georgia and Alabama, and in placing it before the public, I do it with the greatest confidence in its merits and applicability to the purposes intended, and every one who has used it will cheerfully testify to the truth of my statement. So many farmers have been deceived by patent mills of various kinds, that they are loth to take hold of any thing that is patented or new, for fear of deception; knowing this, I do not fear to embark in the manufacture of these Mills, confident that they must ultimately succeed, when fully tested.

This Mill possesses many qualities far superior to any Mill now in use. Its simplicity of construction, easy management, durability, and rapid grinding, are some of its most important qualifications.

It can be repaired and made new for \$1.50,

But this it will not need in **TEN YEARS**, if rightly used.

I challenge any man to produce a Mill that will grind as fast, run as light, and make as good meal as the Union Farm and Plantation Mill.

Read the certificate of one of the most substantial farmers in Chambers county, Alabama:

MR. A. D. BROWN, JR.

SHARON, ALA., July 8th, 1860.

SIR:—The cast Mill I bought from you in Columbus, Ga., six weeks since, has been sufficiently tried by me. I thought the Union Farm and Plantation Mill was an implement of husbandry that was much needed among the people generally. I am happy to inform you it is decidedly better than I expected, running with the twelve inch pulley much lighter than the common Cotton Gin, and makes some three bushels of meal per hour, the most of which makes good bread, and the rest prime hominy. I think mine will grind five bushels of coarse hominy, or more, per hour, and it will grind more than ten bushels per hour when ground with the cob. I would not take twice the money I gave for mine if I could not buy another like it.

(Signed)

Yours, &c.

T. SHANNON.

With this Mill there is no preparation necessary for setting up. You simply carry it into your Gin House and set it down, put your band on, and the mill is ready to grind; and when through, two men can take it up and set it aside. I will furnish Mill complete for sixty-five dollars, delivered in this city. Terms Cash. Any farmer can order one through any one of the merchants of the city, if he sees proper. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Address

**A. D. BROWN, Jr., or
ELLIS & LIVINGSTON,**
Columbus, Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1860.*

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Saturday in this city, as a sound, reliable, and ably-conducted Journal, well worthy the patronage and support of the National Democracy.

JOSEPH LANE,
Of Oregon,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Of Washington Territory,

(Late Chairman of the National Democratic Ex. Committee.)

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION,

Published every Saturday, at Washington, D. C.

To the National Democracy.

In the crisis which has overtaken the country, the importance of sustaining at the Federal Capital a journal zealous to support the principles of Constitutional Democracy, and ready and able to stand sentinel against either the open or insidious attacks of triumphant Abolitionism, must be apparent to every lover of the Constitution and friend of Equal Rights to the South. Never has there been an occasion when the bold defenders of rights guaranteed by the Constitution deserved or needed more thorough and effective support than now.

I hope I may claim, without immodesty, that "THE CONSTITUTION" has been one of the most outspoken advocates and defenders of these rights and principles. I mean that it shall continue thus, and, if possible, that it will maintain, with still greater earnestness and resolution than heretofore, the principles now menaced by the election of a sectional President. I trust, with some confidence, that in this impending struggle I shall be effectually countenanced by all those who stand upon the same grand platform, and are honestly devoted to the same absorbing interests.

"THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION"

Is one of the cheapest, as well as one of the best filled papers in the country. It presents, as nearly as any *newspaper* can, a perfect chronicle of the political world, both foreign and domestic; and it will hereafter, as nearly as possible, photograph the entire face of society, in its industrial, literary, and other aspects. It will contain all the desired details of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS, OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE, POST OFFICE, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, RELIGIOUS NEWS, prepared expressly for the Constitution by an eminent divine; FINANCIAL AND MARKET REPORTS, and whatever else is necessary to make up a first-class journal.

TO CLUBS.

It will be seen by our terms herewith published, that we offer excellent inducements for Postmasters and others friendly to the principles we advocate, to extend the area of our usefulness, as well as to compensate themselves somewhat for their trouble in doing so. There are but few post offices where a club of five might not be obtained, and in the majority, TEN or TWENTY might be procured by an energetic man as easily as five in this way. Our Weekly will come to subscribers at a rate low even for this day of cheap literature.

We respectfully ask our friends and all who are disposed to be friendly to us or to our cause, to use such exertions to extend our circulation and subsequent usefulness, as far as they may think us worthy. A little individual exertion aggregated will do us an immense deal of good.

Every person sending us a club of ten subscribers, will receive a copy of the Weekly Constitution for one year *gratis*, or can retain one dollar from the amount of subscriptions as his compensation.

Terms of the Weekly Constitution.

(CASH INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Single copy	\$2 per annum.
5 copies (to one address)	6 "
10 " "	10 "
100 " "	80 "

Postage stamps not received in payment.

Daily Constitution, \$6 per annum.
Semi-Weekly Constitution, \$3 per annum.

WILLIAM M. BROWNE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Letter Box 777, Washington City, D. C., to whom all orders are to be sent direct

Circular Letter.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1861.

To the Clergy and Laity of Christian Churches in the Southern States of the Union :

WE would salute you, brethren, in the spirit of the apostolic formula: "Grace, mercy, and peace." As fellow-heirs of a kingdom that "endureth for ever," we have common interests and relations superior to all political bonds, furnishing the basis of fraternal intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commotion. Faith in God would seem to be the only alternative in a crisis which reveals the impotence and short-sightedness of man. It is with a profound conviction of the imminence of national perils, and with a deep sense of the solemnity and delicacy of this humble attempt to avert them, that we venture a few suggestions to our dear brethren touching some of the immediate causes of our danger, and the probable consequences to great moral and religious interests of the threatened disruption of our civil ties.

A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the belief that a system of gross and persistent *misrepresentation* has had much to do with leading the nation to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as grossly misrepresented at the South. The extreme sentiments or unworthy acts of individuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderable bodies, political or ecclesiastical, have been heralded through the land as the deliberate expression of opinion of great parties, denominations, or sections of country; whereas they merely represented the extravagance of their authors, and should have been consigned to the oblivion they merited. Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably been done by the pulpit, but far more by the press. A distinguished senator, when recently asserting in his place that "nine-tenths of the complaints" as to a supposed grievance "are unfounded," added this deserved rebuke of an unscrupulous press: "Where there is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a proneness on the part of the newspaper press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against another. In that way, partial and unfair statements are given, which makes each section act under an apprehension of the other."

If this view of the question be accepted, does it not vitally affect our relations, and the duty of good citizens north and south? Do not truth, justice, and self-respect demand extreme deliberation in the adoption of measures for the redress of grievances, which, on this hypothesis, may prove to be partly unreal, and at best are greatly exaggerated? Mutual misunderstanding has been often enough the occasion of domestic or national calamity to induce the utmost patience and forbearance, before irrevocable action involving the honor and the interests of thirty millions of souls.

In our judgment, dear brethren, the time has come for a more calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of impending perils, and for manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them. It is not true that intelligent, Christian patriotism has succumbed to fanaticism and demagogism. It may be disheartened or stifled, for the time, by the misguided passions of men in one locality or another; but it lives and glows in millions of hearts all over the land, and in them all it is loyal to the Constitution, the Union, and the Bible. We should hazard nothing in thus pledging the great body of the people in these northern states: we do not, will not distrust the great body of the people in this behalf in the southern states. Why then should we not seek to put an end to the existing spirit of mistrust and alienation, to stay the progress of groundless crimination and recrimination, and join hands, according to the grace and wisdom God may bestow, in the blessed office of peace-makers for our distracted country?

It is our appropriate work. Besides the interests common to all citizens, we have a vital stake in the perpetuation of our Federal Union on other and higher grounds. The honor and prosperity of Protestant

1861-3

Letter from Northern
Clergymen to Clergymen
of the South about the
country

Christianity are involved in the issue. A failure in our great experiment of self-government, besides affording sad proof of recreancy on the part of American Christians, would be interpreted in all lands as evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Disunion, too, would involve the rupture of cherished ecclesiastical ties, and the abandonment of coöperative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life-currents of charity dry up, and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent apprehensions ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay the adjustment of difficulties insoluble to reason, patriotism, and religion, and thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness—all the terrible concomitants of civil war—how justly would the guilty authors and abettors of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom, and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of those who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe.

We cannot doubt that a spirit of candor and forbearance, such as our religion prompts and the exigencies of our times demand, would render the speedy adjustment of our difficulties possible, consistently with every constitutional right. Unswerving fealty to the Constitution, justly interpreted, and a prompt return to its spirit and requirements, wherever there may have been divergence from either, would seem to be the first duty of citizens and legislators. It is our firm, and we think intelligent conviction, that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will hesitate in the discharge of their constitutional obligations; and that whatever enactments are found to be in conflict therewith will be annulled. And it is our farther belief that an instructed and corrected public sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth and for the rights and feelings of men, on the part alike of the press and the pulpit, in the popular discussion of political and moral questions. Thus will the more immediate causes of alienated feeling be suppressed, and the healing touch of time, the seasonable exertions of patriotic men, the peace-inspiring influence of religion, the spirit of fervent prayer, and the favoring providence and grace of the triune God, will cement anew the bonds that unite the North and the South, the East and the West, in one thrice-blessed American brotherhood.

To this end, dear brethren, and for the sake of those spiritual gifts so imperatively needed by our American Zion, let us unceasingly implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the rulers and people of these United States.

UGA

- GARDINER SPRING, ----- [Pastor of Brick Presbyterian church, New York.
- W. W. PHILLIPS, ----- Pastor of First Presbyterian church, New York.
- GEORGE POTTS, ----- University-place Presbyterian church, New York.
- J. McELROY, ----- Fourteenth-street Presbyterian church, New York.
- JOHN M. KREBS, ----- Rutgers-street Presbyterian church, New York.
- FRANCIS L. HAWKS, ----- Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, New York.
- THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, ----- Rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, New York.
- WILLIAM F. MORGAN, ----- Rector of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church, New York.
- JOHN COTTON SMITH, ----- Rector of Church of the Ascension, New York.
- H. DYER, ----- Secretary Evangelical Knowledge Society, New York.
- N. BANGS, ----- Methodist Episcopal church, New York.
- J. P. DURBIN, ----- Methodist Episcopal church, New York.
- JOSEPH HOLDICH, ----- Secretary American Bible Society, New York.
- ABEL STEVENS, ----- Methodist Episcopal church, New York.
- EDWARD LATHROP, ----- Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle, New York.
- A. D. GILLETTE, ----- Pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York.
- THOMAS DE WITT, ----- Senior Pastor of Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, New York.
- GEORGE W. BETHUNE, ----- Pastor of Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch church, New York.
- ISAAC FERRIS, ----- Chancellor of New York University.
- THOMAS H. SKINNER, ----- Union Theological Seminary, New York.
- JOEL PARKER, ----- Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church, New York.
- N. MURRAY, ----- Pastor of First Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
- DAVID MAGIE, ----- Pastor of Second Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
- CHARLES HODGE, ----- Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.
- ALEXANDER T. M'GILL, ----- Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.
- JOHN MACLEAN, ----- President Nassau Hall College, Princeton, New Jersey.]

Commonwealth of Kentucky,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Frankfort, January 26, 1861.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Georgia

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as requested by that body.

Your Obedt Serv't,

B. MAGOFFIN.

RESOLUTIONS

Appointing Commissioners to attend Conference at Washington City, February 4th, in accordance with the invitation of the Virginia Legislature.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Virginia, with a view to make an effort to preserve the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the Republic, have, by resolution, invited all the States who are willing to unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th of February next, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That we heartily accept the invitation of our Old Mother Virginia, and that the following six Commissioners, viz: Wm. O. Butler, Jas. B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, Jas. Guthrie, and Chas. A. Wickliffe, be appointed to represent the State of Kentucky in the contemplated Convention, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington, on the day designated, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

Resolved, That if said Commissioners shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said Commissioners cannot agree in an adjustment, or if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as they may propose, the Commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before this General Assembly.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so construed that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall apply to all the Territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired south of latitude 36 deg. and 30 min., and provide that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property herein during the continuance of the territorial government; and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be acceptable to the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate information of the foregoing appointment to the commissioners above named, at as early a day as practicable, and that he also communicate copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the respective States.

DAVID MERIWETHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS P. PORTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved January 29, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., *Secretary of State.*

1861

Resolutions of
Kentucky on
Secession

RESOLUTIONS

UGA

8-1281

Abstract of general law 1861

BY JAYSON

THOMAS B. COLLIER
DAVID MITCHELL

Correspondence.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, Jan, 12, 1861.

Wm. C. Rives and V. W. Southall, Esq's:

Gentlemen—Taking it for granted that the bill for the call of a Convention, now pending before the Legislature, will speedily become a law, we feel the necessity of selecting, without delay, those whom we desire to represent us in that most important body. Uninfluenced, we trust, by any earthly consideration other than the wish to avail ourselves, on this momentous occasion, of the best order of talents, and the largest amount of experience and patriotism within our reach, we ask you to allow us to place you in nomination for this high and responsible position.

We believe that the time has come when the questions so long pending between the North and the South must be settled, and settled forever, and in a manner satisfactory to our section, or we can no longer remain a united people. In such a crisis, without indicating more distinctly our own views, or asking you to pledge yourselves to any specific course or policy, we are content to place our honor and our interests, so far as they will be involved in the action of the convention, in your hands and we trust that you will not shrink from the responsibility which we seek to impose upon you.

(Signed)

T. J. WERTENBAKER,

E. R. WATSON,

JNO. H. BIBB,

F. K. NELSON,

and five hundred and fifty others.

Mr. Ribes' Reply.

UGA

CASTLE HILL, 23rd Jan., 1861.

Gentlemen—In consequence of my absence from home during the whole of the last week, I did not receive till very recently the letter you did me the honor to address to me on the 12th instant, requesting me, in conjunction with a distinguished and well-known citizen of our county, to become a candidate to represent you in the approaching Convention of the State.—Deeply sensible of the generous confidence you reposed in me, as well as of the extremely critical condition of the country, my first impulse was, without counting the labor or the sacrifice, to yield to your flattering call.

But I find, if I do so, it will be necessary for me to engage in a laborious personal canvass, as repugnant to resolutions long since formed and announced, as to the period of life I have now attained. The newspapers also bring me information that the Legislature has been pleased to appoint me one of the Commissioners of the State to a National Convention to be held in Washington on the 4th day of next month, whose deliberations must have a most important influence upon the future destinies of the country, and the sitting of which will probably be protracted so as to interfere with an attendance upon the Convention of the State. Under these circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that it is due to you, as well as to myself, to ask you to select another and more efficient person as a candidate in my stead.

No one can be more profoundly impressed than I am with the necessity, now lying upon us, of securing new and permanent guarantees for the rights of the slaveholding States in the Union, such as are embodied in Mr. Crittenden's resolutions; nor have I yet despaired of their attainment. If we confine our view to the proceedings of Congress, there would seem, at present, to be but little prospect of arriving at such a consummation.—Members of Congress, with few exceptions, are the creatures and exponents of mere party combinations, animated with the exclusive spirit of party rivalry and contest, and restrained and hampered by party platforms. In a great conjuncture, like the present, we must go behind and above them to the legitimate source of power—the people and the States.

The General Assembly of Virginia have wisely determined to take an appeal to this great tribunal; and if there shall be no attempt at coercion on the part of the General Government, than which no greater folly can be conceived, and no aggression on the part of the States that have seceded, there is reason to believe that the spirit of loyalty, and justice, and wisdom, coming up fresh from the unadulterated fountains of the popular heart in various quarters of the Confederacy—especially the Border States—will overrule the narrow spirit of sectionalism and party infatuation, and open a way by which the harmonious adjustment of our differences may be reached, and clothed with the requisite sanctions of constitutional authority.

At all events, we owe it to ourselves and our posterity, no less than to the memory of our fathers, that every proper and honorable expedient should be tried before we determine upon the last and melancholy resort of the dissolution of the noblest fabric of political wisdom which the world has ever seen. Let us not deceive ourselves, or permit others to deceive us, with the fatal delusion of the reconstruction of the Union, when it has been once broken up by the proposed immediate secession of all the slaveholding States. Leaving behind us, as we should do, all the subjects of controversy with the other States unadjusted, the very territory of which we claim an equal participation, the Capital, the Army, the Navy, and all the machinery of an organized and concentrated government in the hands of our opponents, what could await us under such circumstances but an exasperated conflict of arms, at every possible disadvantage, in the commencement, to us, having a new government to constitute—almost necessarily one of a military and despotic genius—armies to raise, navies to build, and all these enormous expenses to be met by the arbitrary process of forced loans, or of a grinding and inexorable taxation, or both?

I am far from saying that all these consequences, formidable as they are, should not be bravely encountered, if our rights cannot be otherwise maintained. But when we are called upon to break up the Union, in a moment of excitement, by the simultaneous withdrawal of the remaining slaveholding States, under the

vain promise of some utopian reconstruction, it becomes us to disabuse our minds of so dangerous a delusion, and to look all the consequences of our action steadily in the face. Our rights must be maintained at all hazards; and I trust for one I shall be prepared to meet every sacrifice they may demand with as calm and collected a heart, and as unshrinking a spirit, as the loudest patriot among us. But if they can be as well, if not better, secured by a course of wise and deliberate action, accompanied with firmness, and avoiding the necessity of such costly and bloody sacrifices, every cool and sober-minded man must say, let the experiment be tried. When it shall have been tried and failed—if fail it should—we shall then stand justified before the world and history, as well as our own consciences, for em-

bracing the sole alternative left us for the protection and vindication of our rights.

In conclusion, let me conjure you, and through you, the good people of this ancient Commonwealth, not to alienate their inherent and sovereign birth-right on an occasion so momentous to them and their posterity, but, by their recorded voice on the day of election in the manner provided by law, reserve in their own hands the final decision and control over the proceedings of the Convention.

Believe me, gentlemen, most truly and faithfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

W. C. RIVES.

To Messrs. T. J. WERTENBAKER, E. R. WATSON, JNO. H. BIBB, F. K. NELSON, and others.

UGA

Daily Intelligencer Extra.

Executive Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Atlanta, Ga., May 30th, 1861.

Special Order, No. 17.

I.—An election for the Field Officers, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, of the 7th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, will be held at the Camp this afternoon, commencing at 2 P. M., and to be continued until completed.

The voting will be by Companies, in the order to be designated by Colonel Gartrell. The Captain of each Company voting first, and then calling up his men, successively, according to the Roll. Each ballot will express clearly the individuals voted for, respectively, as Colonel, as Lieutenant Colonel and as Major.

The result of the election will be reported, as soon as possible, to this Office, that Commissions may be issued, and other necessary arrangements made for mustering the Regiment immediately into service.

No Company can be received that has less than *fifty* or more than *eighty*, rank and file.

II.—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief tenders this Regiment under the general requisitions made upon him by the War Department for troops; but as Colonel Gartrell produces letters from the Secretary of War, showing the readiness of that Department to accept the Regiment, armed and equipped, for *twelve months*, the Governor does not object, but consents that the understanding between Colonel Gartrell and the War Department, entered into before the passage of the Act requiring troops for *the war only*, be carried out, and directs that the Regiment be mustered in accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

150⁰⁸
CAT

[Copyright Secured.]

"DIXIE" UNION-IZED.

(TUNE, "DIXIE'S LAND.")

Dedicated to Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards.
By A. W. MUZZY, (a member of the Guards) of Panama, New York.

Read what the celebrated Poetess, Mrs. Sigourney, says of it in the following letter :

HARTFORD, May 29, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You have succeeded admirably in your song for the music of Dixie's Land.* It furnishes additional proof of the opinion I have often expressed that no one can adapt words to music so well as musicians. I return it to you without the corrections you requested me to make, because it does not need them. The anachronism which you mention about Bunker Hill and Lexington will scarcely be observed, as the euphony of the measure required it.

Respectfully yours,
L. H. SIGOURNEY.

O! I'm glad I live in a land of freedom,
Where we have no slaves nor do we need 'em.
Look away, look away, look away to freedom's land;
All o'er the North there is no Disunion,
But every heart beats for the Union.

Look away, look away, look away to freedom's land.
CHORUS—O! I'm glad I'm for the Union, huzza! huzza!
On freedom's ground I'll e'er be found,
To fight and die for the Union—
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for the Union!
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for the Union!

There's Bunker Hill and Lexington,
Where blood was shed and victory won.
Look away, look away, look away to that Spartan Band!
There's Bennington and Saratoga,
Where old Burgoyne was proved a fogy.
Look away, look away, look away to the Patriot Band.
CHORUS—O! I'm &c.

There's Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth too,
Where Washington with the Jersey Blue;
Look away, look away, look away to Washington!
There's Putnam, Greene, and Adams too,
And only one Arnold among the crew.
Look away, look away, look away to the Patriot Band.
CHORUS—O! I'm &c.

There's Chippewa and Old Bridgewater,
Where Gen. Scott did give them slaughter.
Look away, look away, look away to Lundy's Lane!†
Our noble Scott bled for the Union,
And in Sixty-One is against Disunion.
Look away, look away to the hero of Lundy's Lane!
CHORUS—O! I'm glad he's for the Union, Huzza! huzza!
Brave Gen'l Scott—he falters not—
But is ever firm for the Union—&c.

And then, again, in Thirty-Two,
Old Hickory was firm and true.
Look away, look away, look away to John Calhoun!
'T was he who first proclaimed Disunion!
But Gen'l Jackson saved the Union.
Look away, look away, look away to Charleston now!
CHORUS—O! I'm &c. Huzza! huzza!
Brave Anderson with seventy men,
Did nobly fight in Sumpter.
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for Sumpter!
Huzza, huzza for the hero of Fort Sumpter!

And lastly, now in Sixty-One,
We see a second Lexington.
Look away, look away, look away to Baltimore!
The Old Bay State doth never falter,
But pours the first blood on the altar.
Look away, look away, look away to Baltimore!
CHORUS—O! I'm glad I'm for the Union, huzza! huzza!
On Freedom's ground I'll e'er be found,
To sing and pray for the Union!
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, for the Union!
Huzza, huzza, and pray God save the Union!

† The battle of Bridgewater is sometimes called the battle of Lundy's Lane.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

* "Whenever Dixie is produced, the pen drops from the fingers of the plodding clerk; spectacles from the nose, and the paper from the hands of the merchant; the needle from the nimble digits of the maid or matron; and all go hobbling, bobbling in tune with the magical music of 'Dixie.' Would somebody set it to words of Union sentiment?"

[From Professor McCoy, Secretary Washington Clay Guards.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1861.

A. W. MUZZY, Esq.,
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in certifying that you served faithfully, night and day, often sleeping on your arms, as a member of Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards, organized in April 1861, for the defense of the Capital. In behalf of this Battalion also, I thank you for dedicating to it your Unionized version of "Dixie"—of which nothing higher can be said, than that Mrs. Sigourney pronounces it "admirably" done.

I remain, very truly, yours,
AMASA MCCOY,
Secretary Washington Clay Guards.

[From the Hon. W. C. Parsons, of New York.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1861.

A. W. MUZZY, Esq.,
DEAR SIR: I have received a copy of your North-side view of "Dixie's Land," and fully concur with Mrs. Sigourney that it is an admirable success. I predict for it, for the next half century at least, an unparalleled popularity. In our country's cause, and as a fraternal member of the Clay Battalion,
I remain, ever yours,
W. C. PARSONS.

Ellsworth's Avengers.

AIR.—Annie Lisle.—By A. L. HUDSON.

Down where the patriot army,
Near Potomac's side,
Guards the glorious cause of freedom,
Gallant Ellsworth died.
Brave was the noble chieftain,
At his country's call,
Hastened to the field of battle,
And was first to fall.

Chorus.—Strike, freemen, for the Union,
Sheath your swords no more :
While remains in arms a traitor,
On Columbia's shore.

Entering the traitor city,
With his soldiers true,
Leading up the Zouave columns,
Fixed became his view.
See that rebel flag is floating,
O'er yon building tall !
Spoke he, while his dark eye glistened,
Boys, that flag must fall ! Chorus.

Quickly from its proud position,
That base flag was torn,
Trampled 'neath the feet of freeman,
Circling Ellsworth's form ;
See him bear it down the landing,
Past the traitor's door,
Hear him groan, Oh ! God they've shot him,
Ellsworth is no more. Chorus.

First to fall, thou youthful martyr,
Hapless was thy fate ;
Hastened we as thy avengers,
From thy native State.
Speed we on from town and city,
Not for wealth or fame.
But because we love the Union,
And our Ellsworth's name. Chorus.

Traitors hands shall never sunder,
That for which you died ;
Here the oath our lips now utter,
Those our nations pride.
By our hopes of yon bright heaven,
By the land we love,
By the God who reigns above us,
We'll avenge thy blood. Chorus.

General Dix's

PROCLAMATION

Know all men by these presents: that I, John L. Dix, (no relation to the rebel "Dixie") knowing that the feeling excited in the breasts of our brave Union army by the combination of colors known as red, white and red, are by no means agreeable, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me, by His Majesty Abraham 1st, require and command all police officers of the city of Baltimore in the pay of His Majesty's government to suppress and cause to disappear all substances, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, bearing the said combination of rebel colors. All babies having red, white and red stockings on will be sent to Fort Lafayette. All houses built of red brick and white mortar, must be removed, or painted red, white and blue, in alternate stripes. All water-melons must be painted blue on the rind; and all mint candy, and barber's poles so colored are forbidden. All red and white cows are required to change their spots or take the oath of allegiance. Red and white variegated flowers must be altered to include blue. All white persons having red hair and moustaches or whiskers are hereby warned to have the one or the other dyed blue. No sun-rises or sun-sets which exhibit such combinations will be permitted, on pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His Majesty is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, these last being greatly in vogue among Federal officers, and additional *lustre* having recently been shed upon such noses, by one of my former predecessors in this command.

Done at the Baltimore Bastile, this 4th day of September, the 1st year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful reign.

(Signed)

JOHN L. DIX, MAJ. GEN L.

HOSPITAL OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.

THIS HOSPITAL, erected through the liberality of the STATE, is now completed and ready for the reception of Patients. It is a spacious and handsome building, admirably adapted by its plan to the purposes of its construction. Especial attention has been paid to the all-important requisite of free VENTILATION. Each floor is provided with a BATH ROOM and WATER CLOSETS; and every arrangement has been introduced which experience has suggested as conducive to the comfort of Patients, and the successful treatment of disease.

Besides the Public Wards, a number of neatly furnished PRIVATE ROOMS have been provided for such Patients as desire separate accommodations.

The situation of the HOSPITAL, (on MARSHALL STREET, between 12TH AND COLLEGE STREETS, in immediate proximity to the MEDICAL COLLEGE,) is very retired and airy, and at the same time central and convenient of access from the Railroad Depots, Hotels, and chief centres of business.

The attention of persons residing in the country and having NEGROES hired in the City, is called to the advantages afforded by this Hospital for the treatment of such Negroes when disabled by disease or injury; and all patrons of the INFIRMARY heretofore attached to the College, are invited to examine the new establishment, with the assurance that they will find it much superior to the old in every particular.

ALL PATIENTS requiring MEDICAL or SURGICAL treatment are admitted, except the *Insane*, and those laboring under *Small-Pox and other infectious disorders*.

Proper provision is also made for the care of LYING-IN WOMEN, both White and Colored.

The patients are under the immediate care of the PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE, (who are daily in attendance,) assisted by a competent RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

The CHARGES for BOARD, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, &c., are as follows:

WHITE PATIENTS,.....	\$ 6	per Week.
COLORED "	5	" "
PRIVATE ROOMS,.....	\$ 7 to 15	" "

For any number of days less than a week, the charge (except in private rooms) is \$1 per day, up to the charge for a full week; but for fractions of a week after the first, the charge per diem is one-seventh of that for the entire week.

In cases requiring a SURGICAL OPERATION, a small fee, varying from \$2 to \$30 according to its importance, is charged for the OPERATION, in addition to the above weekly rates.

All charges payable on the removal of the Patient.

A number of beds, not exceeding twelve, are placed at the disposal of CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS, at \$150 per annum, payable semi-annually, for each bed; or at a corresponding rate for six months.

A suitable VEHICLE is provided for conveying Patients to or from the Hospital, and any order to that effect, left at the Hospital, will be promptly attended to.

Persons desiring to send Patients to the HOSPITAL from the Country, may address the PRESIDENT or the STEWARD. When not personally known to some member of the FACULTY or the STEWARD, they are required to furnish suitable *City references*.

- PRESIDENT—PROF. L. S. JOYNES.
- ATTENDING SURGEONS—PROF'S GIBSON, PETICOLAS & WELLFORD.
- " PHYSICIANS—PROF'S TUCKER, CONWAY & McCAW.
- RESIDENT PHYSICIAN—ISAIAH H. WHITE, M. D.
- STEWARD—F. M. PARRISH.

RICHMOND, APRIL 2, 1861.

Joint Resolutions of Indiana State Legislature.

Whereas the State of Virginia has transmitted to this State, Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, inviting all such States as are willing to unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, to send Commissioners to meet those appointed by that State in Convention to be held in the City of Washington on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and, if possible, to agree upon some suitable adjustment :

And whereas some of the States to which invitations were extended by the State of Virginia have already responded, and appointed their Commissioners :
Therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That we accept the invitation of the State of Virginia in the true spirit of fraternal feeling, and that the Governor of this State is hereby directed and empowered to appoint Five Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by our sister States, to consult upon the unhappy differences now dividing the country ; but the said Commissioners shall take no action that will commit this State, until nineteen of the States of the Union are represented, and without first having communicated with this General Assembly in regard to such action, and having received the authority of the same so to commit the State.

Resolved, That while we are not prepared to assent to the terms of settlement proposed by the State of Virginia, and are fully satisfied that the Constitution, if fairly interpreted and obeyed, contains ample provisions within itself for the correction of the evils complained of ; still, with a disposition to reciprocate

the patriotic desire of the State of Virginia, and to have harmoniously adjusted all differences existing between the States of the Union, this General Assembly is induced to respond to the invitation of Virginia by the appointment of the Commissioners herein provided for, but as the time fixed for the Convention to assemble is so near at hand, that the States cannot be represented, it is expected that the Commissioners on behalf of this State will insist that the Convention adjourn until such time as the States shall have an opportunity of being represented.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Executives of each of the States of the Union.

CYRUS M. ALLEN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UGA

JNO. R. CRAVENS,

President of the Senate.

1861-9

1861

Resolutions of
State of Indiana
on Secession
Affairs

UGA

Telamon Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia

Republic of Georgia.

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION,

PASSED JANUARY 19, 1861.

WITH THE NAMES OF THE SIGNERS.

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under a compact of government, entitled "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

We, the People of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention on the Second Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was offered to, ratified, and adopted; and also, all acts, and parts of acts, of the General Assembly, of this State, ratifying and adopting amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby Repealed, Rescinded, and Abrogated.

We do further Declare and Ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is Hereby Dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of Sovereignty which belong and appertain to a Free and Independent State.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Richmond, President.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SEABORN HALL, of Appling. | GEO. D. RICE, of Cobb. | E. J. WILLIS, of Greene. | WM. D. MARTIN, of Meriwether. | LEVI B. SMITH, of Talbot. |
| JAS. H. LATIMER, | A. A. WINN, | WM. H. BAILEY, of Gordon. | HENRY L. HARRIS, | WILLIAM H. NEAL, |
| ALFRED H. COLQUHITT, of Baker. | E. H. LINDLEY, | JAMES FREEMAN, | CHARLES J. WHITEHEAD, of Miller. | A. H. STEPHENS, of Taliaferro. |
| CHAS. D. HAMMOND, | J. H. EHER, of Colfax. | ROBERT M. YOUNG, | WILLIAM JAMES CHESHIRE, | TOBY H. PERKINS, |
| LUCILIUS H. BRISCOE, of Baldwin. | ROWEN PARFORD, of Coffee. | [No signers from Gwinnett county.] | J. C. STREET, of Milton. | BENJAMIN BREWTON, of Tattall. |
| A. L. KEMAN, | W. A. L. COLLINS, of Columbia. | R. C. TROTTER, of Habersham. | JACKSON GRAHAM, | H. STICKLAND, |
| WM. R. BELL, of Banks. | W. C. GASTY, | S. SIBB, | WILLIAM COX, of Mitchell. | HENRY H. LONG, of Taylor. |
| SAMUEL V. FRUIT, of Banks. | JOHN S. NEAL, | E. M. JOHNSON, of Hall. | JESSE REED, | WM. J. P. MITCHELL, of Taylor. |
| JOHN C. LAMB, of Barren. | JOHN H. COLEMAN, of Calquitt. | LINTON STEPHENS, of Hancock. | IRAM PRINCE, of Monroe. | JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Taliaferro. |
| WOODFORD J. MABRY, of Barrow. | H. H. TUCKER, | BENJ. T. HARRIS, | ROBERT L. BODDEY, | HUGH MOLEAN, |
| E. A. NISBET, of Bibb. | W. C. CALLIQUET, of Coweta. | THOMAS M. TURNER, | JOHN T. STEPHENS, | WILLIAM HERINGTON, of Tarrant. |
| WASHINGTON POE, of Bibb. | J. J. PINSON, | WM. J. HEAD, of Haralson. | [No signers from Montgomery county.] | DEMETHIUS A. COCHRANE, |
| JNO. R. LAMAR, | WILLIAM B. SHELL, | ARNER R. WALTON, | AGUSTUS REESE, of Morgan. | AUG. HARRIS HANSELL, of Thomas. |
| HENRY BRIDGE, of Brooks. | W. C. CLEVELAND, of Crawford. | D. P. HILL, of Haris. | THOMAS P. BAYFORD, | SAMUEL B. SPENCER, |
| CLAS. S. GALES, | ISAAC DENNIS, | WM. J. HUDSON, | RUCILD WATERHOUSE, of Murray. | WILLIAM G. PONDER, |
| JNO. B. BYNER, of Bryan. | R. M. PARIS, of Dade. | H. D. WILLIAMS, | ANDERSON FARNSWOTH, | JOHN CORN, of Towns. |
| CLEM. C. BLATER, | SHADRACK C. HALE, of Dade. | RICHARD R. HILL, of Hart. | HENRY I. BENNING, of Muscogee. | ELIJAH KIMSEY, |
| SAMUEL L. MOORE, of Bulloch. | ALFRED WEBB, of Dawson. | E. B. REEVES, | A. BUTTS, | BENJAMIN H. HILL, of Troup. |
| SAMUEL HANLEY, | ROLYAN H. GEE, | RUFUS P. WOOD, of Heard. | JAMES N. RAMSEY, | WM. P. BEASLEY, |
| E. B. GRESHAM, of Burke. | C. J. MUNNERYLN, of Decatur. | CHARLES W. MABRY, | A. MEANS, of Newton. | JAMES M. BEALL, |
| E. A. ALLEN, | RICHARD SIMS, | F. E. MANNON, of Henry. | FURMERTON REYNOLDS, of Newton. | JOHN FITZPATRICK, of Twiggs. |
| WM. R. JONES, | BOLIVAR H. GEE, | E. B. ARNOLD, | WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, | STEPHEN L. RICHARDSON, |
| DAVID J. BAILEY, of Butts. | GEORGE R. SMITH, of DeKalb. | JOHN H. LOW, | WILLIS WILLINGHAM, of Oglethorpe. | J. P. WELLBORN, of Union. |
| HENRY HENDRICK, | JOHN SHEERD THOMAS, of DeKalb. | JOHN MARION GILES, of Houston. | DANIEL D. JOHNSON, | JAMES H. HUGGINS, |
| ELIJAH PADGETT, of Calhoun. | ELIJAH BUTTS, | M. B. BROWN, | SAMUEL GLENN, | THOMAS S. STARKMAN, of Upson. |
| WM. J. SHEFFIELD, | RICHARD H. CLARK, of Dougherty. | DANIEL FRANKLIN GUNN, | JOHN V. ALLGOOD, of Paulding. | PETER W. ALEXANDER, |
| FRANCIS M. ADAMS, of Camden. | CHARLES E. MALLORY, | M. HENDERSON, of Irwin, | HENRY LESTON, | G. G. GORDON, of Walker. |
| NATHANIEL J. PATTERSON, | ROBERT W. SHEFFIELD, of Early. | JOACOB YOUNG, | WILLIAM T. DAY, of Wilkes. | R. B. DICKERSON, |
| JAS. M. CANTRELL, of Campbell. | JAMES BUCHANAN, | JOHN J. MCULLOCHI, of Jackson. | J. W. STEPHENS, of Wilkes. | THOMAS A. SHERRE, |
| THOMAS C. GLOVER, | HARRIS TOMLINSON, of Echols. | JOHN G. PITMAN, | ROBERT O. HENDRY, | GEORGE SPENCER, of Walton. |
| BRIGHT W. HARGROVE, of Carroll. | J. P. PRESOTT, | DILMUS B. LYLE, | R. B. GARDNER, of Wilk. | WILLIS KILGORE, |
| ALLEN ROWE, | ED. W. SOLOMONS, of Effingham. | ARIS NEWTON, Sen. of Jasper. | GEO. M. McDOWELL, | HENRY D. McDANIEL, |
| BENJ. H. WRIGHT, | ALBERT G. PORTER, | R. JORDAN, | W. E. WEST, of Polk. | CAREY W. STYLES, of Ware. |
| WM. T. WOFFORD, of Cass. | ROBERT C. BURCH, of Elbert, | H. V. JOHNSON, of Jefferson. | THOMAS W. DRISSEY, of Toik. | WM. A. McDONALD, |
| TURNER H. TRIPPE, | L. H. O. MARTIN, | GEORGE STAPLETON, | C. M. BOZEMAN, of Pulaski. | MADISON D. CODY, of Warren. |
| HAWKINS E. PRICE, | A. L. KIRKLAND, of Emanuel. | WM. HURST, of Johnson. | THOMAS J. MCGRIFF, | NATHANIEL A. WICKER, |
| J. T. McCONNELL, of Oconee. | JOHN OVERSTREET, | J. R. SMITH, | D. C. ADAMS, of Putnam. | E. S. LANGMAD, of Washington. |
| H. M. SMITH, of Charlton. | ELIJAH W. CHASLAIN, of Fannin. | JAMES M. GRAY, of Jones. | RICHARD T. DAVIS, | LEWIS BULLARD, |
| H. M. MERRISON, | MAL M. TIDWELL, of Fayette. | PETTONT T. PITTS, | LEWIS T. DOZIER, of Quitman. | A. O. HAINES, |
| FRANCIS S. BARTOW, of Chatham. | J. L. RIALOUK, | NATHAN TUCKER, of Laurens. | W. C. ELLINGTON, | HENRY R. FORT, Jr. of Wayne. |
| JNO. W. ANDERSON, | SIMPSON FOCHE, of Floyd. | JOHN W. YOFF, | SAMUEL BRICK, of Rabun. | H. T. ROBERTSON, |
| ATG. SEABORN JONES, | FRANCIS C. SHENOPIRE, of Floyd. | GEORGE BRYAN, of Lee. | GEORGE W. GANNON, of Rabun. | PETER F. BROWN, of Webster. |
| WM. DAVIS, of Chatham. | JAMES WOLD, | W. B. RICHARDSON, | ARTHUR HOOD, of Randolph. | M. H. BUSE, |
| ARNER H. FLEWELLEN, | HARDY STRICKLAND, of Forsyth. | W. B. FLEMING, of Liberty. | MARCELLUS TOUGLAS, | ELIJAH F. STARR, of White. |
| LOWRY WILLIAMS, of Chattooga. | HIRAM P. BELL, | S. M. VAINEJOE, | JOHN PRINCE, of Blount. | ISAIAH B. POPE, of Wilkes. |
| WESLEY SHROPSHIRE, | WALTER KNOW, of Franklin. | LAFAYETTE LAMAR, of Lincoln. | KEARNEY GARVIN, of Blount. | SMITH TURNER, of Wilcox. |
| JOHN MCCONNELL, of Cherokee. | JOHN H. PATRICK, | ISAIAH H. THILMAN, of Lowndes. | WM. A. BLACK, of Spalding. | DANIEL A. McLEOD, |
| RIJAN E. FIELD, | JOSEPH P. LOUHAN, of Fulton. | CHARLES H. M. HOWELL, | HIRAM L. FRENCH, | R. TOOMBS, of Wilkes. |
| WM. A. PEABLY, | JAMES F. ALEXANDER, | WM. MARTIN, of Lumpkin. | CUTTIS RUMFERTS, of Screven. | RUFUS A. COCHRANE, of Wilkinson. |
| ANDREW HILL, of Clarke. | ELIJAH J. SMITH, of Wilkes. | WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, of Macon. | HENRY MOOR, of Spalding. | N. A. CABREWELL, |
| THOS. R. H. COBLL, | JOSEPH PICKETT, of Gilmer. | JOE J. CARSON, | WILLIAM G. DEWBERRY, of Spalding. | D. TALLAFERRI, of Whitfield. |
| JEFFERSON JENNINGS, of Clarke. | WILLIAM P. MILTON, | JAMES S. GHOULSTON, of Madison. | JAMES HILLIARD, of Stewart. | J. T. ROBERTSON, |
| BENJ. F. BURNETT, of Clay. | CARVIN LOGUE, of Glascock. | A. C. DANIEL, | JAMES A. FOST, | JOHN M. JACKSON, |
| WM. H. SMITH, of Chatham. | JOSIEFA P. TERRY, | JAMES M. BROWN, of Marion. | GEORGE Y. BANKS, | TERREI. T. MOINGER, of Worth. |
| JAMES F. JOHNSON, of Clayton. | D. H. B. TROUP, of Glynn. | JAMES M. HARVEY, | TIMOTHY M. FULWOLD, of Sumter. | B. G. FORT, Jr. |
| RAJMFORD E. MORROW, | JOHN L. HARRIS, | JAMES M. HARRIS, of McIntosh. | WILLIS A. RAWFERS, | |
| THOS. G. RAMSEY, of Clinch. | N. M. CRAWFORD, of Greene. | C. W. M. WILLIAMS, | HENRY HAYNOR, Jr., | |
| BENJAMIN BARKERS, | T. N. MCCLAIN, Sr., | WILLIAM W. BARNER, of Meriwether. | | |

Note.—One of the Delegates elected to the Convention, Hon. CHARLES MURPHY, of De Kalb, died before leaving home for Milledgeville. Mr. STROTHER, from Lincoln, was taken ill during the Convention, and although he intends to sign the Ordinance, has not yet been able to do so.

Entered: this January 21, 1861.

E. R. Lamar, Secretary.

PROTEST OF SIX OF THE DELEGATES.

WE, the undersigned, Delegates to the Convention of the State of Georgia, now in Session, whilst we most solemnly Protest against the action of the majority in adopting an Ordinance for the immediate and separate Secession of this State, and would have preferred the policy of co-operation with our southern sister States,—yet, as good citizens, we yield to the will of a majority of her people, as expressed by their Representatives; and we hereby pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to the defence of Georgia, if necessary, against hostile invasion from any source whatever.

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 21, 1861.



JAMES P. SIMMONS, of Oconee,
 THOMAS M. MCKAY,
 S. L. LAYTON, of Montgomery,
 DAVIS WELLS,
 P. M. DYER, of Hall,
 JAMES SIMMONS, of Wilkes.

Resolutions Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That a Convention of delegates from all the slaveholding States should assemble at Nashville, Tennessee, or such other place as a majority of the States co-operating may designate, on the fourth day of February, 1861, to digest and define a basis upon which, if possible, the Federal Union and the Constitutional rights of the slave States may be perpetuated and preserved.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, appoint a number of delegates to said Convention of our ablest and wisest men, equal to our whole delegation in Congress; and that the Governor of Tennessee immediately furnish copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the slaveholding States, and urge the participation of such States, in said Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, such plan of adjustment shall embrace the following propositions as amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

1. A declaratory amendment that African slaves as held under the institutions of the slaveholding States shall be recognized as property, and entitled to the *status* of other property, in the States where slavery exists, in all places within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress in the slave States, in all the Territories South of 36 deg. 30 min. in the District of Columbia, in transit and whilst temporarily sojourning with the owner in the non-slaveholding States and Territories North of 36 deg. 30 min., and when fugitives from the owner, in the several places above named, as well as in all places, in the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, in the non-slaveholding States.

2. That all the territory now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired by the United States South of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., African slavery shall be recognized as existing, and be protected by all the departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, and in all North of that line, now owned, or to be acquired, it shall not be recognized as existing; and whenever States formed out of any of said Territory South of said line, having a population equal to that of a Congressional District, shall apply for admission into the Union, the same shall be admitted as slave States, whilst States North of the line formed out of said territory, and having a population equal to a Congressional District shall be admitted without slavery, but the States formed out of said territory North and South having been admitted as members of the Union, shall have all the powers over the institution of slavery possessed by the other States of the Union.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, as long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such, during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards take them from the District.

5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or the Territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers or by seas.

6. In addition to the Fugitive Slave clause, provide, that when a slave has been demanded of the Executive authority of the State to which he has fled, if he is not delivered, and the owner permitted to carry him out of the State in peace, the State so failing to deliver, shall pay to the owner the value of such slave, and such damages as he may have sustained in attempting to reclaim his slave, and secure his right of action in the Supreme Court of the United States, with execution against the property of such State and the individuals thereof.

7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the six preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution; and no amendments shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is, or may be, allowed or permitted.

8. That slave property shall be rendered secure in transit through, or whilst temporarily sojourning in, non-slaveholding States or Territories, or in the District of Columbia.

9. An amendment to the effect that all fugitives are to be deemed those offending the laws within the jurisdiction of the State, and who escape therefrom to other States; and that it is the duty of each State to suppress armed invasions of another State.

Resolved, That said Convention of the slaveholding States having agreed upon a basis of adjustment satisfactory to themselves, should, in the opinion of this General Assembly, refer it to a Convention of all the States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, in the manner following:

It should invite all States friendly to such plan of adjustment, to elect delegates in such manner to reflect the popular will, to assemble in a Constitutional Convention of all the States, North and South, to be held at Richmond, Virginia, on the day of February, 1861, to revise and perfect such plan of adjustment, for its reference for final ratification and adoption by a Convention of the States respectively.

Resolved, That should a plan of adjustment, satisfactory to the South, not be acceded to by a requisite number of States to perfect amendments to the Constitution of the United States, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the slaveholding States should adopt for themselves the Constitution of the United States, with such amendments as may be satisfactory to the slaveholding States, and that they should invite into the Union with them all States of the North which are willing to abide such amended Constitution and frame of Government, severing at once all connections with States refusing such reasonable guarantees to our future safety; such renewed conditions of Federal Union being first submitted for ratification to Conventions of all the States respectively.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Tennessee furnish copies of these resolutions immediately to the Governors of the non-slaveholding States.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TAZ. W. NEWMAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Tennessee Resolutions

1861-1

SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.

[Speech of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, now Vice President of the "Southern Confederacy," delivered before the Convention which assembled in Georgia in Dec., 1860, to act upon the question of Secession.]

"This step, (Secession), once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baleful consequences that must follow, will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it, and who but he that shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?"

"Pause, I entreat you," said Mr. Stephens, "and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that secession will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. While, on the other hand, let me show the facts—and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness—of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitives from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850? But do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities they may have done so, but not by the sanction of Government; for that has always been true to the Southern interests. Again, gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military force, as such America and Mexico were; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may

reasonably be expected to follow. But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States yet a majority of the court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a greater extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the general government. Attorney-Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign Ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the Free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers filling the executive department, the records show for the last fifty years that of the 3,000 thus employed we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic.

"Again look at another item, in which we have a great and vital interest, that of revenue, or means of supporting government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of government has uniformly been raised from the North.

"Pause now while you can, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view for the present the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? Is it for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this unassailed, is the height of madness, folly and wickedness."

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., Aug. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 20. }

General Orders No. 18, current series, from these Head-Quarters, is so modified as to require forty rounds of ammunition only to be habitually carried by the men when on the march. These will be carried in the cartridge-boxes.

Surplus ammunition will be carried in the ammunition wagons.

When troops go into action, one hundred rounds of ammunition per man will be carried by them: forty rounds in their cartridge-boxes, and sixty rounds upon their persons.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL POPE:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

Assistant-Adjutant-General

OFFICIAL:

Aide-de-Camp,

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 21. }

The following dispatch has been received from the General-in-Chief of the Army, and, with this order, will be published at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.

Major General Pope :

Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your Army, and particularly General Banks and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers.

Your troops have covered themselves with glory, and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

The Major-General commanding the Army of Virginia, has little to add to this dispatch. It is a feeble expression of his feelings, to say that he was delighted and astonished at the gallant and intrepid conduct of his command, and especially of the 2d Corps. Success and glory are sure to accompany such conduct, and it is safe to predict that Cedar Mountain is only the first of a series of victories, which shall make the Army of Virginia famous in the land, and draw very close to the hearts of their countrymen, every officer and soldier who belongs to it.

J N O. P O P E ,
Major-General Commanding.

OFFICIAL:

Aide-de-Camp.

15

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
MEMPHIS, December 18, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 7. }

I. No Officer or man of the Army must give any orders to the Captain or Pilot, Mate or Hand, of a Transport, but the Captain, Pilot and Engineers must always place the boat in such position or do whatever the Commanding Officer of the troops requires.

II. Captains, Pilots and Engineers of Transports must hold their boats to their places in column; must not fall behind or push ahead—keeping on the quarter following their Brigade Leaders. Each Brigade will keep together, and each Division in one group, whether on the river or laying to the shore. Boats will not land singly on any account, but will, if need be, get wood or coal of some consort. If necessary to get wood, the Division Commander will give the necessary orders.

III. In case of grounding, striking a snag, or accident that disables a boat, she will make the alarm signal, and the nearest boats will go to her relief, and the nearest Brigade Commander give the necessary orders.

IV. Boats carrying a Division Commander will carry the United States Flag at the Fore Jackstaff and another at the Stern. Brigade Commanders will carry the United States Flag at the Fore Jackstaff and a Regimental Color near the Pilot-House. All other boats will simply carry the Regimental Colors near the Pilot-House, without any other signal.

V. In making a Landing for rendezvous, or for the night, Divisions will keep well apart, occupying opposite shores, but near enough to hear a gun or boat signal. If laying to, a Single Gun from the Head of the Column will be the signal to make steam and for a start. Each Division will move in succession in this order: First, Second, Third and Fourth, unless one or other is detached by Special Orders, of which notice will previously be given.

VI. In case a boat is fired on from the shore by rifles or musketry, the nearest boat will at once make a landing and clear out all opposition. If fired on by cannon, the nearest Brigadier will effect a landing and attack, sending prompt notice to the Division Commander, and he to the General in command of the whole. ~~In case of any attack, the property on shore useful to the United States will be taken possession of, and the neighboring houses, barns, etc., burnt by written order of a Brigadier.~~

The first rendezvous is Helena; the second, Gaines' Landing; the last, Milliken's Bend. On arrival at each place, full morning and other reports will be made of Regiments, Brigades and Divisions. At the last rendezvous, Division Commanders, after disposing of their commands at the shore, will report in person to the General-in-Chief, on board the Flag Boat, FOREST QUEEN.

All Officers in command are charged specially with the police and cleanliness of their Boats, the good condition of Arms, Cartridges and Accoutrements. All must be so arranged as to act promptly by landing. The best possible facilities must be adopted for cooking, and Commanders must see in person that their men and officers have all the conveniences of the Boats. All firing of guns and pistols, or yelling, hallooing, or improper noise, must be prevented. These are all *false signals* and mislead the Commander. A Signal Gun from the Flag Boat will be the signal for starting or closing up. If the Column be lengthened out, the Division Commanders will repeat the signal. Three Guns fired in rapid succession will be the signal for *Danger*. The Steamboats will use their accustomed signals, thus:

boat to port, two whistles; ~~meeting a boat to starboard, one whistle; meeting a~~

BELLS.—For starboard lead, one tap; for port lead, two taps; in leaving shore, to get ready, signal for engineer, four taps; and one tap to let go the lines.

In coming to shore, four taps of engineer's gong, to let the engineer know that the boat is going to land.
By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND,
A. A. Gen'l.

Head-Quarters,
Washington, September 4, 1862.

General Orders, }
No. 1.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 122, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, of the 2d instant, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all troops for the defence of the Capital.

II. The heads of the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective departments at these Head-quarters.

III. In addition to the consolidated morning reports required by Circular of this date from these Head-quarters, reports will be made by Corps Commanders as to their compliance with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their command; and as to what progress has been made in obedience to orders already issued, to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

OFFICIAL :

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS:—7th Regt. N. H. Vols.
St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 15, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 49. }

The Lieut. Colonel commanding, takes this occasion most urgently to call the attention of all officers, to the important subject of the *health* of the regiment. For several months, the sick list has been exceedingly large; quite disproportionate to the entire number of the regiment, and much larger than that of other regiments.

This extraordinary amount of sickness, though in some respects quite inexplicable, is probably attributable to several unfavorable circumstances, and especially to the greater liability of men who had but recently experienced the severities of a winter camp in New Hampshire, to suffer from the diseases incident to the hot season in the South. But the transfer of the regiment to its present station, so long and so generally noted for its remarkable healthfulness, and the approach of a more favorable season, justifies the confident expectation of a speedy restoration of the regiment to a high standard of health and vigor. It is accordingly enjoined upon all officers, to make every possible effort to procure so desirable a result, and to that end, attention is particularly directed to the following sanitary regulations, viz:

1. Cleanliness of *person, clothing, and quarters*, will be exacted to a greater degree than ever before; the approximation for it, being much better than has been hitherto enjoyed. *Fitness of person* is most disgraceful to a soldier; an offence against good discipline; and will be regarded and punished as such. Company commanders will require every soldier to bathe at least twice a week, and will promptly correct the uncleanly habits of any soldier which may come to their notice. A more careful attention to cleanliness of *clothing* is demanded, and it is therefore directed that there be once a week, besides the regular weekly inspection, an inspection by the company commanders, of *clothing*.

The regulations for securing *cleanliness of quarters* cannot be made too stringent, and on this point, officers are directed to be particularly frequent. *Policing* of quarters is indispensable, it is equally essential to obviate so far as practicable, the necessity of *policing*, by encouraging and compelling habits of *order and neatness* on the part of the soldier. All floors of quarters must be kept well sanded with sand, and be swept at least twice a day; spitting on floors, is a filthy habit and will be prohibited; spit boxes can be easily provided to remove any occasion for the practice. — Rations will not be eaten in, or brought into the quarters occupied by the men, but suitable arrangements must be made for the companies to eat elsewhere.

The daily *policing* of the quarters, and the *cleanliness* of the quarters, will be performed in a most thorough manner, and any person who shall neglect any business about the quarters, or leave any dirt or filth, except in the proper receptacles thereby, will be summarily punished.

2. Greater attention is required on the part of officers to the *food* of the soldiers. The ration is in *quantity* most ample, far beyond the ordinary wants of the soldier, and its *quality* and *variety*, considering the enormous demands now made on the Subsistence Department of the Army, are extraordinarily good, and a judicious use of the "Company Fund," for which the Government has made such liberal provision, will rarely leave a lack of an abundant supply of excellent and wholesome food.

Well grounded complaints concerning the food, are in most cases attributable to the indolence, negligence, or incompetency of those entrusted with the cooking of it, and the food which by suitable preparation, would be both nutritious and palatable, is often rendered unwholesome and injurious. Officers shall supervise the kitchens with the utmost vigilance, and promptly correct any abuses which may come to their notice. The medical officers have frequently called attention to the numerous cases of sickness caused by unwholesome and indigestible food and drink. A soldier who is unable or unwilling so far to govern his appetite, as to refrain from eating himself sick by such injudicious indulgence, must be subjected to suitable restraints, by his officers. The health of the regiment has unquestionably suffered much in consequence, and the matter will be made by prompt correction.

3. There is good reason to believe that in some cases, men have taken opportunity from the prevalence of sickness, to *feign* sickness in order to avoid the performance of duty. Nothing could be more grossly unjust to those really sick, than such conduct, or more disgraceful to the person guilty of it. The Government has taken every precaution in its power to protect the health of the men to whom it looks to fight its battles, and has made most ample provision for the comfort and care of those who have been sick in its service. In reward, it has the right to expect and to exact the highest ability and loyalty to duty on the part of the soldier. The medical officers and other officers will be vigilant to detect and bring to punishment, any who may hereafter attempt to evade their duty, by *feigning* sickness in any dishonorable means.

Officers will be held strictly liable to see that no man is excused from duty and *rest* in quarters, *unlawfully* in respect to duty, to the directions of the medical officers, and that no man is excused from duty, or from the performance of his duty, except in any case where it is necessary for some special purpose or such out-of-door exercise as the Surgeon may direct.

BY ORDER OF LT. COL. ABBOTT,
Commanding Regiment.

T. C. Woodson Adjutant.

750
MH

Boston Journal.

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

To the Editor of *The Boston Journal*:

The extract below, from a private letter from Gen. Hunter, shows that the movement for arming the negro is going vigorously forward.

Louis Napoleon, the shrewdest of military men, has shown his appreciation of the necessity of using the black race for making war in southern climates; and if anything else were wanting, the accumulating evidence of the use made by the rebels of negroes as soldiers, ought to convince the most doubting.

Let any such read the advertisement of a negro soldier deserting, and the letter of Capt. Walter Davis, one of our own fellow-citizens, whose evidence will be conclusive with his brother soldiers of the Cadets, and with all who have watched his course through the hard fought fields of Virginia.

Let us have done with our old prejudices and join heartily in giving the negro a chance to fight for his race and ours.

Congress has passed the conscription bill for black and white soldiers. The days are fast passing in which to organize the force which must keep our southern possession to us during the coming summer, and which, if promptly raised, will be a notice to European intermeddlers that we have an acclimated army nearer than Egypt.

AUDAX.

[Extract from a private letter of General Hunter.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 11, 1863.

* * * * *

"Finding that the able bodied negroes did not enter the military service as rapidly as could be wished, I have resolved, and so ordered, that all who are not regularly employed in the Quartermaster's Department, or as officers' servants, shall be drafted. In this course I am sustained by the views of all the more intelligent amongst them. * * * * *

In drafting them I was actuated by several motives--the controlling one being that I regard their services as a military necessity, if this war is to be ended in the triumph of the Union arms. Subordinate to this consideration, I regard the strict discipline of military life as the best school in which this people can be gradually lifted toward our higher civilization; and their enrollment in the negro brigade will have the further good effect of rendering mere servile insurrection, unrestrained by the laws and usages of war, less likely. If any further argument were needed to justify my course it would be found in my deep conviction that Freedom (like all other blessings) can never be justly appreciated except by men who have been taught the sacrifices which are its price. In this course, let me add, I expect to be sustained by all the intelligent and practically minded friends of the enfranchised bondmen."

ARE NEGROES ENLISTED IN THE REBEL ARMY? Upon this point, which has been already conclusively established by indubitable evidence, the following additional bit of testimony is furnished by the advertising columns of the *Savannah Republican*. The rebels have no sort of scruples as to employing negroes in carrying out the murderous purpose of the rebellion:

"*Thirty Dollars Reward.* Deserted from Company A, Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment, stationed at Dayton Battery, on Savannah river, John Ross, twenty-two years of age, about five feet seven inches in height, complexion a brown black. He is a free negro, and an excellent drummer. Was enlisted October 10, 1861, and deserted November 13, 1862. He is at present concealed in Savannah.

W. H. BILLAPP,

Captain Commanding Dawton Battery."

Extract from a private letter of Capt. W. S. Davis.

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I would state that after the battle of West Point, I walked over the field and saw the dead bodies of four negroes dressed in Confederate uniforms, and wearing their cartridge boxes and roundabouts.

I have heard Confederate prisoners acknowledge that the blacks are used as soldiers, and they argue that they are willing to fight against us.

At Yorktown, I saw myself *plainly*, the negroes working the enemies' heavy guns.

I have not the slightest doubt, from my own observation and from conversation with our returned prisoners and captured enemies, that the negroes are extensively used by the enemy.

I have no doubt the negro will fight, and I saw a negro servant in the thickest of the fight, at Fredericksburg, who fired away sixty rounds, and was as cool as any man on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. G."



HEAD QUARTERS POST OF CORINTH.

Corinth, Miss., August 7th, 1863.

POST ORDERS, }
No. 60. }

Citizens selling the articles named below, either on the Picket Line or within the Town, are forbidden to sell them at higher rates than as herein established :

LIST OF ARTICLES AND PRICES.

APPLES, 5 cts. per doz ; 75 cts. per bushel.

PEACHES, 10 cts. per doz ; \$ 1.25 per bushel.

ONIONS, 10 cts. per doz ; \$ 1.50 per bushel.

POTATOES, \$ 1.50 per bushel.

CABBAGE, 10 cts. per head ; 85 cts. per doz.

BUTTER, 35 cts per pound.

CHICKENS, 25 cts.

EGGS, 20 cts. per doz.

Officers of the Grand Guard are requested to arrest and send to these Head Quarters any person violating this order. Officers on Post duty are ordered to arrest, and report any violations coming to their knowledge.

By order of

Col. H. J. B. CUMMINGS,

Commanding the Post.

FRED. MOTT,

Lieut. & Post Adj't.

HEAD QUARTERS POST OF PULASKI,

Pulaski, Tennessee, Nov. 18th, 1863.

POST ORDER,
No. 7.

12

I. A Market for the sale of Country Produce, by the Citizens to either, soldiers or citizens, is hereby established at the Yellow Brick Store on the North side of the Court-house square, where guards will be stationed to protect the people in disposing of their commodities.

II. The following scale of prices is affixed as the rates for which produce shall be sold, viz:

Irish Potatoes,	per bushel,	\$ 1.00
Sweet "	" "	.75
Butter,	" pound,	.30
Eggs,	" dozen,	.25
Chickens,	each,	.25
Onions,	" bushel,	1.50
Turnips,	" "	.50
Apples,	" "	1.50
Cabbages,	each,	.10
Geese,	" "	.40
Turkeys,	" "	.50

And any person charging more than the established rates will be punished by confiscation of his entire stock for the use of hospitals.

III. Any citizen desiring to engage in the business of bringing in supplies regularly, will be permitted to do so by paying into the Post Treasury such license as may hereafter be fixed, establishing his character before the Provost Marshal, and receiving a permit from him to be approved at these Headquarters.

IV. Any officer or soldier molesting the citizens in peacefully bringing in their produce, will be severely and promptly punished.

V. No goods purchased at the Post by citizens, or received by them in exchange for their produce, will be permitted to be passed out of the lines without a permit, specially designating the articles, and signed by the Post Commander; and any goods attempted to be passed out without such permit, will be seized by the guards—immediately reported to the Provost Marshal, and confiscated.

By order of JOHN S. WILCOX,
Col, 52d Ills. Vol. Infy.,—Com'd Post.
A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieut. & Post Adjt,

HEAD QUARTERS POST OF PULASKI.

Pulaski Tennessee, Nov. 18th, 1863.

POST ORDER, }
No. 8.

I. No person will be allowed to engage in any business of trading, manufacturing or repairing, at this Post, except by written permission from the Provost Marshal, approved at these Headquarters.

II. All persons engaged in trading at this Post, will immediately furnish the Provost Marshal an invoice of the entire stock on hand; stating, upon oath, the original cost of each article offered for sale; and also, of the expenses incurred in transporting them to this place. He shall also furnish a like invoice of all additions hereafter made to his stock, before any part of the same is offered for sale.

III. All persons working at any trade at this Post, will immediately furnish the Provost Marshal a statement of their business, varified by affidavit, and of the prices charged for work.

IV. CAPT. BURNHAM is hereby directed to examine all invoices and statements furnished him, in compliance with this order; and fix the prices to be charged for all goods and articles sold; and for all work and repairs done, referring the same to these Headquarters for approval; which rates, so established, shall be the prices for which such goods shall be sold, and work done; and any person charging more than the established prices, will be promptly punished.

By order of JOHN S. WILCOX,
Col. 52d Ill. Vols., Commanding Post.
A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieut. & Post Adj't.

HEAD QUARTERS POST OF PULASKI,
PULASKI, TENN., Dec. 7th, 1863.

POST ORDER,
No. 17.

I. Information has been received that some of the citizens residing at this Post, are in the habit of taking rails, timber, and firewood, from the premises of other citizens, without their knowledge, or consent. This is strictly forbidden, and the Provost Marshal of the post is directed to arrest and summarily punish, by fine and imprisonment, any person violating this order.

II. Gambling, horse-racing, and furious riding or driving in the streets of the town, will not be permitted; and the Provost Marshal of the Post is ordered to instruct his guards to arrest and confine any soldier or citizen detected in violating this order; and to report the names of any commissioned officers so doing, to these Headquarters.

III. The streets and sidewalks of the town must be kept clean as may be, and unobstructed, and the open grounds about the residences of citizens, and quarters of soldiers, and also about stables, shops and stock yards, must be kept thoroughly policed by the persons occupying or using the same. The Provost Marshal of the Post will instruct the Post officer of the day to see to the immediate, thorough and continued enforcement of this order.

IV. The destruction or removal of buildings, out buildings and fences at this Post, by the troops or by the citizens, is hereby forbidden, except by the written permission of the Provost Marshal of the Post, approved at these Headquarters; and the Provost Marshal will instruct the Provost Guard to immediately arrest any person violating this order.

By order of JOHN S. WILCOX,

Col. Commanding Post.

A. P. VAUGHAN,

Lt. & Post Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH WEST MO.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, AUGUST 13, 1863,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 22.

I. All persons guilty of selling arms and ammunition to disloyal persons, or with a knowledge that they are to go into the hands of disloyal persons will be arrested and tried for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the forfeiture to the United States of any and all munitions of war in their possession.

II. Permits to purchase arms and ammunition must be obtained from the Provost Marshal of the city or town where the purchase is made, or if there be no such Provost Marshal, then of the military commander, upon the purchasers proving their loyalty, and giving such security to the officer granting the permit, as he shall deem sufficient that they will not sell, barter, give or convey any such arms or ammunition to any disloyal persons, or to any person who will use such articles for purposes disloyal to the Government of the United States. Without such permits no sales will be made by persons authorized to sell arms and ammunition in this District.

By order Brigadier General JOHN McNEIL,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL _____

Lines

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SILVER WEDDING OF

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Beardsley,

March 27, 1863.

670

We come with loving hearts to share
The mercies of the honor'd pair
Whom God has bless'd, and others praise
With grateful strains in humble lays.

Tho' Time has laid her gentle hand
Upon them both,—the smile so bland—
The heart so warm,—we cannot feel
That youth has fled, or lost its steel.

Surrounded by a happy group,
Whose filial love still bears them up,
May *golden* days, in future years
Be known and kept by them and theirs.

But there is *one* whose smile we miss—
An angel now, in scenes of bliss ;—
His spirit looks upon us here,
And waits to welcome loved ones there.

ORDER TO EAT MULES.

The following, preserved by Capt. John Triplett, who was in the siege, is a copy verbatim et literatim, of an order issued at Vicksburg:

Headquarters Smith's Division.

Vicksburg, Miss., June 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR:

The Major General recommends to the troops, that when a mule is maimed by the fire of the enemy, it be made use of immediately for food; and is of the opinion that soup is, perhaps, the most palatable form in which the flesh can be used.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL SMITH,

JOHN G. DEVEREUX, A. A. General.

Official:

JOHN TOLAND, A. A. A. General.

The passing years have dimmed the original (which is still kept as a souvenir of the historic siege) but the memory of those days is still fresh in the minds of the men in gray who stood as a living wall around Vicksburg, for forty-eight days and nights, mid a continuous storm of shot and shell.

The Vicksburg Daily Citizen, published by J. M. Swords, (significant name) on wall paper procured from residences, had this item in its issue of July 2nd:

"We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of Confederate beef, alias meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left, we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it."

Major Gillespie was brigade commissary of General Vaughn's Tennessee brigade.

General Pemberton surrendered to General Grant on the 4th. The following reference to the surrender appeared in the Citizen:

July 4th, 1863.

Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "wall paper." No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-meat and fricassed kitten---urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper Citizen, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. [Printer soldiers set this note and worked the form.] It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

PROCLAMATION.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,

July 30th, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. Under the instructions of the government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment, or put beyond the lines. The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise; and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages.

If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the Railroad, be put across the lines and their property taken for government uses.

GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major General Commanding.

THE SECOND LOUISIANA.

May 27th, 1863.

By GEORGE H. BOKER.

Dark as the clouds of even,
 Ranked in the western heaven,
 Waiting the breath that lifts
 All the dread mass, and drifts
 Tempest and falling brand
 Over a ruined land; —
 So still and orderly,
 Arm to arm, knee to knee,
 Waiting the great event,
 Stands the black regiment.

Down the long dusky line
 Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine;
 And the bright bayonet,
 Bristling and firmly set,
 Flashed with a purpose grand,
 Long ere the sharp command
 Of the fierce rolling drum
 Told them their time had come,
 Told them what work was sent
 For the black regiment.

“Now,” the flag-sergeant cried,
 “Though death and hell betide,
 Let the whole nation see
 If we are fit to be
 Free in this land; or bound
 Down, like the whining hound—
 Bound with red stripes of pain
 In our old chains again!”

Oh! what a shout there went
 From the black regiment!

“Charge!” Trump and drum awoke,
 Onward the bondmen broke;
 Bayonet and sabre-stroke
 Vainly opposed their rush.
 Through the wild battle’s crush,
 With but one thought afresh,
 Driving their lords like chaff,
 In the guns’ mouths they laugh;

Or at the slippery brands—
 Leaping with open hands,
 Down they tear man and horse,
 Down in their awful course;
 Trampling with bloody heel
 Over the crashing steel,
 All their eyes forward bent,
 Rushed the black regiment.

“Freedom!” their battle-cry—
 “Freedom! or leave to die!”
 Ah! and they meant the word,
 Not as with us ’tis heard,
 Not a mere party-shout:
 They gave their spirits out;
 Trusted the end to God,
 And on the gory sod
 Rolled in triumphant blood.
 Glad to strike one free blow,
 Whether for weal or woe;
 Glad to breathe one free breath,
 Though on the lips of death.
 Praying—alas! in vain!—
 That they might fall again,
 So they could once more see
 That burst to liberty!
 This was what “freedom” lent
 To the black regiment.

Hundreds on hundreds fell;
 But they are resting well;
 Scourges and shackles strong
 Never shall do them wrong.
 O, to the living few,
 Soldiers, be just and true!
 Hail them as comrades tried;
 Fight with them side by side;
 Never, in field or tent,
 Scorn the black regiment!

15-
m

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }

No. 63. }

I. . . . The following regulations for the government of freed men are announced for the information and government of all concerned:

II. . . . All male negroes, who after examination shall be found capable of bearing arms, will be organized into Companies and Regiments. All others, including men incapable of bearing arms, women and children, instead of being permitted to remain in camps in idleness, will be required to perform such labor as may be suited to their several conditions, in the several staff departments of the army, on plantations, leased or otherwise, within our lines, as wood choppers, or in any way that their labor can be made available. For the carrying out these regulations there will be established a system of general and local supervision.

III. . . . The Quartermaster's, Commissary and Medical Department will issue supplies necessary for the care and employment of these people on the requisition of the properly authorized officers.

IV. . . . All freed people, by whomsoever employed, will be paid for their labor as already ordered, or as hereafter may be determined by the Commanding General of the Department.

V. . . . A tax of ten per cent on all labor rated at six dollars per month, or above, will be deducted from monthly payments and paid to Superintendents by all Officers and private individuals employing or having in charge colored laborers, to be expended according to order for providing for the sick and otherwise dependent.

VI. . . . Transportation will be furnished for persons and goods, for the benefit of these people, on Government Transports and Military Railroads within the Department on the order of the General Superintendent.

VII. . . . Citizens voluntarily laboring for the benefit of these people, saving as they do to the Government, cost of labor in providing for their care, will, when properly accredited by the General Superintendent, be entitled to rations, quarters and transportation on Government Transports and Military Railroads within the Department.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL:]

Assistant Adjutant General.

Recd. Oct 4 " 1863

[1864]
Department of State,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

Washington, 186 .

Sir:

Pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act to encourage immigration," approved July 4, 1864, a copy of which I enclose, as well as of other acts having the same tendency, I have the honor to transmit to you copies of a compilation of these acts, and of the "Homestead Act," and other documents relating to the same subject, in the language of the country to which you are accredited; and I have the authority of the Secretary of State to request of you to distribute these copies to individuals interested in the subject of emigration, and to disseminate, by all the means at your command, a knowledge of the inducements offered by this country to foreign immigrants, as contained in those documents.

The provisions of the laws of pre-emption, and other local technicalities, render the language of the "Homestead Act" peculiar, and ambiguous to the unprepared mind, and you will confer an additional favor on this Bureau if you would accompany the distribution of the pamphlets with such explanations as will elucidate that important act to parties interested therein. But in all your proceedings, you will studiously take care not to contravene the laws, policy, or

sentiments of the Government to which you are accredited, or to excite any unkindly feelings on the part of the Government or the people of that country.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. Congar,

Commissioner of Immigration.

To

U. S. Consul at

Telamon Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia

1864-3

A Conger
Washington Dist
Department of Interior
writing facts as to Emigration

HEADQUARTERS,

DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

EAST POINT, GEORGIA, SEPT. 16TH., 1864.

FIELD CIRCULAR:

The following rules and regulations relative to applications for "leaves of absence" and "tenders of resignations" will be observed in this command:

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

- I. The grounds upon which the application is based will be given.
- II. If not on Surgeons' Certificate the date of leave last received will be given.
- III. Certificate that one or more Commissioned Officers will be left in company—in case of Field Officer, with Regiment.
- IV. Certificate that the applicant has not been absent without proper authority.
- V. The name of applicant, in full, with rank, company and regiment.
- VI. Applications must be approved or disapproved by all intermediate Commanders through whom forwarded.
- VII. Corps Commanders will act on applications based on Surgeons' Certificate; all others will be forwarded through proper channels, to these Headquarters for action.

TENDERS OF RESIGNATIONS

- I. Will clearly state the ground on which based.
- II. If not on Surgeons' Certificate, the date of muster into present grade will be given.
- III. Certificate of the officer that he has no Government property in his possession which he is not ready to turn over to proper authority upon acceptance of resignation.
- IV. That he is not indebted to the Government.
- V. That he has not been absent without leave since last paid, (if absent with leave will so state.)
- VI. Certificate when last paid and by whom.
- VII. Full name, rank, company and regiment of the officer making the tender will be given.
- VIII. All tenders of resignations must be approved or disapproved by intermediate Commanders before being forwarded to these Headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

SAM'L. L. TAGGART, Ass't Adj't Genl.

Head Quarters District of West Tennessee,

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3 }

The practical operation of Commercial intercourse from this city with the States in rebellion has been to help largely to feed, clothe, arm and equip our enemies. Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands, than Nassau. To take cotton belonging to the Rebel Government to Nassau, or any other foreign port is a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and convert it into supplies and greentacks and return to the lines of the enemy, or place the proceeds to the credit of the Rebel Government in Europe without passing again into Rebel lines is safe and easy. I have undoubted evidence, that large amounts of cotton have been, and are being brought here to be sold, belonging to the rebel Government. The past and present system of trade, has given strength to the rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around Memphis as his best base of supply, when otherwise he would have abandoned the country. It renders of practical non-effect the blockade upon the Ocean, which has cost, and is costing so many millions. It opens our lines to the spies of the enemy, and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough in advance for him to prepare for it.


The facts here stated are known to every intelligent man in Memphis. What is the remedy for these great and overshadowing evils? Experience shows that there can be but one remedy and that is total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with the states in rebellion.

It is therefore ordered: That on and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the Army at Memphis be closed, and no person will be permitted to leave the city, except by river, without a special pass from these Headquarters after that date. All persons desirous of coming into the city will be permitted to do so, but should be notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed to return. All persons who desire to leave the city to go beyond our lines, must do so before the 15th inst.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN.

WM. H. MORGAN,
Ass't Adj. General.

[OFFICIAL:]


A. A. G.

21

Head-Quarters District of West Tennessee
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 22, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

All authorities heretofore granted to keep Trade Stores in Memphis are, by the Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, of July 29th, 1864, declared void. Persons desirous of establishing Stores here, in accordance with said Regulations, will at once make their applications to J. M. Tomeny, Esq., Assistant Special Agent Treasury Department. As it is the determination of the Government that none but loyal persons shall enjoy the privileges of trade here, all applicants will state in writing the evidences of their loyalty, and whether they have been in any way connected with the Rebel army, or held office, civil or military, under the so-called Confederate Government. They will also state what they have ever done to uphold and defend the Government of the United States in its contest with armed rebellion.

C. C. WASHBURN,

Major Gen. Com. Dist. of West Tennessee.

Wm. P. MELLEEN,

Sup. Special Agent 2d Agency, U. S. Treasury Department.

OFFICIAL :

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS
3d Division, 18th Corps d'Armee,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

CAMP HAMILTON, V.A., *May 1st, 1864.*

Soldiers of the Republic! At last justice has been awarded you by the representatives of the nation in Congress, and you stand before the law upon an equality with your heretofore more favored fellow soldiers of the North.

Induced by no promise of bounty, urged by no consideration of pay, you have taken arms in the cause of your country, prompted only by your patriotism and love of liberty; relying with confidence upon the gratitude and sense of justice of the people, to accord to you the rights that a mistaken policy had withheld.

Your confidence has not been misplaced. By an act that has passed the Senate of the United States, and been favorably reported to the House of Representatives, you are to be paid hereafter as all other soldiers of the nation are paid.

The General Commanding congratulates you upon this indication of a national appreciation of your worth as soldiers, and recognition of your rights as men, and accounts it an auspicious omen that the initial action of Congress upon this measure was coincident with his assuming command of this Division.

He has carefully observed your soldierly bearing and rapid acquirement of military knowledge. He is conscious that no regiments in the army are better officered than those of this Division, and he will endeavor to secure a Division organization that shall merit the confidence of his command.

He hopes to lead you soon to victory, and in the hour of triumph he will not visit the wrongs we have suffered upon the persons of the foe, whom the fortunes of war may place in our power, but will be magnanimous to the fallen and humane to the defenceless, offering, if they will receive it, the lesson of humanity due from men.

By command of Brigadier General E. W. HINKS :

SOLON A. CARTER,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL :

Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, Sub-District of Ogeechee,

SAVANNAH, GA., August 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER,)
No. 26.)

Pursuant to General Order, No. 18, Headquarters, District of Savannah, 1st Division, Department of Georgia, the following Taxes will be collected to defray the necessary expenses of Lighting Streets, Cleaning of City, &c., &c.

1st—Tax of three (3) per cent. upon all incomes of six hundred (600) dollars or upwards from Real Estate.

2nd—Tax on all Sales of Liquors as per General Order, No. 13, from these Headquarters.

3rd—Tax on all Traders, Dealers, Commission Merchants, and Shippers of one (1) per cent. on all Sales and Commissions.

4th—These Taxes will be paid monthly, commencing on the 31st inst., to the Tax Collector on account of Sales and Rents sworn to by parties.

5th—All persons who have received Licenses without paying the License Fee, as specified in General Order, No. 13, from these Headquarters, are hereby notified that their Licenses are revoked from this date, and that new Licenses will be required before continuing their business.

6th—All persons coming under the provisions of this order will report immediately to Tax Collector, and register their names and place of business, &c. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to a fine.

7th—Capt. CALVIN H. PIKE, 153d New York Volunteers, is hereby announced as Tax Collector, City of Savannah.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By Command of Brevet Brigadier General DAVIS:

Wm. H. Folk.

A. I. J. G.

Official
O. T. Hall
Lieut. & A. A. R. C.

Headquarters U. S. Forces.

General }
Order } No. 1.

Camp "Finnegan," Fla., Feb. 25, 1864.

The commanding officer cannot fail to express to the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry and his command his high admiration of their coolness and bravery during the Battle of "Olustee." You had already distinguished yourselves by your constancy and endurance, but at "Olustee" you evinced the highest qualities of a soldier. You formed the rallying point for troops, encouraged the Infantry by your coolness, and prevented the enemies' Cavalry from charging the retreat you assisted to cover, remaining miles in the rear of the Infantry. Your position was most trying, being exposed to heavy fire without the least chance for any excitement to divert your minds from your danger. The only Battery that came out as it went in was the one you assisted to support; to you belongs the heroic satisfaction of having saved an Army.

GUY V. HENRY,

Col. 40th Mass. Infantry,

Com'd'g Light Brigade.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES.
Rome, Georgia, July 22nd 1864.

CIRCULAR,

The attention of Regimental and Battery Commanders is called to Par. 1st. General Order No 4., Head Quarters, District of the Etowah, dated Chattanooga, July 18th, 1864, which must be complied with.

All permissions heretofore granted from these Head Quarters, for Officers to quarter or mess away from their camps are hereby rescinded, and the requirements of Circular from these Head Quarters, dated July 9th 1864, will in future be strictly enforced.

By Order of

Brig. Gen. WM. VANDEVER,
T. W. LETTON,
Lieut. & A. A. A. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

ROME, GEORGIA, SEPT. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 13. }

Officers are prohibited from absenting themselves from the Camp limits of their respective regiments or detachments without permission of their regimental or detachment Commanders.

Each Regimental and Detachment Commander will cause a register to be kept at his Head Quarters, whereon all officers are required to register their absence, whether with or without leave—noting the time of leaving camp, and the time of their return.—This register shall be open to inspection of any officer at all times.

Commanding Officers are required to promptly report to these Head Quarters all infringements of the foregoing order.

By order of

Brig. Gen'l. WM. VANDEVER,

C. H. FLOYD,

Lient. & Aid-de-Camp.

[Faint signature and scribbles at the bottom of the page]



HOW SHERMAN'S VETERANS TOOK ATLANTA.

By James D. Gay, the Celebrated Army Song Publisher and Vocalist,
No. 300 North 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by CHARLES MAGNUS, in the Clerk's
Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

In his chair of Rebellion sat Jefferson Davis,
Before him there lay on the table a map;
He put his fore-finger right down on one part of it,
Said he, "there's my strong-hold, and Hood is the chap
Who will keep it for me, for if Sherman should get it
To my railroads and workshops I'd murmur: good bye!
And what would I do if deprived of Atlanta?
And where would Secessia obtain its supply?"

In his tent all undanated sat General Sherman,
Surrounded by Generals all gallant and brave;
Said he, "we must march and get into Atlanta,
For o'er it the flag of the Union must wave!
The Rebels like devils will fight to reclaim it,
For they well know its capture their death-blow will be;
Out Hood must go, I'm determined to gain it!
So on to Atlanta! brave comrades with me!"

From far Chatanooga, through swamp and through forest,
O'er mountain and river, brave Sherman led on,
He fought every step, but marched steadily onward
And many a battle his brave comrades won!
He flanked and outwitted the hosts that opposed him,
Then reaching Atlanta one last struggle made,
And Hood he stole out from the walls that enclosed him
And close at his heels went in Sherman's Brigade.

Now, glory to Sherman, and all his brave Veterans,
Who won Georgia back to the Union again;
The rebel strong-hold has our flag waving o'er it,
And treason shall never more touch it, nor stain!
From triumph to triumph advancing, full quickly,
Our soldiers new honors and trophies shall claim
While Jeff. loosing strong-holds one after another
Will be hunted from Richmond and—give up his game.

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

A stock of confiscated Sutler's goods, consisting of officer's clothing, segars, tobacco, &c., &c., will be sold on

Monday, Oct. 3, 1864,

and days following, at prices fixed by a Board of Survey.

The Sale to take place at a building on Hunter St., near Washington St.

C. F. MORSE,

Lieut. Col. & Provost Marshal.

31 July

NOTICE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

C. F. JONES

of the

[CIRCULAR.]

NEW YORK, *November 15th*, 1865.

DEAR SIR :

Being engaged in preparing a work descriptive of the Southern States, including their climate, soil, productions, public improvements, etc., and intended to encourage and facilitate immigration from the North and from Europe into those States, and to serve as a Guide-Book for travelers, I take the liberty of addressing you with the hope of obtaining your co-operation, especially as the work will, I trust, prove instrumental in promoting the development and prosperity of your part of the country.

Answers to the following questions, or any of them, will be thankfully received, as will any other useful information not included under either of them. Should it not be convenient for you to reply, will you be kind enough to hand this circular to some other person who may be able and willing to do so ?

1. What is the aspect and general character of the country in your neighborhood and County, Parish, or District ?
2. What is the nature of the prevailing soil or soils ?
3. What is the present average price of improved land per acre ? and what of unimproved land ?
4. Are there any "old fields" or worn-out lands in your neighborhood ? and, if so, at what price can such lands be bought ?
5. What are the principal productions ?
6. What facilities have you for getting your crops to a market ?
7. How much cotton per acre will land of an average quality produce under ordinary cultivation ? and how much corn ?
8. What other crops are cultivated, and what is the average yield per acre ?
9. What kinds of fruit are cultivated or grow spontaneously in your vicinity ?
10. What valuable mineral deposits, if any, are found in your part of the State ?
11. What kinds of manufacturing are carried on in your County, Parish, or District ?
12. Is there any available water-power not now made use of ?
13. Are there any Natural Curiosities or other objects of peculiar interest in your part of the State ?
14. What is the principal town or city in your County, Parish, or District ? the number of its inhabitants ? and the main branches of business prosecuted there ?
15. How much cotton per hand was an average product under the slave system ?
16. How do the results of free negro labor, so far as tried, compare with those of slave labor ?
17. What are the facts, so far as they have come under your observation, in regard to the willingness or unwillingness of the freedmen to work for a fair compensation ? and what is their general conduct in their new condition ?
18. What wages are generally paid to the freedmen ?
19. Is there any demand for white laborers (German or Irish, for instance) ? and, if so, at what wages ?
20. What educational facilities exist at present in your vicinity ?
21. What newspapers are published in your County, Parish, or District ?
22. What is the most numerous religious denomination ?
23. What is the prevailing public sentiment in regard to immigration ?
24. Is any organized effort being made to promote the introduction of capital and labor into your State ? and, if so, under whose auspices ?
25. Please describe any lands, water-power, or other desirable property that may be for sale in your neighborhood.

All answers should be numbered to correspond with the questions, which need not be repeated.

Any person furnishing a considerable amount of valuable and available information will be entitled to a copy of the book ; also Editors who may copy or suitably notice this circular.

Address

D. H. JACQUES,

389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

New York:
November 15th 1885

D. H. Jacques

Desires information as to
soil, productions &c, in
Guinea =

1865.25

RECEIVED

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Guinea

Nov 15 1885

CIRCULAR LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, AUGUST 18, 1865. }

To the Magistrates and Judges of the State of Alabama :

On the 3d of March, 1865, an act of Congress was passed "to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to which is committed the supervision of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the Bureau and approved by the President.

The act put this Bureau under the management and control of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President is also empowered, in like manner, to appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, who shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act.

On the 30th of May, 1865, this Bureau adopted "Rules and Regulations for Assistant Commissioners," which were approved by the President on the 2d of June, 1865, one of which is as follows :

"VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the Proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice the laws in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

On the 4th inst., Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner for this State, published the following general order :

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Alabama, Aug. 4, 1865.

General Order No. 7.

The President of the United States, on the 2d day of June, 1865, approved and signed the following order, issued by Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of this Bureau :

"CIRCULAR No. 5.

"Section 7. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the Proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States."

The code under which the local courts of this State are at present acting, excludes the testimony of the persons contemplated in this order.

Exclusive jurisdiction, therefore, in the cases above enumerated within this State, is vested in the Assistant Commissioner of this Bureau.

That officer is unwilling to establish throughout Alabama, courts conducted by persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws, provided a full and fair administration of justice can be otherwise secured.

Therefore, until further orders, the judicial officers and magistrates holding office by appointment of the Provisional Governor of Alabama, are hereby designated as the agents of this Bureau, for the administration of justice in the cases above mentioned. They will take for their method of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color.

The counties adjoining the Tennessee River being temporarily attached to another jurisdiction, are exempt from the operation of this order.

Each officer, assuming jurisdiction will signify to the Assistant Commissioner his acceptance of the same. He will receive the support of the military authorities whenever useful. Process will be in the same name and form as under the existing Provisional Government.

In addition to the usual costs, they will assess, in civil cases, a proper charge for adjudication, and in criminal cases which are not flagrant, fines. From this fund they will be reimbursed in proportion to their salaries. They will allow to juries and executive officers the same fees as in other cases. Further instructions will be sent them from this office.

Failure to signify acceptance, or evident denial of justice, will be followed by revocation of the appointment herein conferred, and the substitution of martial law in the district where it shall occur.

All good citizens are invited to give to this order the prevalence and support that is indispensable to the public peace, and to the security of property and life.

By order of

Brig. Gen. WAGER SWAYNE.

CHAS. A. MILLER, Maj. Act. Ass't Adjt. Gen.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the testimony of freedmen or negroes is to be received in the State in "all difficulties arising between the negroes themselves or between negroes and whites."

This results from these facts:

The State of Alabama engaged in a movement hostile to the United States, and adjusted her organic government in conformity thereto.

That movement has been suppressed by force of arms, the State government fell with it, and the area of the State is now held by the President as commander of the forces of the United States.

In obedience to the Constitution he has appointed a Provisional Governor to re-establish the State Government and to be governed *ad interim* by his own, his power to issue such orders being well settled by the supreme law of the land, the decision of the Supreme Court rendered in accordance with those of the Courts of England, of individual States, and elementary writers on law.

But the President has not abolished our entire code of laws. He has been pleased to authorize, the establishment of a *Provisional* civil Government based upon our laws as they existed in 1861, when the State assumed to sever her

relation with the Union—except that the proclamation abolishing slavery and the act of congress of the 3rd. of March last, and the “ rules and regulations for Assistant Commissioners, ” appointed under the act and approved by the President, on the 2nd of June 1865, must be maintained and carried into execution. By the 7th, of these rules and regulation, as we have already seen, the testimony of the negroes *must be received*

The only question for us is, shall it be received in Courts, whose Judges and Magistrates and Jurors are our own citizens, who are acquainted with the habits and character of the negro, where the proceedings are governed by well settled rules of law and evidence, and where if either party is dissatisfied with the decision, he has the right of appeal, or in Courts composed of “ persons foreign to her citizenship and strangers to her laws, ” where there is no fixed rule to govern the proceedings, and no right to appeal to correct an error if one is committed. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful citizen, as to which is the best course. It is apparent from the foregoing, that unless the Magistrates and Judges appointed under the Provisional Government, *accept the appointment conferred by Gen. Swayne*, martial law will be substituted and military courts established, which will hear and determine all complaints, in which the rights of the negroes are involved between themselves, or with the whites, and negro evidence will be received.

2nd. Any evident denial of justice will result in the same way.

3rd. That unless you admit the testimony of negroes in cases between them and whites, the same result will follow

Under this state of things, it is my advice to all judicial officers and magistrates, State and Municipal, that they accept the appointment conferred by General Swayne, and in good faith do justice and observe the instructions contained in the order of General Swayne.

It was dictated in a spirit of liberality and conciliation and is the best that can be done under the circumstances. The reasons for this course will so readily present themselves to every reflecting mind that it is unnecessary to state them. It is desirable that every officer and citizen should earnestly devote his efforts to the great objects of reconciliation, the preservation of peace and order, and restoration to the privileges and immunities of self-government at an early day.

All judicial officers will report promptly to this office if they decline to accept the appointment tendered them by General Swayne.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., September, 7th, 1865.

The condition of Refugees and Freedmen in this State, in some particulars requires the attention of all persons concerned in the general welfare.

Among Freedmen an Impression extensively prevails, that about the close of this year, landed property to a very large extent, indeed all such property of their former owners, will be divided out to them. Such expectations are fruitful of idleness, disappointment and mischief, and of no good whatever. Every effort should be made to show to Freedmen the absurdity of supposing that a government which is simply vindicating their natural rights as one class of its citizens, will for their benefit invade the equal rights and property of another class.

There is, besides, a wide spread and natural desire on the part of Freedmen to test their new liberty by a change of Employers. In individual cases, and where no loss of time is involved, such a change is generally for the good of both parties. But where it is undertaken by a whole people, whose education points all of them to one customary time, and that in mid winter, it must involve very many in confusion and distress.

Hence it is urged upon all who are now affording to Freedmen good homes and fair compensation, to contract with them to continue the relation, and it is enjoined upon all freedmen who have such homes to enter into contracts and beware casting themselves adrift in such a whirlpool as is their present social life.

Again, the freedmen want to learn. They want for themselves and for their children ability to read the Bible, the story of God's love, and the newspaper, the story of man's life. An appeal is made to all Christians, to all who love knowledge or their fellow men, to help to meet this want. Practically, almost anywhere, on a large farm, or on a line between two small ones, the freedmen will build a cabin, and pay a teacher the small sum required, if the planters will only give him board. Where this has been tried it has been rewarded by increased energy and permanence of labor. Every encouragement the Bureau can afford will be given to those who take this in hand.

The past marriages of freedmen, although often formally solemnized, have not been so authenticated that misconduct can be legally punished, or inheritance rightly determined. It is most urgently and plainly needful that this outgrowth of a by gone system should now cease.

A general re-marriage (for the sake of the record) of all persons married without license, or living together without marriage should be insisted upon by employers and urged by all who have any connection with, or knowledge of such persons. They should know that, if after ample facilities have been

for some time afforded, they have not conformed to this necessity of social life, they will be prosecuted and punished. And that facilities may be ample, all Probate Judges are respectfully requested to dispense with the customary bond, and to reduce the fee according to the situation of applicants. Circumstances may also dictate a separate book of records. These re-marrages should be, as far as possible, private; certainly without festivities.

When one of two parties to a contemplated marriage has been formally, or in fact, though not legally, married to a third person, who is still living, license should be refused unless the conduct or absence of the party last named has been such as to entitle the party contemplating marriage to complete divorce, in case the marriage had been legal. This question like that of consanguinity, should be investigated by the Probate Judge.

As to both Freedmen and Refugees, (destitute persons supplied with rations by the Government,) all humane and rightful means should be employed to prevent their crowding into the cities and towns, where they will suffer from high rents, scarcity of fuel, and infectious diseases.

For freedmen a system has been established, and will be extended of "Colonies," or farms used as places of transit, where they can be kept and employed till work is found for them, and where all persons wanting labor are invited to apply. To these places may be sent, by judicial agents of this Bureau, all Freedmen found sleeping in streets, or in excessively crowded rooms, or who are otherwise committed as vagrants.

For Refugees, in view of the probable extent of destitution this winter, it is recommended to all city and county officers to procure farms where wood and water will be perfectly accessible, to which the issue of rations can be transferred, and where the able-bodied who now daily make oath that they cannot procure work, can be used to erect buildings for the comfortable shelter for the infirm and destitute.

These suggestions, so far as they relate to Freedmen only, can be most effectually used by the intelligent and influential of that class, and to them they are especially directed. But the press and all persons interested in a class whose numbers make their welfare inseparable from that of the community, are invited to aid in giving them prevalence and effect.

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brigadier General and Assistant Commissioner.

DESTITUTE RATION.

HD. QRS. CITY OF PETERSBURG, VA.,

MAY 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 12. }

1. - - It is believed that many persons in this City are drawing rations from the U. S. Government, who are able to purchase their own food, or who have provisions on hand.

Such parties are notified that steps are being taken to discover them, and if they are detected, they will, in addition to having their rations stopped, be punished in a summary manner.

It is the duty of all officers and soldiers to report such cases as may become known to them.

By command of
Brevet Major General FERRERO,
GEO. A. HICKS,
A. A. General.

Executive Department of Alabama,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, JULY 25, 1865.

For the purpose of enabling those who desire to apply for pardon, to do so with as little delay as possible, they will do well to notice the following points in their applications :

1st. Are you under arrest? If so, by what authority, and with what offense are you charged?

2d. Did you order the taking of Fort Morgan or Mount Vernon Arsenal, or aid in taking, or advise the taking of either of them?

3d. Have you served on any "vigilance committee" during the war, before which persons charged with disloyalty to the Confederate States have been examined or tried? If so, when and where, and how often? What person or persons were tried or examined by you? What sentence was passed or decision made in each case? When, where, and by whom was it carried into execution?

4th. Has any person been shot or hung by your order for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, by what authority did you give that order? Who have been executed by virtue of such order? When and where was it done? State all the facts you rely on to justify such action on your part.

5th. Have you shot or hung, or aided in shooting or hanging any person for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, when, where, or how many? State all the facts and circumstances you rely on to justify the action on your part?

6th. Have you ordered, or been engaged in hunting any one with dogs, who was disloyal to the Confederate States, or supposed to be? If so, when, where, and how many? State all the facts you rely on to justify this action.

7th. Were you in favor of the so-called ordinance of secession at the time it was passed on the 11th day of January, 1861?

8th. No one is bound to criminate himself. Therefore, the applicant can exercise his own pleasure in this behalf as to any one of the foregoing interrogatories, except the first.

9th. The following must be answered in addition to such other facts as the applicant may be advised or thinks proper to state :

10th. Will you be a peaceable and loyal citizen in the future?

11th. Have any proceedings been instituted against your property under the Confiscation Act?

12th. Is any property belonging to you in the possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise?

LEWIS E. PARSONS,

Provisional Governor of Alabama.

10

Executive Department of Alabama,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., OCT. 4TH, 1865.

To _____

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration certain ORDINANCES passed by the CONVENTION OF ALABAMA, changing the Constitution and the Organic Laws of the State.

RESPECTFULLY,

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the Institution of Slavery and the Abolition thereof.

1st. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED : That as the Institution of Slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

2d. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED : That the Constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery

3d. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED : That it shall be the duty of the Legislature at its next session, to pass such laws as will protect the Freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, and to guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

Declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void.

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED : That an Ordinance adopted by a former Convention of the People of the State of Alabama, on the 11th day of January, A. D , 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact, styled 'The Constitution of the United States of America,'" be and the same is hereby declared null and void.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED : That His Excellency, LEWIS E. PARSONS the Provisional Governor, be and he is hereby requested to discharge the duties of Governor of the State of Alabama, until the Governor regularly elected by law be installed and qualified.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State of Alabama.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: That His Excellency, LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor, be and is hereby authorized, by the sale of Bonds of the State of Alabama, to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, having not less than twenty years to run, and bearing six per cent interest, payable semi annually, to raise the means to pay the interest on the bonded debts of the State existieg prior to January 1861, past due and to become due in January 1866, provided that the bonds be sold at not less than par.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE.

Declaring null and void certain Ordinances and other proceedings of a Convention of the State of Alabama, adopted in Jauuary and March, A. D. 1861.

SECTION 1st. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: That all the Ordinances, Resolutions, and other Proceedings of a Convention of the people of the State of Alabama, begun and held on the 7th of January, 1861, and on the 7th of March, 1861, together with so much of the Constitution adopted by said Convention, for the State of Alabama, as conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared null and void.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK
President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the issuance of State Bonds.

SECTION 1st. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, That all Bonds issued in virtue of any ordinance passed by this Convention, shall be signed by the Comptroller, Treasurer and Provisional Governor of the State, and shall be made payable in the city of New York, and the interest shall be payable every six months.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

Requiring Civil Officers to continue to act as Agents of the Freedman's Bureau.

SECTION 1st. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: That the Civil Officers now, and heretofore acting, or instructed to act, as the Agents of the Freedman's Bureau in this State under the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor shall and are hereby required to continue to discharge the duties thereof, under the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed, until the adjournment of the next General Assembly.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

Declaring the War Debts void, and for other purposes.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED : That all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared void, and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden to ratify the same, or to assume or provide for the payments of the same, or any parts thereof.

ARTICLE 2. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the General Assembly of the State, shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payments of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly by the Confederate States, or by its Agents, or by its authority.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To explain an Ordinance therein named.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED : That an Ordinance passed at a former day of this Convention, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the institution of Slavery, and the abolition thereof," shall not be so construed as to limit or restrict the powers of the Legislature to pass laws, such as will protect freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of their rights of person and property, and guard them and the State, against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation, to the next session of the Legislature ; but, Be it Ordained, that the General Assembly shall have full power, at any future session or sessions, to pass just and humane laws on this subject, such as will conduce to the welfare of the freedmen, and will consist with the good of the community.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

A RESOLUTION

Relating to the State Debt.

RESOLVED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSMBLED :

That they hereby pledge themselves to the prompt payment of every debt contracted by the State, or for which she was liable prior to the 11th day of January, 1861, and that the Legislature at the next, and succeeding sessions take all necessary steps to provide the means for the payment of the interest due, and to become due thereon.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To Ratify Marriages between Freedmen and Freedwomen, and for other purposes

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: That all marriages between Freedmen and Freedwomen, whether in a state of slavery, or since their emancipation, heretofore solemnized by any one acting or officiating as a Minister, or any one claiming to exercise the right to solemnize the rites of matrimony, whether bond or free, are hereby ratified and made valid, provided the parties are now living together as man and wife, and in all cases of Freedmen and Freedwomen who are now living together, recognizing each other as man and wife, Be it ordained that the same are hereby declared to be man and wife, and bound by the legal obligations of such relationship

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the issue of such marriages or co-habitation, are hereby legitimatized, and shall be held to the same relations and obligations from, and to their parents, as if born in lawful wedlock

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the fathers of children born without the father and mother having lived together as man and wife, or when they have heretofore lived together as man and wife, and have ceased to do so, shall be required to take care of such children, as in the case of bastards, under the laws of this State, and such laws on this subject as may be hereafter enacted by the General Assembly.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That hereafter, Freedmen and Freedwomen shall be bound by the same laws of intermarriage, and be required to conform to similar ceremonies, with the exception that they shall be required to give bond in marrying, as in the case of whites, until otherwise enacted by the General Assembly.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the General Assembly shall be, and are hereby invested with full powers to provide for the maintenance and support of the Freedmen, and women, and children of the State of Alabama.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend Article Third of the Constitution.

SECTION 1st. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: That Article three, of the Constitution of 1819, be amended, by adding the following thereto. Section 34, That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of this State at its first session and thereafter, as it shall deem proper, to pass a law, or laws prohibiting the intermarriage of white persons with negroes, or persons of mixed blood, and declaring such marriages null and void *AB INITIO*, and making the parties to any such marriage subject to criminal prosecution with such penalties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

President of the Convention.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, January 14, 1865.

The following Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published to the Army:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 4.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Major General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to Major General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city; and that the President cause a copy of this Joint Resolution to be engrossed and forwarded to Major General SHERMAN.

Approved, January 10, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 22d, Ralston's Hall,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

PROGRAMME:

Part First.

1. Overture *Le Patre Du Diable*..... *Instrumental Duet.*
Messrs. COLEY and BURKS.
2. *Moonlight on the Lake*..... *Vocal Quartette.*
Misses WITHERS and BRANTLEY; Messrs. WEED and ARNOLD.
3. *Waiting and Watching for Me*..... *Solo and Chorus.*
Misses LAWTON, BRANTLEY, WITHERS, J. HARDEMAN and L. HARDEMAN;
Messrs. DANIEL, ARNOLD, REESE, WARD and WEED.
4. *Sounds from Home*..... *Two Violins and Piano.*
Messrs. CZURDA, COLEY and BURKS.
5. *Non Giavo Il Sospirar*..... *Vocal Solo.*
Miss LOYOLA HARDEMAN.
6. *Song*,..... *Mr. ARTHUR BOARDMAN.*

Part Second.

TABLEAUX,

Illustrating Schiller's Song of the Bell, with the Foundry, and the Casting of the Bell in the foreground.

Workmen—Messrs. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, W. DESSAU, D. HOWES, TOM ROSS, T. B. COX, ——— NEWSOM, J. ROSS, W. WOODSON, GEO. FINDLAY.

1ST AND 2D SCENE—PROCESSION TO THE CHRISTENING, AND THE CHRISTENING.

Misses LEILA ROSS, LULA LANE, FANNIE ROSS, JESSIE GOODALL, LILY SHACKLEFORD, MAMIE ELLIS, MINNIE LAWTON, CORNELIA BACON, LULA WINTER, MARY HOWES; Messrs. E. DUNCAN, R. JEMISON, C. BANNON, H. DAVIS; Masters STEWART JONES, ALEX. LOGAN, G. SIMMONS.

3D SCENE—MARRIAGE SCENE.

Misses HENNIE JONES, LULA ROSS, LOUI MAXWELL, VALIEE LAMAR, H. VAN BUREN, LOYOLA HARDEMAN, HELEN OBEAR, LUCY HOWES, LEILA ROSS, MINNIE LAWTON, CORNELIA BACON, LILY SHACKLEFORD; Messrs. E. DUNCAN, A. BOARDMAN, E. HUGUENIN; Masters STEWART JONES, G. SIMMONS.

4TH SCENE—HOME SCENE.

Misses MARY HOWES, MATTIE HUNT, ANNIE POWERS, STELLA HUNT, MAMIE MAXWELL, HATTIE MAXWELL, LIZZIE ANDERSON; Masters JOHN FARRAR, B. POWERS, CHARLIE LITTLE.

5TH SCENE—MURDER SCENE.

Miss HELEN OBEAR; Messrs. J. O'NEAL, W. ZEILIN, R. JEMISON, C. ELLIS, H. DAVIS, W. COX, J. WILBOURN.

6TH SCENE—CONFLAGRATION SCENE.

Misses HENNIE JONES, LULA ROSS, LULA LANE, LUCY HOWES, MAMIE ELLIS; Messrs. J. WILBOURN, N. SOLOMON, W. COX, R. JEMISON, W. ZEILIN, C. ELLIS, H. DAVIS, J. IVERSON, J. O'NEAL; Master JOHN BOARDMAN.

7TH SCENE—HARVEST SCENE.

Misses FANNIE ROSS, JESSIE HARDEMAN, JULIA WINTER, JESSIE GOODALL, LILY SHACKLEFORD, FANNIE LAMAR, CARRIE HOWES, MINNIE LAWTON, WILLIE LAWTON, MAMIE MAXWELL, LIZZIE ANDERSON, LEILA BURKE, M. SNIDER, FLEW. REESE; Messrs. E. DUNCAN, J. CHAPPELL, A. BOARDMAN, C. BANNON, J. IVERSON, G. GREENHOW, E. HUGUENIN.

FINAL SCENE—RAISING THE BELL.

Part Third.

1. March Defite..... *Violin, Flute and Piano.*
Messrs. CZURDA, COLEY and BURKS.
2. O'er Hill and O'er Dale..... *Vocal Duet.*
Misses HARDEMAN and WITHERS.
3. Una Voce Poco Fa..... *Vocal Solo.*
Miss JESSIE HARDEMAN.
4. Fantasia..... *Instrumental Solo.*
Prof. GNOSPELIUS.
5. Good Night..... *Quartette from Martha.*
Misses BRANTLEY and WITHERS; Messrs. CZURDA and REESE.

CHARADE:

IRRESISTABLY IMPUDENT.

Miss LEILA ROSS; Messrs. A. BOARDMAN, E. HUGUENIN, R. JEMISON, B. POLHILL.

DOORS OPEN AT 7½ O'CLOCK. CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 8¼.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

For sale at BROWN & Co.'s, J. W. BURKE & Co.'s, WINSHIP & CALLAWAY'S, SINGLETON & HUNT'S, and at the DOOR.

GREAT UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF PARIS FOR 1867.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, INVENTORS, PRODUCERS, ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Office of the U. S. Agency of the Exposition,

(No. 5 Spruce Street, New York,)

NEW YORK, *November 23, 1865.*

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Secretary of State to the above-named Agency, and being desirous of the co-operation of his countrymen in his efforts to make as complete interesting, and creditable as possible the representation of our country at the great Exhibition, adopts this method of conveying to them information and suggestions upon the subject.

In compliance with a request made through our Minister at Paris, the time for filing applications from the United States has been so far extended that all which reach the undersigned before the 1st of January next will be in season. When examined and considered, the decisions will be duly made known.

Parties wishing to exhibit are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned for correct forms of application and instructions, inclosing postage stamps for reply.

Articles accepted should be delivered at New York prior to January 31, 1867.

Accepted articles will be shipped from New York to Paris and returned at Government expense. **IF CONGRESS SO PROVIDES.**

To prevent unnecessary trouble, it should be understood that it is a primary object to make the representation of the United States as complete as possible in all the classes and groups enumerated in the programme published in the official correspondence, and that it will therefore be necessary to select representative articles in every class or group rather than accept an excess of any one class.

In order to secure the universality of character above indicated, it is suggested that in each city or neighborhood those classes of manufacturers, artisans, and others who produce articles for very general use or consumption, should, without any delay, agree among themselves as to the specimens for which space should be applied for.

Every effort should be made to bring forward new and useful mechanical inventions, combinations and fabrics, and pains should be taken to have all articles neatly and thoroughly finished and prepared for exhibition.

As the decisions, report, and plan of arrangements from the undersigned must reach Paris prior to the 31st of January next, it is very desirable that all applications should be sent in as much earlier than the 1st of that month as may be practicable.

J. C. DERBY,

Agent for the Paris Universal Exhibition,

No. 5 Spruce St., New York.

Papers with reference to the
Universal Exhibition at Paris —

HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANES, }
South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, }
BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 11, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

MARRIAGE RULES.

To correct as far as possible one of the most cruel wrongs inflicted by slavery, and also to aid the freedmen in properly appreciating and religiously observing the sacred obligations of the marriage state, the following rules are published for the information and guidance of all connected with the Bureau throughout the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida :

SECTION I.

Parties Eligible to Marriage. 1.—All male persons, having never been married, of the age of twenty-one, and all females, having never been married, of the age of eighteen, shall be deemed eligible to marriage.

2.—All married persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of either the marriage or divorce of all former companions, according to the usages of slavery, or of their decease, will be eligible to marry again.

3.—All married persons, producing satisfactory evidence of having been separated from their companions by slavery for a period of three years, and that they have no evidence that they are alive; or, if alive, that they will ever probably, be restored to them, may be allowed to marry again.

SECTION II.

Parties authorized to grant Permits of Marriage. 1.—All religious societies or churches of the freedmen or of other persons, whose organizations are recognized by their respective denominations, are authorized to grant permits for marriages, provided :

First. That the parties are of lawful age, and that neither have ever been married.

Second. That if either or both have been married, that such party has complied with the conditions of Sec. 1, Rules 2 and 3.

2.—Any society or church, having an ordained pastor, may delegate to him its power to examine applicants and grant permits for marriage. Such power, however, may be revoked at any time.

3.—Civil officers may give permits for marriage, if the laws of the State provide for the same, and such laws are recognized as in force by the General Government.

4.—Every party on receiving a permit for marriage, or for a reunion, as provided in Sec. IV, Rule 4, shall pay therefor to the society or church granting the same the sum of fifty cents.

SECTION III.

Parties authorized to Solemnize Marriages. 1.—All ordained ministers of the Gospel are authorized to solemnize marriages.

2.—Such civil officers may solemnize marriages as are authorized by the State, provided the laws of their respective States are recognized as in force by the General Government.

Dissolving Marriages, Appeals, &c. 3.—Marriage is a solemn covenant, made by the parties before God, not to be broken till death. For crimes, however, in either party, and for peculiar prudential reasons, growing out of the injustice of slavery, as hereinafter specified and provided, marriages may be dissolved.

4.—Religious societies and churches, fully recognized by their respective denominations, shall have power to dissolve marriages of the freedmen for the following causes:

First. For moral causes, to wit: Adultery, fornication, proven against either party.

Second. For prudential reasons, as provided for in Sec. IV, Rules 10 and 11.

5.—Parties dissatisfied with the decision of a society or church, in authorizing or forbidding married persons to dissolve their marriage relations, may appeal from such decision to the minister or pastor of such society or church, whose duty it shall be to appoint a committee of five disinterested male persons, the same not having acted with the society or church appealed from. The party appointing such committee shall preside over their proceedings, and report their decision in the case to the society or church, whose action had been appealed from. Such decision will be accepted as final, and the action of all the parties must conform thereto.

6. If, however, the society or church whose decision is appealed from, have no minister or pastor, then the appeal may be made to any other society or church organized as above specified, willing to give a hearing to the party so appealing. The decision of such society or church thus appealed to shall be received as final, and the party appealing will be required to comply therewith.

7.—Every freedman having only one name, is required to assume a "title," or family name. It may be the name of a former owner or of any other person. When once assumed it must always thereafter be used, and no other.

8.—Every minister shall furnish each party married by him with an authenticated certificate of marriage, for which the party shall pay him the sum of one dollar.

9.—Every minister solemnizing or confirming a marriage, will make return of the same with the least possible delay to the office of the Recording District, which will be hereafter formed and announced by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau.

10.—Ordained ministers are authorized to give certificates to parties married since obtaining their freedom, and having no official evidence of the same, provided such parties furnish satisfactory evidence of their marriage. Returns of all such certificates for public record will be required, as in all other cases.

11.—All civil officers are respectfully requested to make returns agreeably to the above rule, of all marriages solemnized by them, unless the laws of the State direct their returns to be made otherwise.

SECTION IV.

First Marriages and Reunions. 1.—The marriage of all parties living together as husband and wife at the time of obtaining their freedom, or solemnized since obtaining it, will be acknowledged as legal and binding.

2.—All parties whose marriage was only a mutual agreement between themselves, with no public form or ceremony, are required to have their marriage confirmed by a minister, and obtain a certificate of the same.

3.—No parties having agreed to enter the marriage relation will be allowed to live together as husband and wife until their marriage has been legally solemnized.

4.—All parties claiming to have been married, but separated by slavery, and having no certificate of their marriage, must obtain from some society or church a permit for their reunion, before they will be allowed to live together as husband and wife.

Duties of Husbands to former Wives. 5.—A wife when restored by freedom to her husband, if he be living with no other, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for moral causes, as provided in Sec. III, Rule 4, *first*.

6.—If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom, the one having children by him and the other not, he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause as provided in Sec. III, Rule 4, *first*.

7.—If a man living without a wife shall refuse to renew the marriage relation with a former wife restored by freedom, who may desire such renewal, there being no moral or legal objection to the same proven by him, he shall be held responsible for the support of such wife, and also of his children by her so long as they remain minors.

8.—No man, failing for want of cause proven to obtain a release from renewing his marriage relations with a former wife, will be allowed to marry another woman so long as such wife may live, or until for just cause she shall have married another.

9.—Every man marrying a woman having children shall be responsible for their protection and support so long as they remain minors.

10.—A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided;

First. He have children by such wife who are still minors.

Second. That such wife have no other husband known to be living.

Third. That his present wife assent to such change of their marriage relations.

11.—If a former wife utterly refuse, upon application made by the husband, to renew her former marriage relation with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a release from said wife. If

1865-20

after due notice given by such society or church to the wife refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objection, as provided for in these regulations, to the renewal of her former marriage relations with him, then the society or church acting in the case shall grant to the man a release from his obligations to her as a husband and for the support of all his children by her.

SECTION V.

Rights of Wives and Children. 1.—If a woman living alone be claimed by two former husbands, she shall be free to accept either, provided there be no moral or legal objections, as provided in these regulations, against either party. If, however, she has children who are minors by one only, she will be required to accept the father of her children as her lawful husband.

2.—If a wife be released from her husband for a moral cause proven against him, to wit: Adultery or fornication, she shall be entitled to receive one-half of his real and personal property and all the household effects. If the wife have children by him she shall have the entire control of such as are minors, and all the property, personal and real, shall be forfeited to the wife and children.

3.—All children by a former wife deceased, being minors and without means of subsistence, shall have claim for protection and support upon their natural father, even if he have another family.

4.—On the decease of a man, all children acknowledged or otherwise proven to be his by a former wife, who has not married another, or by a former wife deceased, if minors and without means of support, shall be recognized as legal heirs.

The sacred institution of Marriage lies at the very foundation of all civil society. It should be carefully guarded by all the agents of the Bureau. It is hoped these rules may do something to correct a monster evil which meets us at the very threshold of our work.

As far as possible they will be rigidly enforced.

BY ORDER OF

Br't. MAJ. GEN'L. R. SAXTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

STUART M. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

HEADQUARTERS, Department of the South,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 48. }

The Commanding General announces with emotions of profound sorrow, that a great and overpowering grief has fallen upon the nation.

Our venerated and beloved PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has been taken from us by violence.

In the very midst of our national rejoicings over the recent triumphs of the national arms, and on the anniversary of that dark day upon which our noble flag received its first insult from treason, and which had been specially set apart by Executive order as a day for its triumphant restoration to the place of its former humiliation, and while the heart of the nation, buoyant with the renewed hopes of an early and a lasting peace, was overflowing with emotions of fraternal forgiveness toward its worst enemies, the hand of the stealthy assassin was invoked to perform the dreadful deed.

Language can but feebly portray the enormity of this crime, or the infamous guilt of those at whose instigation it was committed.

The murderer and his abettors will alike be consigned to the execration of mankind for all time.

Befitting ceremonies will doubtless be ordered by the War Department, as a tribute of respect for the memory of our lamented chief.

Meanwhile, in the discharge of our present duties to our country and to our fellow men, let us emulate his transcendent worth as a man, his zeal and fidelity as a patriot, and his consistency of conduct and conscientious discharge of duty as a public officer.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE,

W. L. M. BURGER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL :

W. D. Hoag

Capt. 35th U. S. C. T.,
Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MONTGOMERY,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 9, 1865.

CIRCULAR }
No.:2. }

All public drinking saloons within the limits of this Command, unless duly licensed by the State authorities, shall be subject to a license tax of fifty (\$50) dollars per month, to be paid to the Provost Marshal General of the District, or such officer as he may empower for that purpose, within the first ten days of each month.

Any person failing to comply with the above order will be subject to arrest, imprisonment and a fine of fifty (\$50) dollars for each offence.

No sales of liquors to enlisted men will be allowed. Also, sales of liquors to or by negroes is strictly forbidden: and any person or persons violating these requirements will be imprisoned, his stock confiscated and subject himself to a fine of fifty (\$50) dollars for each offence.

In any case of non-compliance with this order the penalties will be vigorously enforced.

BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.

T. C. MOORE,

Lieut. Col. & Pro. Mar. Gen.

OFFICIAL:

Lt. Col. & Pro. Mar. Gen.

Head-Quarters District of West Tennessee

Memphis, Tennessee, Feb. 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 11.

I. Daily and well founded complaints reaching these Head-Quarters of lawless and shameful marauding, plundering and robberies by soldiers—white and colored—demands of the Commanding General extraordinary measures for their suppression. Safeguards are violated, and neither age, helplessness or sex secure immunity from wanton depredations and lawless violence of armed soldiers. This evil must and shall be stopped. Soldiers armed by their Government for the protection of civil rights and the maintenance of law and order, who ignobly disgrace the profession of arms, and bring reproach upon the name of "Soldier," place themselves beyond the sympathies of all true and good men.

II. The Commanding General of the Post and Defences of the City of Memphis is charged with the correction of these crimes and disorders. He will hold his subordinate commanders responsible for their immediate suppression. If officers do their duty, these outrages against discipline and the safety of property and life cannot occur. The fact that discipline has so far degenerated that private rights and property are unprotected, is clear proof that many officers of this command are unfitted to hold commissions of military trust and responsibility.

The Commanding General of the District therefore directs that brigade and regimental and picket commanders shall in every instance of marauding by soldiers commanded by commissioned officers, place the officer in immediate and close confinement, make such investigation, and so report the ascertained facts, that such officer may be dismissed with infamy and disgrace, without the cost or delay of Court Martial, of which they are unworthy.

III. All citizens and all true soldiers are called upon to report to the General Commanding the Post and Defences of Memphis, every instance of marauding on private property, trespass on houses and homes, and abuse of citizens by violence or threats, giving the name of the officer in command of the soldiers, if possible.

IV. Soldiers are forbidden to carry arms outside their quarters, barracks and camps, except when on duty. The Provost Guards of the Post and Defences of Memphis will be responsible for the execution of this paragraph of this order.

BY ORDER OF BRIG. GEN'L B. S. ROBERTS.

B. K. ROBERTS,

Captain & Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:



Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

Head Quarters District of West Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1865.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was incited and concocted by and between JEFF DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va., and JACOB THOMPSON, CLEMENT C. CLAY, BEVERLY TUCKER, GEO. N. SANDERS, W. C. CLEARY, and others, rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada.

Now, therefore, to the event that justice may be done, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer for the arrest of the said persons or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: \$100,000 for the arrest of JEFFERSON DAVIS; \$25,000 for the arrest of CLEMENT C. CLAY; \$25,000 for the arrest of JACOB THOMPSON, late of Mississippi; \$25,000 for the arrest of GEO. N. SANDERS; \$25,000 for the arrest of BEVERLY TUCKER; and \$10,000 for the arrest of WM. A. CLEARY, late clerk of CLEMENT C. CLAY.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States, is directed to cause a description of said persons with notice of the above rewards to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL:

W. H. MORGAN,

Major and A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE PROVOST MARCHAL-GENERAL,
Nashville, Tenn., June 25th, 1865.

CIRCULAR :

To secure uniformity throughout the Military Division of the Tennessee, in administering the Amnesty Oath prescribed by the President in his Proclamation of May 9th, 1865, and to preserve the records of such oaths, the Major General Commanding directs that such oaths be subscribed in triplicate; two numbers on sheets or rolls, one of which is to be filed at Department Head-Quarters, and one to be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington, and one convenient copy to be given the party subscribing the oath.

Blanks for the purpose will be furnished each Department from this office.

The Amnesty Oath will not be administered to such persons as are excepted from the benefits of the President's Proclamation, except for the purpose of enabling them to apply to the President for special pardon, and in such cases but one copy of the oath will be subscribed, which copy will, by the officer administering the oath, be attached to, and from a part of, the applicant's petition for pardon.

In all special applications for pardon, the applicant must state clearly and fully, under how many and which of the exceptions named in the President's Proclamation his case comes; he must also state whether the Government has taken possession of any part of his property, also whether any proceedings are pending against him in any of the United States Courts for treason, or for conspiracy against the Government of the United States, and the facts stated in such application must be sworn to before they will be forwarded.

The petition will then be forwarded by the officer administering the oath to the Department Commander, who will, before forwarding the same to the Department at Washington, refer the petition to the Governor of the State in which his Department is, to enable him to investigate the merits of the case, and to recommend to the President such action as to him seems just and proper.

Each Department Commander will designate suitable officers to be conveniently located for administering the Amnesty Oath, and such officers will be governed by these instructions.

The name and rank of such officers, with a statement of the points where stationed, will be reported to this office.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS:

J. G. PARKHURST,
Brvt Brig Gen'l and Pro. Mar. Gen'l, Mil. Div. of the Tennessee.

Head-Quarters Military Sub District,
OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA,

May 22d, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 7. }

I. Negroes will not be permitted to congregate in and around the Camps of the troops composing this command. Colored women and children can visit the camps to sell pies, cakes and vegetables, between the hours of Reveille and Retreat.

II. Enlisted men will not be allowed to employ Negroes to work for them, and all colored persons must be kept away from Camp, except officers' servants.

III. Patrols will be kept out on the various roads radiating from this city, and all assemblages of colored persons on work days will be dispersed.

By command of

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. GREGG,

Commanding

JNO. B. MAITLAND, *Capt. & A. A. Gen'l.*

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MONTGOMERY, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA, *May 15th, 1865.* }

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No 6 }

I---Negroes will not be permitted to occupy dwelling-houses, or tenements of any description, in this city, without authority from the lawful owners; and all negroes occupying dwelling-houses or tenements of any description without such authority will immediately vacate the same.

II---Negroes who may be in rightful possession of premises, as aforesaid, will be required to show certificates to that effect.

III---It is recommended that all unemployed negroes do their utmost to secure service immediately, as the United States will not support them in idleness.

IV---Irresponsible persons issuing passes or papers, to negroes, or persons, other than those contemplated in Paragraph I, General Orders No. 5, from these Headquarters, when found will be arrested and imprisoned.

By order of Colonel JAS. L. GEDDES.

W. F. HENRY,
Captain and Post Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF SAVANNAH,
Savannah, Ga., July 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 7. }

EXTRACT.

I. It is ordered that on and after this date no person be buried at this post unless the Keeper of the Grave-yard, or Cemetery, receive a certificate from the attending physician, or from the Health Officer of the Post, stating the name, age, and cause of death of the deceased, in full.

This order does not apply to officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army or Navy.

Blank forms may be had by physicians on application to the Health Officer, and no others can be used.

The Keepers of the Grave-yards and Cemeteries will, on the last day of each month, make a full report to the proper City Official of all interments made during the month at the grounds under their charge. This report will be made in the form used under the City Government prior to the occupation of Savannah by the national military forces in December last.

II. All persons who die and whose relations or friends are unable to give them decent burial, will be buried at the expense of the Government. For all such cases application will be made to the Health Officer of the Post, who will make requisitions upon the Post Quartermaster for coffins, vehicles to remove the bodies, and for necessary labor.

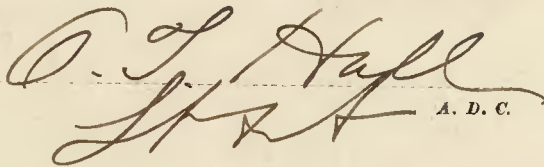
The Post Quartermaster is hereby instructed to comply with such requests of the Health Officer promptly and efficiently; and he is authorized to employ such labor as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. E. P. DAVIS.

JOHN MULLEN,

Capt. and A. A. A. General.

OFFICIAL :


A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF SAVANNAH,
Savannah, Ga., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 9. }

Hereafter all white or colored persons found loitering or idling about the streets, market-houses, wharves, or any other place within the limits of this command, will be arrested as Vagrants; and if found to be without visible means of support, they will be placed at Government work.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. DAVIS.

JOHN MULLEN,

Capt. and A. A. A. General.

OFFICIAL :

O. J. Hall
Lt. A. A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF SAVANNAH,
Savannah, Ga., July 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 11. }

The following General Orders, Nos. 4 and 16 from Headquarters Post of Savannah, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 24, 1865.

General Order No. 4.

I. All Officers of the Army on duty at this Post, those connected with Depots excepted, and all citizens within the lines, are required to report immediately any case of contagious disease which may come to their knowledge to Surgeon J. C. Morgan, U. S. Vols., Health Officer of the Post, unless the same may have been so reported before.

Any neglect or failure on the part of any citizen to comply promptly with this requirement, will be considered a misdemeanor and sent before the Provost Judge for adjudication.

II. Commanding Officers of Troops in Quarters will be held responsible that the quarters of their troops are at all times in a thorough state of police.

By command of Bt. Maj. Gen. C. GROVER :

(Signed) EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Savannah, Ga., February 21, 1865.

General Order No. 16.

I. The occupants of buildings will be held responsible for the cleanliness of the same, as well as their cellars and outhouses, and side-walks in front of and alleys adjacent to them. All rubbish and garbage which accumulates will, each day, be put in boxes in a convenient place for removal.

II. Keepers of animals will cause the manure which accumulates in their stables or yards, where their animals are kept, to be either removed outside the picket lines or to be distributed upon such gardens within the lines as are actually under cultivation; such distribution being at the consent of the cultivator.

III. The Street Commissioner will establish such regulations with regard to the removal of accumulations from the city, as he may see fit. He is also charged with the duty of causing frequent and careful in-

pection to be made of the police of the city, and he will report to the Provost Judge any failure to comply with the foregoing paragraphs of this order, who will take such action in the case as the circumstances require.

By command of Bt. Maj. Gen. C. GROVER :

(Signed) EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. DAVIS.

JOHN MULLEN,

Capt. and A. A. A. General.

OFFICIAL :

O. J. Hall

L. A. A.

A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF SAVANNAH,
Savannah, Ga., June 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 47. }

It being necessary that the Street Gas Lamps of this City should be repaired and lighted, so that good order may be kept and the personal safety of the people guaranteed at night, it is hereby ordered as a military necessity during the military occupation of Savannah,

I. That the Gas Company of the City furnish the gas for the Street Lamps, light and extinguish them, supply all broken glass, keep the lamps clean and supply from 4 feet burners therefor. The lamps will be lighted from dark to daylight, except on moonlight nights; but on these nights when the moon sets earlier than eleven o'clock, P. M., they should be lighted as though there was no moon. The Company will execute this order forthwith.

II. The Municipal authorities of the City are requested to have such of the lamp posts and service pipes, as require repairs, immediately put in order. The Gas Company will be required to do this work and furnish the superintendence thereof, charging the City only the actual cost, if the Municipal authorities so elect.

III. That the Gas Company will be paid monthly, at the rate of thirty-three dollars per annum for each lamp actually lighted by them, according to the requirements of section I of this order. This payment will be made by the Post Treasurer, out of the Post fund, upon certificates of service rendered and light furnished, made in duplicate, verified by the oath of the President of the Gas Company, and approved by the General Commanding.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. S. L. WOODFORD.

EDWARD G. DIKE,
A. A. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL :

J. C. Chance

2nd Lieut J. C. Chance 103 U.S. 65 & a A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF OGEECHEE,

Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 15. }

In accordance with orders from Headquarters, District of Savannah, 1st Division, Department of Georgia,

I hereby assume command of the Sub-District of Ogeechee, Headquarters at Savannah, comprising the following named Counties :

Liberty,	Bryan,	Chatham,	Effingham,
Bulloch,	Tatnall,	Scriven,	Montgomery,
	Emannel,	Burke.	

The following named officers are hereby announced on the Staff of the Sub-District Commander :

Capt. John Mullen, 12th Conn. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Surgeon J. K. Bigelow, 8th Indiana Inf'y, Chief Medical Officer.

Surgeon N. L. Snow, 153d N. Y. Infantry, Health Officer.

Capt. Charles H. Cox, 75th N. Y. Infantry, Provost Marshal.

Capt. Warren H. Boynton, 39th Maine Infantry, Street Com.

Capt. R. B. Grover, 30th Maine Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Capt. E. F. Goddard, 12th Maine Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Lieut. O. T. Hall, 153d N. Y. Infantry, A. A. D. C.

Lieut. Jno. S. Bergen, 173d, N. Y. Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Lieut. J. H. Charlot, 159th N. Y. Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Lieut. D. R. Knowlton, 175th N. Y. Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

All returns and reports required by Army Regulations and existing orders, will be forwarded to the A. A. A. General, at these Headquarters.

EDWIN P. DAVIS,

Brevet Brig. Gen. Vol.

OFFICIAL :

JOHN MULLEN,

A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL :

O. T. Hall
A. A. D. C.
L. P. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF OGEECHEE,

Savannah, Ga., July 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 16. }

All Schools now in session in this City, under the control of the military authorities, will be closed this 26th day of July, and remain so closed until October 1, 1865.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. E. P. DAVIS.

JOHN MULLEN,

A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:

O. J. Fall

ASA
A. A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, Sub-District of Ogeechee.

Savannah, Ga., August 5, 1865.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 14. }

To insure a more thorough Inspection of the Sanitary Condition of this City, it will be divided into six (6) Wards, and each Ward will be provided with one (1) Inspector.

It shall be the duty of each Inspector to examine their respective Wards, and report daily to the Health Officer any violation of the Sanitary Laws of this City, heretofore published, which violation will be punished by a fine of not less than five (5) dollars, and not to exceed fifty (50) dollars.

By Command of Brevet Brigadier-General DAVIS:

JNO. MULLEN,

A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, Sub-District of Ogeechee,

Savannah, Ga., August 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, {
No. 23. }

Hereafter no Carts, Wagons, or conveyances of any kind will be allowed to assemble in the vicinity of the Public Market, except during market hours.

No goods of any kind will be exposed for sale in the vicinity of the Public Market, except during Market hours.

All persons found violating this order will be summarily dealt with.

The Provost Marshal is charged with the execution of this order.

By Command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. DAVIS:

WM. H. FOLK,

A. A. A. G.

Official

O. T. Hall

Lieut & A.A.G.C

HEADQUARTERS, Sub-District of Ogeechee,

SAVANNAH, GA., August 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,)
No. 27.)

Hereafter no Commissioned Officers, Enlisted Men, or Civilians will be allowed to drive or ride their horses through the streets of Savannah, faster than a TROT, unless on official business, and then the envelope will be marked GALLOP.

The Provost Marshal is charge with the execution of this order.

By Command of Brevet Brigadier General DAVIS:

W. H. FOLK.

A. A. A. G.

Official,

O. T. Hull
S. & A. S. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF OGEECHEE,
Savannah, Ga., September 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.)
No. 29. (

All taxes called for in General Order No. 26, dated Headquarters Sub-District of Ogeechee, Savannah, Ga., August 28, 1865, will be paid in to Capt. C. H. Pike, 153d N. Y. Vols., Tax Collector, on the first day of each month for the month preceding, and all persons failing to comply with this order prior the 15th of the month. will be arrested and fined.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.

WM. H. FOLK,

1st Lieut. and A. A. G.

Official

O. T. Hall

1st Lt. V. A. A. G.

Co. G. 153^d N. Y. Vols.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF OGEECHIE,

Savannah, Ga., September 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 30. }

On and after this date any persons found EXPOSING for sale, Ales, Wines, or Liquors, without License as prescribed in General Order No. 13, from these Head Quarters, will be arrested and fined, or imprisoned.

The Provost Marshal is charged with the execution of this order.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.

WM. H. FOLK,
1st Lieut. and A. A. A. C.

OFFICIAL:

1ST LT. & A. A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SUB-DISTRICT OF OGEECHEE,
Savannah, Ga., Sept. 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER. }
No. 31. {

Hereafter until further orders, the City Market will be open from 4 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A. M.; Sundays excepted, and on Saturdays, from 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Command of Maj. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,

Wm. H. Folk,

1st. LIEUT. & A. A. A. G.

Official

O. J. Hall
123 S. W. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
Alexandria, La. Dec. 27, 1865. }

General Orders }
No. 4. }

No person at this Post, comprising the towns of Alexandria and Pineville, will be permitted hereafter, to sell, barter, give away, or dispose of liquor of any description, to any enlisted man of the army without written authority from these Headquarters; for the first offence, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed, and for the second offence, the entire stock of the individual will be confiscated or sufficient property seized to nett five hundred dollars.

If sufficient property belonging to the offender cannot be found, he will be imprisoned for a length of time to be decided upon by the Commanding Officer of the Forces at this Post.

By order of

Brevet Brig. General A. W. WEBBER,

J. H. HOUGHTON,

1st. Lt Act'g. Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQRS. U. S. FORCES, }

Alexandria, La., Dec. 26th, 1865. }

General Orders, }

No. 8. }

The Commanding Officer notices with regret, that some of the white soldiers at this Post take every possible occasion to commit outrages upon the colored soldiers attached to this station and that, without provocation.

This is an inclination of recent growth, for during the Summer just past, white and colored soldiers of the army served at the Post without coming into conflict, and no outrages were committed.

A soldier of the Republic is a soldier to all intents and purposes, whether he be white or black. So far as this is concerned there can be no difference.

All intelligent and thinking men of this command, all good soldiers, cannot fail to look at and treat this subject properly, and it is believed that they do. It is only from the ill-bred and uneducated, those who would be rowdies out of the army, as well as in, from whom trouble comes, or from whom it is expected. It makes no difference to officers or men what their individual opinion with regard to the negro may be; their duty as patriots and soldiers is to assist in sustaining the policy of the Government, and thus sustaining the interests of the country.

The Commanding Officer is assured and expects that the Officers of the army at this Station will render him all needed assistance in maintaining a proper state of discipline among the troops, while the evil-disposed soldiers of the command may rest assured that no pains will be spared to bring them to a deservedly severe punishment for all derilections of duty and all outrages they may commit.

BY ORDER OF

BREVT. BRIG-GEN. A. W. WEBBER.

J. H. HOUGHTON, 1st Lieut. & Act. Ast. Adj't. General.

Head Quarters, U. S. Forces,

Winchester, Va., March 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 6.

In compliance with orders from Head Quarters Middle Military Division, it is hereby directed that all Provisions, Country Produce, Flour, and other supplies intended for sale to citizens of Winchester, be brought to the Picket Stations on the Romney and Martinsburg Pikes, and there offered in open market daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MR. MARCUS H. SPOTTS and MR. S. M. MULLEN, are authorized to establish a Market, for the sale of the above mentioned articles within the town, and to purchase at the points above designated, the said articles for sale, to the citizens of Winchester. No other persons will be allowed to sell the said goods, and no huckstering or peddling about the Streets will be permitted.

The market at the picket line and that in town will be regulated by the Provost Marshal of the Post.

Fixed prices will be established for the sale of said articles, and strictly adhered to in all cases.

The wood lot on the Martinsburg Pike, is set apart for the use of the citizens of Winchester, and no wood will be cut therefrom for the use of the troops. A guard will be placed upon the lot to carry out this order.

Persons desiring to cut wood will be given passes to said lot and to return, upon application at the Provost Marshal's Office. The Officer of the picket station on the Martinsburg Pike, and the Officer of the guard will be held responsible for any abuse of this privilege. Care will be taken to prevent and punish any misuse of the passes granted to persons for the sake of obtaining wood.

BY COMMAND OF

Brig. Gen. J. D. Fessenden,

Comd'g Post.

T. P. OGDEN,

Capt. & Act'g Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Headquarters, Macon, Ga. }

May 22d, 1865.

1st. We are directed and empowered by Brevet Major General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps Military Department Mississippi U. S. A. to demand, receive and receipt for all Stores and every species of Property whatever, not in the hands of United States officers, which belonged to the Confederate States on the 19th day of April, 1865, being the day of General Johnston's surrender to General Sherman, with the view to distribute the same to the destitute poor of Georgia, either by gift or loan, unless needed for said Cavalry Corps. The Supplies and other Military Property of the State of Georgia are alike included.

2d. Accredited Agents will be sent to all portions of the State, as early as practicable, to carry out the provisions of the order upon which this notice is based, and it is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully co-operate in this important work.

3d. It must be understood that all transfers of Property by any persons whomsoever, by pretended sale or otherwise, since the date of said surrender, will be void. It may be considered by some oppressive to take from them C. S. or State Property which is held as a reimbursement for past services or dues, but it would be more unjust to deprive the destitute soldiers, their widows and orphans, when it is considered that they have confronted for the last four years the dangers of the War, and not received any pay in the last twelve months, nor more oppressive than for the soldiers or citizens who have received Confederate Treasury Notes for hard earnings and which are now worthless.

4th. In some instances the Justices of the Inferior Courts, and other good citizens, have taken charge of Public Property to prevent it falling into improper hands, but since the poor are to become the recipients, of course they will cheerfully return or make amends for property so taken.

5th. Tanners for the Confederate States as well as for the State of Georgia will carry out, with as little delay as possible, their contracts in good faith, and make reports to Major C. R. ARMSTRONG, at this place, who has special charge of the Tanning and Leather Department.

6th. We wish it distinctly understood, that it is our earnest desire for all public property as before stated, to be readily and cheerfully transferred, or properly accounted for, to such Agents as may be from time to time assigned to duty under said orders.

Should parties fail so to comply, we shall be under the painful necessity of asking an order for their arrest.

(Signed) IRA R. FOSTER,
Quartermaster General Georgia.

(Signed) J. H. R. WASHINGTON,
U. S. Agent.

Approved.
(Signed)

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

W. Buffin
Agent
Quartermaster Gen.

Factory Agent.

J. O. MATHEWSON,

Produce Merchant.

SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
OSNABURGS,
KERSEYS,
JEANS,
DUCK.

Successor to {STOVALL, McLAUGHLIN & CO.
G. H. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.

COTTON,
BACON,
GRAIN,
FLOUR,
HAY,
BUTTER, &c.

MARKET REPORT.

GOLD.—In good demand to purchase Cotton, 50 @ 55 prem.

COTTON.—The offering stock is light, holders being indisposed to avail themselves of present prices. The demand is very active, and Cotton is advancing. Sales have been made during the week at 26c. gold and 40c. currency.

BROWN GOODS, (Standard)—Georgia Mills, 4-4, 29 @ 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 @ 25c.; Osnaburgs, 23 @ 25c. Yarns, 55 @ 60c. per lb.

BACON.—Quite scarce. Holders are firm at 25 @ 28c. for Shoulders and Ribbed Sides; 30c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 30 @ 35c. Lard, 28 @ 30c.

GRAIN.—CORN dull at 90c. @ \$1. WHEAT coming in very slowly from country for want of transportation and readily commands, for Prime White, \$2.50; Red, \$2.00 @ \$2.25, sacks returned.

LIQUORS.—FRENCH BRANDY, \$10 @ \$20; BOURBON (Choice) WHISKEY, \$10; Common Rectified WHISKEY, \$4; Apple and Peach, \$4 to \$5.

COFFEE.—RIO, 45 @ 50c.; JAVA, 60c.

SUGARS.—N. O. and Fla., 20 @ 25c.; Yellow C, 30 @ 32c.; White A, 35c.; Crushed and Loaf, 38 @ 40c.

CANDLES.—Adamantine, @ 50c.; Sperm, 60c. **CHEESE,** 35 @ 40c. **BAGGING,** (Gunny) 50c. **ROPE,** Kentucky, (Greenleaf,) 45c.; Manilla, 40c. **NAILS,** \$8 @ \$10 per keg. **SOAP,** (Colgate) 28c. **MACKEREL,** No. 1, \$5 per kit. **HERRING,** \$1.50 per box. **CANDY,** \$1.25 per lb. **BEESWAX,** 15c. **RAISINS,** \$10 per box of 25 lbs. **FLOUR,** \$14 for Superfine; \$16 for Extra. **TEAS,** Best Oolong, \$2; Best Japan and Gunpowder, \$3. **HAY,** \$4 per 100. **LIME,** \$10 per bbl. **BUTTER,** 45c.

Your Consignments are solicited, and will meet prompt attention and remittance.

Very Respectfully,

J. O. MATHEWSON.

Augusta, Ga., July 29th, 1865.

BRO
1865
M3

John H. Mallett
Recd Oct 12

J. O. MATHEWSON

General Manager and Proprietor

MARSH REPORT

J. O. MATHEWSON

UGA

1865

MOUNT ZION SELECT SCHOOL,



Mount Zion, Hancock county, Georgia.

WILLIAM J. NORTHEN,	RECTOR.
DAVID W. LEWIS,	History, Natural Science and Rhetoric.
OSCAR D. SCOTT,	Latin and Mathematics.

THE next Session will commence on the *second Monday of January*. The course of instruction is thorough, extensive and practical—including all the branches of a complete education. Lectures will be delivered on Ancient and Modern History, Natural Science, Classical and English Literature, and such other subjects as may be connected with the moral and intellectual training of the students. The School is furnished with a well selected Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. The Primary Department will be under the joint direction of the Board of Instruction. Scholars will furnish their bed linen, towels and lights.

Board and Tuition, Spring Session, \$450; Fall Session, \$400----
to be paid in specie or its equivalent. Expenses must be paid in advance.

Mount Zion, Ga., November 16th, 1865.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Montgomery, Ala., August 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,)

No. 12. }

I. All contracts with freedmen, for labor, for the period of one month, and over, must be reduced to writing, approved by an agent of this Bureau, and one copy deposited with him. In proper cases he shall require security.

II. For plantation labor:

1. Such contracts will be made with heads of families. They will embrace the labor of *all the members of the family*, able to work.
2. The employer will stipulate to provide good and sufficient food, quarters and medical attendance for the entire family, and such further compensation as may be agreed on.
3. Such contracts will be a lien upon the crop, of which not more than one-half will be removed until full payment is made, and the contract released by an agent of this Bureau, or a Justice of the Peace, in case it is impracticable to procure the services of such agent.

III. The usual remedies for violation of contracts, to the employer, of forfeiture of wages due, and to the freedmen, of damages secured by lien, or personal security, are deemed to be sufficient and all that are practicable.

IV. But as many persons have not yet learned the binding force of a contract, and that freedom does not mean living without labor, it is further ordered, that where any employer, under this order, shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace, acting as an agent of this Bureau, and having local jurisdiction, that one of his employees has been absent from labor without good cause for a longer period than one day, or for an aggregate of time greater than three days in one month, the Justice shall proceed against such person as a vagrant.

V. Freedmen committed as vagrants may be set to work on roads, or at other labor, by the County or municipal authorities which provide their support, or they may be turned over to an agent of this Bureau.

VI. No contract will be approved which does not expire on or before the first day of January, 1867.

WAGER SWAYNE,
Brig. Gen. and Ass't Commissioner.

1865-4

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Alabama, Sept. 1st, 1865. }

The foregoing Order is approved, and will be recognized by all judicial and ministerial officers, in this State, in their administration of justice as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

By the Governor :

[L. S.] W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, }
Mobile, Alabama, Sept. 4th, 1865. }

The foregoing Order is approved, and will be enforced by the Military Authorities in this Department, in the absence of, or in support of, the parties charged with its execution.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. R. Woods.

W. B. WOODS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL :

Ass't Adj't Gen.

THE \$100,000 REWARD.

AWARD OF THE PRIZE TO THE CAPTORS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

THE MONEY GIVEN TO THE FOURTH MICHIGAN.

The report of the distribution of the reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Jeff. Davis is very long. Judge Advocate General Holt, and Adjutant General Townsend, who constituted the commission appointed to examine the claims, adjudge it all to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. They say it was claimed in part by the First Wisconsin Cavalry, which was also engaged in the pursuit, and arrived upon the ground but a few moments after the capture had been effected. They say that Colonel Pritchard acted in entire good faith towards the Wisconsin regiment, and cannot be held responsible for the unfortunate collision which occurred between the two regiments. They at the same time bear testimony to the valuable services of the Wisconsin regiment, and say that their activity and zeal commend them to honorable mention, though, under the rules adopted, no part of the reward can be adjudged to them.

Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan, recommended that all his men, whether of the party which actually made the capture, or of the other party which was engaged elsewhere on picket duty, be included in the distribution, as the service of the latter was of a most important precautionary character, incidental to the immediate purpose of the expedition. This recommendation is concurred in by the Commission, and it is concluded that all the officers and men present, with the expedition, whether in the advance or not, should receive equal shares in their respective grades. The rule of distribution adopted was that which prevails relating to naval prizes, under which the chief officer is entitled to one-tenth of the reward. The whole force present or engaged in the expedition was, besides Col. Pritchard, two captains, seven first lieutenants, seven second lieutenants, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one hospital steward, one commissary sergeant, ten first sergeants, fifty-one sergeants, fifty-seven corporals, six farriers, and three hundred and fifteen privates. The shares of the men and officers, therefore, are as follows: Lieut. Colonel B. D. Pritchard, \$10,000; Captains John C. Hathway and Charles T. Hudson, \$726 60; First Lieutenants Lauren H. Ripley, John A. Palmer, Henry S. Boutell, Herbert A. Bachus, Silas J. Stanbar, Charles B. Fish, T. H. B. Hazelton, and Second Lieutenants Hiram D. Treat, John Bennett, C. M. Bickford, Lorenzo T. Southworth, Alfred B. Purinton, Leonard C. Remington, Samuel F. Murphy, and Assistant Surgeon John A. Grooves, \$555.88 each; Adjutant Julian G. Dickerson, Regimental Quartermaster Perry J. Davis, and Regimental Commissary John S. Pugsley, \$660.10 each; Sergeant Major Fitz E. Stevens, \$271; Hospital Steward Amos Knight,

\$239.72; Commissary Sergeant Harian P. Dunning \$229.30; First Sergeants O. T. Gooding, J. W. Bradner, J. H. Shoemaker, Edwin Hines, Stanley L. Nichols, Francis Maguire, George Hall, E. F. Pierce, George Davenport, Wells D. Pond, \$250.15 each; Sergeants B. Frank Gooding, Thomas Davis, George H. Summons, Thomas Raley, George Miles, Resin Wright, Wakeman L. Grant, Morris Brass, Abel A. Bailey, Simon Voght, Alonzo E. Ford, Chas. T. Leathers, Thomas D. Snead, Edward W. Barker, Robert W. Morris, David B. Green, Wm. F. Babcock, Geo. A. Bullard, O. W. Burch, Benj. T. Vest, John C. Connerton, Thomas Gormon, Howard A. Dickerson, John C. Nichols, Benjamin F. Archer, Jacob N. Trask, James T. O'Brien, John Cavanagh, Jeremiah P. Craig, Wm. P. Palmaner, Horace B. Warner, Samuel Van Etter, Solomon Wightman, Martin Horan, Daniel O'Cratty, Emory A. Miller, Lester P. Bates, Ansel Adams, Geo. A. Vantine, Andrew Snook, Joseph Hofmaster, John F. Feebe, Levi Tuttle, Gordon N. Kenyon, Jas. H. Waldsworth, Benj. K. Calif, Alonzo O. Burnham, Edwin Pearce, Geo. W. Collins, Roland Osgood, and Jas. W. Argo, \$208.45 each; Corporals Dorwin Dunning, William P. Smith, Robert L. Reynolds, Lyman J. Russell, William Crow, John F. Shurlhurn, Chester Barber, C. F. Parker, Nelson B. Tuttle, A. W. Kinney, Baxter B. Bennet, Abram Sehring, Chas. Burrell, Reuben Taimenston, D. Q. Quehry, George M. Monger, Jas. Place, Ephraim Truesdell, Wm. C. Stiff, Wm. H. Crittenden, John Hines, Dewit C. Carey, Charles W. Tyler, James Heiler, Dewitt C. Cobb, Christian Boringer, Adam Kline, Wm. F. True, Horace S. Conner, Geo. W. Vansyk, John B. Ballue, Geo. Myers, Lander G. Snow, Benj. N. Burston, William McCune, Daniel P. Wilton, Chas. Blockall, Horace Heath, Wm. H. Conover, Jerome B. Hathmartin, V. Pomroy Preston, W. Brown, Lander Van Klock, Robert Dey, Josiah R. Lewis, Alonzo Moe, John Moorish, Charles Cobb, Charles F. Tubbet, Charles C. Marsh, William Oliver, William G. Rowe, Henry Shannaban, Simeon Huff, Samuel Wilson, T. M. Engling, John E. Rankin, and Farriers Gurley B. Chase, Watson S. Williams, Hiram H. Youngs, O. E. Carpenter, Nathaniel Rix, and John E. Rapp, \$187.61 each; Hiram Austin and three hundred and fourteen other privates, \$166.76 each.

The Commission say it may seem that too large a share of this award is given to Col. Pritchard, but they could do no less under the rule adopted than give him the amount. They further say he is well entitled to it, however, as the success of the expedition was due to his remarkable foresight and energy.

Furnished for the information of Claimants.

Very Respectfully,

BRADY E. BACKUS.

THE RT. REV. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, D.D., BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF
GEORGIA, AT LAUREL GROVE, SAVANNAH, DEC. 31ST, 1865.

It has been decided to commit to the dust, without remark or demonstration, the bodies of our brethren brought here from the *field of their glory* to mingle with their native soil. This is not the time for their epitaph to be written. No eulogy worthy of them, or fit for us to hear, could be pronounced now. But as surely as a God of justice reigns, the day will come when, the delirium which now rules the hour having passed away, not only we, but a whole united people shall join to raise "To the Unknown Dead" a monument which shall pierce the skies! Toward heaven it shall rise bearing this simple inscription—

"The noble army of Martyrs praise Thee, O God."

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District:

The Convention has appointed the 15th of November, proximo, the day for the election of members to the United States Congress. I am a candidate for your suffrages. In reply to numerous communications I have received, both before and since the action of the Convention, on the subject, and, especially, in reply to a very kind note, which is unnecessary to print, addressed to me by quite a number of my neighbors and friends in Troup county, whom I have so often and so acceptably represented in the State Legislature, I respectfully submit the following statement:

I am fully committed to the firm and substantial support of the President, reserving to myself the manly right to discriminate and to disagree with him where I may conscientiously think he is wrong. I will not cringe to power nor sacrifice principle. Nor will I, by any act or expression of mine, countenance the proscription of any man for past opinions. A feeling of amnesty should prevail amongst us.

I love Georgia. She is my native State. The most ardent wish of my life is, that she be soon relieved from her present embarrassments and humiliation and be restored to the exercise of all her privileges and functions, the acknowledged equal of each State with which she may be associated in Government. I admire her brave, noble people. I partook of their joys and sorrows in the recent struggle. I deem it an honor that, as one of her humble representatives, I was the first man who introduced a Bill in her General Assembly for the relief of those whose absence in the field of carnage rendered their loved ones temporarily dependent on others for help. I also feel glad that, afterwards, as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, of Finances, and on the Judiciary, of the House of Representatives, and as a member of various Special Committees, to whom, from time to time, the question of providing for the families of soldiers was referred, I was enabled to render essential service to those who, amid the cruel exigencies of civil war, would otherwise have suffered. Other services which it has been my good fortune to render as a legislator, and in the practical work of developing the material resources of the country, I humbly trust, are known. I do not refer to them in a boastful spirit. It was my duty to my brave brethren who, by inexorable events which none of us could control, were, equally with myself, deprived of the sweet society of the loved ones at home, that I should earnestly apply all my powers to avert famine and prevent accumulated suffering. I speak in all sincerity, when I say the fate of our people shall be my fate.

The question of Negro Suffrage is one with which the Federal Government has nothing to do. It should be left to the disposal of the States who, alone, have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs.

This District is composed of the counties of Muscogee, Schley, Taylor, Talbot, Harris, Troup, Meriwether, Heard, Coweta, Fayette, Clayton, Carroll, Campbell, Haralson and Paulding. Thus it appears, that most of the Counties composing the Judicial Circuit, over which I have the honor to preside, are comprised within its limits. The people of these Counties know the sentiments I entertain in regard to the restoration of the civil authorities of the State to the exercise of their functions. I have no concealments to make on this important subject. Speaking about it, before I had any expectation of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages in this election, I used the following language in a charge to the Grand Jury in Atlanta, which I copy from the *Intelligencer* of the 6th inst:

"The Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen the right to personal liberty, personal security and private property; and, being the organic law, it is binding alike upon the President, the Congress, and all."

My views have not changed since they were thus expressed. The war is over. The occupation of the soldier is gone. Let the American Constitution resume its sway alike over all, in all parts of the country. The civil walks of life should not be blocked up with the fading relics of strife; nor should the irregular tribunals of the Camp be permitted to domicile themselves in peaceful valleys.

I opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union; but I, nevertheless, regret to see that we have a Candidate for Congress in this District who commends himself by saying he thinks he can take the Test Oath, to which he specially refers. Speaking for myself, I am not ready to write Traitor over the grave of the honored dead. I would not, if I could, thus insult the survivors of the recent severe conflict of arms.

I will say this much, however: I have recently been to Washington City, and have good reason to believe that, if so fortunate as to secure your favor and be elected, I will be enabled to take the seat. It is needless for me to say to those who know me, that, in that event, I will faithfully do my best to discharge all the duties that devolve upon the occupant.

BENJ. H. BIGHAM.

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA, October 31, 1865.

HENRY BRYAN,
Commission Merchant and Broker,
SAVANNAH.

Will sell Cotton and Produce in Savannah or Northern Markets,
or FORWARD the same.

Is prepared to ADVANCE on Consignments to

BACON, CLARDY & CO., 181 Pearl Street, New York.

SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE AND BANK NOTES,
Bought and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES:

SAVANNAH; E. PADEFORD, OCTAVUS COHEN, JOHN SCREVEN.
AUGUSTA; E. WILLIS, GEO SCHLEY, JAS. GARDNER.
MAON; E. D. LEGRIEL & CO., GEO. W. ADAMS.
COLUMBUS; J. L. MUSTIAN.

To the Planters and Merchants of Georgia and Florida.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 1, 1865.

I respectfully offer my services as a general Commission Agent at Savannah, for the sale or forwarding of produce and the purchase of all supplies.

I am prepared to sell in the Savannah market, or to effect sales in New-York, through my friends, Messrs. BACON, CLARDY & CO., who are safe and reliable Commission Merchants, ready to make reasonable advances, through me. If desired, I am also prepared to effect sales in New-York, through any one of a dozen first-class houses, whose names are at your service, and who will advance to the utmost they consider safe, on receipt of produce or bill of lading thereof. The commission charged will be two and one half per cent on sale in either market. The customary charges for forwarding will be made, say on cotton, per bale.....

I will attend to the negotiating of exchange in Savannah or New-York, and expect to have excellent facilities. My bankers in New-York, Messrs. J. B. KIRKLAND, HILL & Co., are well acquainted with the wants of Southerners, and will give personal attention to the purchase of all supplies which my patrons may wish bought there. I am also prepared to buy or sell in Baltimore, Md., and in Charleston, S. C., should any patron desire it, on the same footing, as to commission, as in Savannah.

Shippers of cotton are respectfully urged to avoid all that is damaged and falsely packed, and to put it in the best order, as this will prove true economy.

I am pledged to the Southern Export and Import Company not to speculate in cotton, and will give my earnest efforts to promote the interest of those who employ me.

I will give attention to sales of Real Estate in Savannah, and can offer it in the New-York market, through Messrs. A. H. MULLER and P. R. WILKINS & Co.

My character and antecedents are known to the following gentlemen, to whom I refer.

HENRY BRYAN.

GEORGIA.

EDWARD PADEFORD, SAVANNAH.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, "
JOHN SCRIVEN, PRES. A. & G. R. R., SAVANNAH
H. F. GRANT, GLYNN Co.
J. WALDBURG, LOWNDES Co.
A. H. COLQUITT, BAKER Co.
T. M. FORMAN, LAURENS.
JAMES GARDNER, AUGUSTA.
GEORGE SCHLEY, "
J. C. PLANT, MACON.
F. J. CHAMPION, MACON.

J. L. MUSTIAN, COLUMBUS.
WM. S. DAVIS, "
HON. HOWELL COBB, ATHENS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

HENRY GOURDIN, CHARLESTON.
THEODORE D. WAGNER, "
THEODORE STONEY, "

FLORIDA.

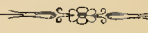
E. HOUSTON, TALLAHASSEE.
R. F. FLOYD, JACKSONVILLE.

THE UNION WAR CHART,

A HISTORICAL COMPENDIUM

OF THE

EVENTS OF THE WAR.



"It will be valuable in every library."

LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT.

"I fully concur in this high opinion."

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

"I wish it could be in every school-room in the country."

S. P. CHASE,

Chief Justice.

"I can recommend this chart"

MAJ.-GEN. DELAFIELD.

"Comprehensive, concise, faithful and valuable."

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,

Commissioner of Pensions.

T. C. THEAKER,

Commissioner of Patents.

"Valuable as a well arranged compendium."

JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior.

"Very useful and interesting," "it must have required a great deal of study to prepare it."

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General.

"I take pleasure in commending it."

W. DENNISON,

Postmaster General.

"Will be useful as a reference."

REAR-ADMIRAL DALGHREN.

REAR-ADMIRAL SMITH.

Similar expressions of approval from—

GEN. F. O. C. ORD.

GEN. A. P. HOWE.

GEN. J. A. GARFIELD.

" J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

" FAIRCHILD.

" FARNSWORTH.

" R. B. HAYES.

" FRANZ SIGEL.

" CUSTER.

" SPRAGUE.

" FESSENDEN.

" KIDDOO.

" HANCOCK.

" GRIFFIN.

" HENRY S. HUNT.

" W. B. HAZEN.

" JOHN H. KING.

" A. J. SMITH.

" JOHN G. PARKE.

" JOHN GIBBON.

" SCHENCK.

" SEWALL.

" S. A. DUNCAN.

" ELLIS SPEAR.

" JAMES B. FRY.

" LOOMIS.

" SCHOEPP.

" FORSYTH.

" NEAL DOW.

" BANKS.

SENATORS SHERMAN, WILSON, WADE, HOWE, YATES, &c., &c., and many others.

For Sale by the Author,

EDWARD H. KNIGHT,

Munn & Co.'s, Cor. 7th and F sts., and at National Fair, Washington, D. C.

Augusta, Oct. 15, 1866.

At meeting of Stockholders, called for this day, present: R. B. Bullock, President; J. E. Marshall, Secretary; George Schaub, General Agent. For want of a quorum, the meeting adjourned to October 29th, inst.

J. E. Marshall, Secretary.

Augusta, Oct. 29, 1866.

At adjourned meeting of the Stockholders Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company, held this day, there not being a majority of the Stock represented, the meeting was adjourned by the President to Monday, January 27, next.

Before adjournment, however, the President and Treasurer stated that he had received and held notes for \$48,000 of the 50 per cent. assessment called for, and that for the balance (\$2,000) notes would be given in a few days; certain legal questions delaying that of W. H. Wheeler (estate) for \$1,500, and the one for \$500 from Jno. J. Fry was en route from Richmond, Va.

J. E. Marshall, Secretary.

List of Stockholders Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company,

NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

NO.	NAME.	NO. SHARES.
1.	W. H. HARISON	200
2.	BESSIE DAVIES.....	45
3.	CHARLOTTE M. DAVIES.....	15
4.	AUGUSTA ORPHAN ASYLUM.....	16
5.	JAMES HOPE.....	16
6.	CHAS. J. JENKINS.....	34
7.	R. B. BULLOCK	205
8.	MOSHER, THOMAS & SCHAUB.....	162
9.	H. L. A. BALK.....	3
10.	W. H. WHEELER (estate)	30
11.	MOSHER & SCHAUB.....	1
12.	JANE A. PRITCHARD	1
13.	C. F. McCAY.....	30
14.	T. W. CHICHESTER.....	12
15.	JOHN J. FRY.....	10
16.	WM. S. MORRIS.....	60
17.	THOS. H. WYNNE.....	60
18.	E. M. BRUCE & CO.....	50
19.	GEORGE A. ALLEN.....	50

1000

J. E. MARSHALL, Secretary.

J.B. Bullock
Pres Southern Porcelain
Comp - 1866

L

480

A-13

1865-8

Telamon Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia

1866-19

E. MERTON COULTER

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Office Act. Ass't. Commissioner, State of Georgia,

AUGUSTA, GA. April 6th, 1866.

C I R C U L A R }
No. 4. }

I. The Legislature of this State having enacted laws giving persons of color "the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate;" and declared that "they shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty, for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences"—as appears by the Act entitled "An Act to define the term 'persons of color,' and to declare the rights of such persons:" approved March 17th, 1866—officers of the Bureau in this State will not hereafter exercise the judicial functions conferred upon them by Par. 7 of Circular No. 5, Series of 1865, from War Department Bureau R., F. & A. L.

II. The Civil Agents of the Bureau, appointed in compliance, with a Resolution of the Georgia State Convention, passed October 30th, 1865, will continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority conferred upon them by Circular No. 4, Series of 1865, from this Office; but all cases exceeding their jurisdiction, unless otherwise specially directed by the Department Commander, will be turned over to the civil authorities of the State for adjudication.

DAVIS TILLSON,

Brig. Gen. Vols. Act. Asst. Com.

Approved:

JOHN M. BRANNAN,

Brv't Maj. Gen. U. S. V.,

Commanding Department of Georgia.

Official:

.....
Assistant Adjutant General.

Chicago, June 22d, 1866.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, a Committee on Invitation appointed at the meeting of citizens recently called in this city by the DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, to make appropriate arrangements in respect to laying the corner-stone of the Monument, to be erected over the remains of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, on the ground purchased by the State, earnestly solicit your presence in this city on that occasion.

The character and progress of our preparations, you will find indicated in a copy of the report and proceedings which is hereto annexed. You will see by reference to those proceedings that the occasion is to be honored by the presence of the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet. The time first fixed upon was that of our National Anniversary, the 4th day of July. The President, upon our invitation, kindly signified his willingness to be present at that time, if the adjournment of Congress should admit of his absence from the Capitol in time to be in Chicago on that day. This being improbable, it was finally agreed upon, that the President should himself name the day of the ceremony after the adjournment of Congress, when he could certainly attend and take part in the proceedings, giving at least two weeks' notice of the day fixed upon by him.

Lest however, this committee should find the time intervening between the dates of the notice so to be given and the day indicated for the ceremonies too limited for the preparation and convenience of the many eminent and distinguished persons invited and intending to be present, this committee beg you will accept this notice of the *time* in connection with the announcements of the public Press when the events referred to will happen. We hope that on so memorable an occasion you will kindly consent to favor us and contribute by your presence to the success of our enterprise without further invitation.

To you, sir, we consider it needless that anything more should be said, either as to the importance or character of the proposed enterprise. You will be in possession of the views entertained by our people by reference to the copy of proceedings we send you herewith.

The State of Illinois, acting in a spirit of grateful munificence, has nobly purchased the beautiful ground, containing the remains of her late Senator. The Nation recognizes and seconds the patriotic character of our movement in the contemplated presence of her first Magistrate, the President of the United States and his highest associates in office. And above all, the People remembering in the career of the late Senator DOUGLAS, his great achievements in the public service, have resolved that an appropriate and permanent Monument shall be founded to perpetuate his fame.

Your presence, too, on this occasion, will greatly add to the general testimonial of respect in contributing by your presence to the success of the demonstration and the objects it is intended to promote.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv'ts, &c.,

WM. F. COOLBAUGH,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
THOS. HOYNE,
BROCK McVICKAR,
CHARLES WALKER,

} Committee.

To His Excellency Gov. Jenkins
Milledgeville
Georgia

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements of the DOUGLAS MONUMENT was held last night at room No. 15 Garrett Block, Gen. W. B. SCATES in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THOMAS HOYNE, Esq., on behalf of the sub-committee, composed of Messrs. BOWEN, and himself, which visited Washington for the purpose of inviting the President to deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, presented their report, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations for laying the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument, in Chicago.

The undersigned, a sub-committee appointed by the Committee on Invitations to visit Washington as a delegation in behalf of the people of the State, and solicit the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet to be present and take part in the ceremonies, arranged to take place on the Fourth day of July next, in laying the corner-stone of the Monument to be erected, on the ground purchased by the State, over the remains of her late Senator, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, beg leave respectfully to report,

That, in accordance with their appointment, they left Chicago on the 30th day of May, reaching Washington on the 1st of June instant. As the result of this visit, they announce with great satisfaction the substantial success of their mission.

The well-timed movement thus made in behalf of your great, benevolent, and patriotic enterprise, is to be crowned with the presence, so much desired, of the President of the United States, and, so far as may be possible, every member of his Cabinet. As the result, therefore, of the mission inaugurated in your committee, it becomes your grateful office to announce definitely to the presses and people of the State, as well as to the friends of your enterprise in all the States, that your hopes are to be realized in the graceful act of condescension by which President Johnson and his highest official associates propose, at your request, to confer upon the undertaking you have commenced the highest tokens of national recognition. The importance of the enterprise implied from so distinguished a participation and presence as that of our chief executive functionaries, is all that could be required to crown your labor with the success it so well deserves. And so far as great magistracy, power, or official sanctions can ever go, in imparting solemnity to such rites, you have certainly secured for the occasion the very highest in office and dignity on all the globe. For what crowned presence or royal pageantry can equal in moral grandeur the simple and unostentatious presence of Andrew Johnson, the first of American citizens, at the grave of Stephen A. Douglas, as President of the American Republic? The sublime significance of the circumstance itself, in the minds of a free people, needs no comments that will not be supplied in their imaginations. It is, however, well to remind you that the corresponding obligations of the people of this State to properly perform what is henceforth to be regarded as a national ceremony are greatly increased. The past will be and is received as the guarantee that Illinois and her North-western sisters will not fail in being equal to whatever emergency or occasion demands. In this instance the nation itself comes to the tomb of Douglas in the person of its first magistrate. The ceremonies must be placed on a footing of commensurate grandeur and magnitude.

Neither will it be forgotten among Western populations that, in view of the national renown enjoyed by our late Senator, it seems only what is appropriate and fitting in the eyes of the nation at large that the proposed ceremony should become the occasion of national attention. While the State honored by his adoption necessarily claims the first place of honor in having the Monument erected over his remains on her own soil and within her own borders, yet the wide field of service occupied by Senator Douglas in the national councils justly requires that the opportunity should have been afforded to the nation at large, by joining in whatever efforts are made, or honors paid, in founding any permanent memorial or tomb erected to perpetuate his fame.

The people of the State know that the work has been deferred since the death of Douglas from regard to the civil strife that for a time spread such gloom in connection with his death over the whole country, and the commencement of which seemed, as it were, inauspiciously signalized by his funeral rites.

The members of the Government will attest, by their presence, that not the least among the cherished remembrances of the life and services of Douglas is the fact that, in connection with the breaking out of the rebellion, his great counsels, unselfishly tendered, are now known to have materially contributed to the success of another great son of this State, who, as Chief Magistrate of the Union, crowned his illustrious life with that greatest of all triumphs ever accorded by Providence to the struggles of a free people—a struggle maintained for national existence and republican forms of government against the foreign and domestic enemies of both.

The people of Illinois will therefore see to it that the proposed arrangements are such as are befitting a free State, the home of the great citizen, around whose tomb a nation gathers to mourn. Since the earliest days of Greek civilization it has ever been recognized as a debt of justice to the illustrious dead, that superior honors should be paid those who devoted their lives to the service of the State. The whole earth, it was said by the Greek orator, is the sepulchre of illustrious men. "Not their tombs but their deeds are repositied in the universal remembrances of all mankind."

The people of Illinois, the people of the North-west, in a nearer sense than the people of the whole Union, regarding Senator Douglas as their representative men, are naturally expected to recognize that debt of justice, which his peculiar devotion to Western interests, while in the national councils, demands of them.

The people of the North-west cannot forget the comprehensive efforts of his successful energy and wisdom in promoting the gigantic net-work of railroad enterprise, that now traversing all our remote settlements has opened the way for Western products to all the markets of the world. But the nation, too, now realizes his broad views and far-reaching sagacity, in those exhaustless streams of mineral wealth, coming in time to fill up other channels drained by the war, and developed by his intimate knowledge of the resources and the earliest possible organization of the new States and Territories West of the Mississippi.

It is needless and would require a life of Douglas to suggest the many great topics which, in their influence on the popular mind, no doubt added weight to the request made by you through this committee. The able and judicious statesmen now in charge of the Government, intimate in association and public service with the late Senator Douglas, did not hesitate as to the grounds upon which the request itself was based, but simply as to the time fixed for the ceremonies.

Your committee, on the second day after their arrival in Washington, sent a telegram to their Chairman, William F. Coolbaugh, Esq., in substance as follows: "The President has promised, and will come on the adjournment of Congress. Time to be fixed and ceremonies postponed accordingly."

It only remains for us to explain more in detail the conditions understood by the President as to the time when he can leave Washington, and a specific day be fixed instead of that already named.

It is needless to repeat in terms of the merest courtesy that the President received the committee with the dignity and kindness of manner which marks his intercourse with men of all degrees and conditions of life who approach him. We found him in cordial sympathy with our objects and purposes. He approved as well as listened. And after sufficient time to comprehend the full importance of the message we bore, his prompt, kind, and favorable responses, assured us that your appeal to him would not be in vain. The President, in speaking of Senator Douglas in terms of kindest remembrance, took occasion to say, among other things, that he had entered Congress the first time contemporaneously with Mr. Douglas, who also took his first seat in the House at the same session. That both of them during that session made their first Congressional speeches in favor of the same bill or law which passed refunding to the late General Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans during the war of 1812. That they had continued to be political as well as personal friends during all the remainder of Douglas's life. That both at the commencement of the late civil war, after having exhausted all honorable means of preventing a collision of arms, took up their respective positions in active and determined hostility to all those who threatened or acted in hostility to the integrity of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

The President intimated his willingness if possible to attend on the 4th of July—the day fixed before the departure of your committee—provided an adjournment of Congress should take place in time to admit his reaching Chicago for the day appointed. But as the adjournment of Congress was thought to be improbable, your committee suggested that a postponement of the ceremonies could be made, and a time fixed upon after the adjournment of Congress took place, repeating their request that the President might himself fix a day, after the adjournment of Congress, when or as soon as the exigencies of the public service and his personal convenience permitted. This was finally assented to by the President, on the only condition proposed by your committee, that at least two weeks' notice should be given us for completing our final preparations.

It is therefore agreed upon, that the day will now be fixed for the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument in Chicago, by the President of the United States, as soon after the adjournment of Congress as his public duties will admit of his absence from Washington, and that at least two weeks' previous notice of such time shall be communicated to this committee.

After this acceptance by the President your committee then called upon each member of the Cabinet. The same invitation was extended to each to be present on the day fixed upon by the President, and the presence of each solicited on the occasion. Each of the Secretaries, Seward, McCulloch, Welles, Stanton, Harlan, Postmaster-General Dennison, and Attorney-General Speed, promised, if possible, and gave every assurance of being probably able, to accompany the President to Chicago.

The public interest felt in Secretary Seward will not allow us to dismiss him in this report without especially stating that, on a second interview, we obtained his positive promise to so arrange his business as that he will certainly accompany the President. The committee had also hoped that this great Statesman, saved, as it were, providentially out of the furnace of national trials, closing in the tragical attempt upon his own life, and the death of Lincoln, would have undertaken, at our request, an address on the occasion. But the plea urged of absorbing public duties and cares was too well grounded, and enforced with too great weight, to be resisted or overcome. But Mr. Seward will come with the President!

Before closing, your committee desire to tender their acknowledgments to the Hon. S. M. Cullom, member from the Springfield district, for efficient service and his great kindness in facilitating the accomplishment of our business; as also to the Hon. O. H. Browning and the Hon., the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to make the suggestion that no language of mere compliment can appropriately express the sense of the obligations under which President Johnson, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Harlan, Postmaster-General Dennison, and Attorney-General Speed have placed this committee, as well as all the friends of the enterprise throughout the country.

The appropriate acknowledgments to such personal beneficence, in sacrificing official convenience and personal comfort in making a journey in the dusts and heats of summer travel, one thousand miles inland from sea shore retreats, to which the opulent and wealthy are all at that season wending, can only be appropriately acknowledged in the deeper though more silent emotions of the public gratitude.

The feelings of our nature which are stirred at the mention of great sacrifices, or the performance of great duties, are those which sometimes find expression in the hearts of whole multitudes of people, and rising thence upward from every family altar in the land, grows into the applauses of millions on earth or in heaven!

The occasions do not occur too often, when the gratitude of an entire people calls for the erection of national monuments to individual worth. When such do occur, it is because the hearts and minds of a people are impressed with the moral significance of some higher standards of excellence to which the life commemorated gave more than ordinary expression.

In this way even the great dead become the moral teachers of a nation. Before their tombs the petty strifes of the hour, and the gross selfishness of all partisan contests, sink into their real insignificance, and the tongues of calumny and bitterness are silent. The greater issues of time and history rise above the horizon, casting their broader influences over the whole field of public thought, and the destiny of the nation itself is swayed in the hands of the living by the holier influences dispensed abroad from assemblages convoked over the graves of our dead.

So in the event we are now called upon to celebrate, the debt of justice is to be paid in honors, rendered to the memory of the dead, but what is still more important, as in accord with Douglas's wishes if alive, he will be honored in the benefits which will arise out of his grave to the living.

Your committee recommend that resolutions will be passed:

- 1st. Postponing the time when the ceremony will take place, until the day hereafter to be fixed by the President of the United States after the adjournment of Congress.
 - 2d. Resolutions of thanks and welcome to our distinguished guests, the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet.
 - 3d. That delegations be invited from all the States, counties, cities, and public bodies of the United States, and that special circulars of invitation be issued to all members of both Houses of Congress and such distinguished and eminent men in all walks of life as may be suggested to the Committee on Invitation.
 - 4th. That the railroads on all the great lines of travel between Washington and Chicago be invited to co-operate with this committee.
 - 5th. And that especial co-operation of all the citizens of the North-west be invited.
- All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

THOMAS HOYNE, }
JAMES H. BOWEN, } Sub-Committee.

The report was accepted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Association.

June 18, 1866.

RESOLUTIONS.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Hon. THOS. HOYNE and Col. J. H. BOWEN for the manner in which they had discharged their duties on the committee. The Chairman then offered the following resolutions to carry out the recommendations of the committee:

Resolved, That having heard the report of the sub-Committee, Thomas Hoyne and J. H. Bowen, appointed to solicit the President of the United States and his Cabinet to be present in Chicago on the 4th day of July next, and that the President has consented to visit Chicago for this purpose as soon after the adjournment of Congress as the exigencies of the public service will admit, giving in advance two weeks' notice of the time to be so appointed, we do hereby give such arrangements our cordial approbation, and heartily indorse the action of said committee.

Resolved, That the day of laying the corner-stone of the Monument to be erected over the remains of the late Stephen A. Douglas be postponed until such further day as may be fixed upon by the President of the United States, in accordance with the arrangements of said committee.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Illinois and the friends of our enterprise throughout the West, will receive with feelings of profound satisfaction the announcement now definitely made, that the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet have accepted the invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument, and that the thanks of this committee are hereby tendered, and the hospitalities of our city and people will approve by heartfelt and appropriate greeting, the kind consideration of the President and Cabinet, in contributing so greatly by their presence to the success and glory of the enterprise which they come to promote.

Resolved, That the first official visit of the President of the United States to the people of the North-west, we regard as an appropriate and distinguished token of the national sympathy and respect bestowed upon the memory of one of the most devoted of Western representatives in the National Councils; and a timely recognition of our importance and services by the highest Executive functionaries of the nation.

Resolved, That all cities, towns, and counties of this State, and all the cities and communities of all the States, be notified of the proposed celebration by the publication of a notice in the newspapers of the greatest circulation; that delegations are invited to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Monument, as soon as the President of the United States shall fix the day, after the adjournment of Congress, when such ceremony may take place in his presence and that of his Cabinet on the grounds purchased by the State of Illinois in Chicago, and that all public bodies are requested to participate in said celebration by delegates or otherwise.

Resolved, That as soon as said day is so fixed, that all State and municipal authorities be requested to declare it a holiday, when there may be a cessation of business among the people.

The resolutions were adopted. The committee then adjourned until Thursday, the 28th instant.

Douglas Monument
Association 1866

Thomas Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia

3⁰⁰

“CIRCULAR.”

GEORGIA IRON AND NAIL WORKS CO.

Columbus, Georgia, April 5th, 1866.

Having established and fitted up in this City a first class **MERCHANT IRON ROLLING MILL**, we respectfully solicit orders.

We are prepared to roll iron of any size or shape, from one-half inch upwards, also to make bridge and other bolts of any length or size.

Our iron will be of the best quality, equal to American Refined Iron. We make this assertion from the fact that our iron is run through the heating furnace twice, and is rolled from scrap, principally “Smith’s Scrap,” of which we have at present on hand several hundred tons.

We will sell our iron as low as can be bought in New York, and would invite your attention to the fact that this is a Home Enterprise. The Manager of our Mill, James W. Churchill, has had much experience in this business, being formerly connected with some of the largest Rolling Mills in Virginia and Georgia.

We have also Nail Machines and Machinery on hand, and will soon be able to fill orders for **CUT NAILS** of the best quality.

COLUMBUS REFERENCES.

W. H. MITCHELL, Prest. M. & G. Railroad.		
J. L. MUSTIAN, Prest Muscogee Railroad.		
HALL, MOSES & Co., Hardware Merchants.		
ENNIS & Co.,	do.	do.
ESTES & BRO.,	do.	do.

C. E. DEXTER, President.

JOHN McILHENNY, Sec. & Treas.

ESSAYS & DECLAMATION

AT

Hurttville Academy,

E. N. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

Thursday Evening, July 5th, 1866.

Dear friends we thank you for your condescension,
 In deigning thus to lend us your attention;
 And hope the various pieces we recite,
 Young though we be, will yield you some delight.
 Our sole ambition aims at your applause;
 We are but young, let youth then plead our cause;
 And if your approbation be obtained,
 Our wish is answered and our end is gained.

MUSIC.

Prayer.

MUSIC.

Miss Bettie Wilkerson, Uchee, Ala.,	Change.
Miss Carrie Walton, Uchee, Ala.,	Wealth.
Miss Mary Braily, Hurttville, Ala.,	Gold.
Miss Lula Persons, Persons, Ala.,	Spring.

MUSIC.

Miss Mattie Butt, Hurttville, Ala.,	Economy.
Miss Katie Long, Hurttville, Ala.,	Dress.
Miss Fannie Goolsby, Russell County, Ala.,	Power of Habit.
Miss Gertha Long, Russell County, Ala.,	Pleasures of a School Girl.

MUSIC.

Miss Blanche Calhoun, Russell County, Ala.,	Self Control.
Miss Winnie Carter, Russell County, Ala.,	A Plant.
Miss Lou Hurt, Hurttville, Ala.,	Tobacco.
Miss Ethelia Cobb, Russell County, Ala.,	Beauty.

MUSIC.

George Snipes, Macon County, Ala.,	Retrenchment, S. S. Prentiss.
Eddje Long, Russell County, Ala.,	The Armies, Anon.
Eugene Persons, Persons, Ala.,	Onward, Anon.
Robert Barber, Russell County, Ala.,	Hollow, Hollow, Anon.

MUSIC.

Clarence Persons, Persons, Ala.,	Robert Emmett.
Peter Cato, Russell County, Ala.,	Idle Young Man, Anon.
James Braily, Hurttville, Ala.,	Casablanca, Anon.
Charles Cobb, Russell County, Ala.,	Party of Progress, A. H. Stephens.

MUSIC.

Joel Hurt, Hurttville, Ala.,	Cassius against Caesar, Shak.
James Long, Barbour County,	Power of Eloquence, Corey.
Henry Goolsby, Russell Co.,	Change not Reform, John Randolph.
James Oglesby, Greenville, Ala.,	War, Original.

MUSIC.

Address by G. E. Thomas, Jr., Columbus, Ga.

MUSIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MILLEDGEVILLE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1866.

SIR:—

Enclosed please find the President's warrant of pardon and a blank letter of acceptance which must be filled up, signed and returned to the Secretary of State at Washington. But as it will be necessary for you to have a certified copy of it, if ever called on to prove your pardon in any Court, it should be sent to some one in Washington, who will deliver it at the Department of State, procure the certified copy and send it to you. If not specially asked for, it will not be sent. GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., 425 F. Street, Washington City, has materially aided me in procuring action upon the Georgia pardons and in sending them forward, and I have arranged with him to attend to the delivery of all letters of acceptance sent to him and the return of certified copies of them. He will also see that your papers are complete in every particular. For his past services and for his attention to the certified copies, and to cover postage, &c., I would suggest that each applicant remit him a small fee of from fifteen to twenty dollars with his letter of acceptance. Where applicants cannot do so, Mr. TAYLOR will nevertheless attend to their papers for them. Without his aid I could not have accomplished what has been done.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

The Georgia Home Insurance Co.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Chartered 1859. Capital and Surplus, Jan. 1, 1866, \$376,118.81.

CONTINUES TO INSURE

ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

D. F. WILLCOX, Secy.

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Prest.

Presented by Petit & Blyden, Agents, Charleston, S. C.

CALENDAR.

1866.

1866.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1866.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mar	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[PLEASE FILL UP, SIGN AND RETURN ON RECEIPT.]

Headquarters,

..... 1866.

SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of *1*.....
copies of the following GENERAL ORDERS, current series, *Distr.* ~~Department~~ of
Chatta. the ~~South~~ Numbers. *4*.....

..... copies War Department, Numbers.....

..... copies Circulars,

..... copies of General Orders, Numbers.

..... are still wanting to complete the files of this command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

.....
To the Asst. Adjt. General,

Distr. *Chatta.*
~~Department~~ of the ~~South~~,

Macon, Georgia.

HEAD QUARTERS, COMMISSION FOR REGULATING RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN OF INDIAN TERRITORY, AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS.

Fort Gibson, January 1st, 1866.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

L...The following portions of the instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to the undersigned are published for the information of all concerned:

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1865.”

BREVET MAJ. GENL. JOHN B. SANBORN,

Sir:

* * * * *

“You will proceed as soon as practicable to the Indian Territory and establish your Head Quarters at such point a may be most convenient for the purposes herein indicated, and, as soon as possible thereafter, visit the various tribes heretofore holding slaves and make yourself acquainted with the present condition of the Freedmen and with the state of feeling, relations, prejudices or difficulties existing between them and their former masters.

In cases where the feeling existing between the parties is amicable and the relations satisfactory to both, and the rights of the Freedmen are fully acknowledged, you will not interfere or disturb those relations, but, in all cases where the rights of the Freedmen, as such, are denied by the Indians, or where abuses exist or wrongs are perpetrated upon the Freedmen, you will at once interfere and afford such relief as may be within your power.

While acting thus, as the protector of the rights of the Freedmen you will be careful to impress upon them the fact that they will not be supported or encouraged in idle habits but must labor for their own support, and, to this end, you will encourage them in making contracts with such persons as may be willing to hire them as laborers, either for wages in money or receiving a share of the crops to be raised, such contracts should be made in writing and filed for reference and in no case extend for a longer period than one year, and where differences arise between the Freedmen and the Indians as to the payment of wages, division of crops, right to property or other matters which cannot be adjusted by the parties themselves, you will act as arbitrator and make such award as equity and good conscience may appear to demand.”

* * * * *

“It is deemed the best policy in the interest of both the Freedmen and their former masters, that the former should be provided with lands set apart for their especial and exclusive use, upon which they may reside and by their own labor, provide subsistence for themselves and their families.”

* * * * *

"The several Indian Agents in the Territory, are instructed to co-operate with you and act as your assistants in the tribes under their charge."

* * * * *

"You will impress upon the Indians the justice of admitting the Freedmen to the enjoyment of all the rights of persons and property without reference to their former condition, and to an equal enjoyment of the bounty that may hereafter be bestowed by the National Government, and that it would be especially gratifying to the Government, if these Freedmen should be admitted to an equal enjoyment of civil rights. With this in view, you will explain to them that in this manner the Indians will rapidly augment their numbers and power—that they would thus be only following the example of the white people of the United States who have, from the beginning, admitted to the rights of citizenship white people of all countries in the world, when there has appeared to exist no natural antagonism; that as a result of this policy the whites have grown so numerous and strong as to render it difficult for the President to prevent them crushing out the Indian race and that many of the States, including the richest and wisest, make no distinction in this respect on account of color."

* * * * *

"Very respectfully
Your ob'dt servant
(Signed) JAS. HARLAN,
SECRETARY."

II...The undersigned announces that pursuant to the above instructions he has established his Head Quarters, for the time being, at Fort Smith, to which place all papers and letters relative to the business indicated in the foregoing instructions will be sent, addressed to him personally.

III...Indian Agents of the respective tribes above referred to, will at once use every means in their power to impress upon the minds of each individual of the tribes and nations, a clear and correct idea of the new relation existing between them and their former slaves, and these former slaves are now vested with the rights of freemen, and that the whole power of the Federal Government is pledged to the maintenance of their rights and the protection of their persons, in their proper exercise; and that a wrong or outrage committed upon one of them, is now looked upon, and will be treated by the United States, as a wrong or outrage committed upon a white citizen of the United States, and sooner or later to be punished accordingly.

IV...As the Freedmen of the Indian Territory, seem competent to make their own contracts, it is deemed better, that the price of labor should be regulated by the demand for, and supply of the same, but every effort will

be made and means used to encourage habits of industry, on the part of the Freedmen, and Agents will see that fair compensation is paid for all labor, and will furnish every facility to Freedmen to reduce or have their contracts for labor reduced to writing, *where* the contract is for a longer term than one month; and no contract for a longer term will be enforced by the Government, unless the same shall be reduced to writing and signed in triplicate by the respective parties thereto and a copy sent to the Head Quarters of this Commission to be filed, and one retained by each party. This contract shall be in the following form, viz:

This agreement made, and entered into at _____ Indian Nation, on the _____ day of _____ 1866, between A. B, party of the first part, and E. F, party of the second part, witnesseth: That A. B, Freedman, and former slave of _____, has promised and agreed, and by these presents does promise and agree to, and E. F, of _____ Indian Nation, party of the second part, to work and labor constantly and faithfully, for the said E. F, for the period of _____ months, commencing on the _____ day of _____ 1866, and ending on the _____ day of _____ 1866, and to perform for the said E. F, such work, and labor, as he may deem that the party of the first part is capable of performing; and the said E. F, in consideration of the premises, and the work and labor to be done and performed by the said A. B, under this agreement does hereby promise and agree to pay to the said A. B, *for* *him* or assigns for the work and labor he shall perform under said agreement, the sum of _____ dollars per month, for the whole term of service, in all, the sum of \$ _____, to be paid as follows, viz: (in money or chattels, as the case may be,) one-half at the expiration of each month, during said term, and the balance at the expiration of said term of service; and also to furnish the said A. B, *good* board for himself during said time.

In *virtue* whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed and sealed in
in presence of

G. H.

J. K.

A. B. [LS.]

E. F. [LS.]

In case of a breach of said contract, by either party, the party failing to comply with the same, shall be liable to the other party for the full amount of damage sustained by the other party, and the same may be recovered before any proper tribunal.

V...The system of polygamy, or plurality of wives which has always existed to some extent among the Indian tribes, has been adopted to a greater or less extent by the Freedmen of the Indian Nation. This system, being in violation of the laws of the United States, will be abandoned at the earliest practicable day, and no Freedman will be allowed hereafter to take to himself more than one wife and will be bound to live with her as long as both live, unless seperated by proper authority for good cause

shown. In all cases where a Freedman is now living or cohabiting with one woman only, the parties will be considered as legally united in the bonds of matrimony and all the rights incident to that relation will be granted to, and enforced by the Government against all parties interested. Marriages which have been or may be solemnized after the custom of the Indian Nation, in which the parties reside for the time being, will be considered binding and valid in law where the parties are competent to marry, not having a husband or wife living. Until other provision is made any Indian Agent may, upon any Freedman and woman coming before him and signifying their desire to be united as man and wife, if he is satisfied that the man has no wife and that the woman has no husband living, take their mutual promises to live together as man and wife, and give them a certificate accordingly. He shall also keep a record of the marriage, showing the names of the parties and date of marriage, and at the end of his term, send the same or a copy thereof to the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

VI...Every effort will be made to remove all prejudices on the part of the Indians against the Freedmen remaining in their country. That they are free is not the result of any action of their own, but that of the United States Government, and the Government having triumphed over all its enemies insists that this action shall be acknowledged and accepted by all people coming under its jurisdiction. All will be made to understand that the policy of the Government as contained in the instructions herein published, is fixed and determined and that its whole power and energy will be devoted to carrying it into effect, and a race famous for its prowess and shrewdness will at once see that they have no interests that can be subserved by placing themselves in a position of antagonism or hostility to the mightiest power of Earth at a period of its proudest achievements and greatest glory.

The Government will rely especially upon Indian Agents, as well as upon traders and all citizens of the United States, and especially upon officers and soldiers of the Army whose duties and business bring them into contact with the tribes herein referred to, to do all in their power to accomplish at the earliest day, the ends sought to be attained by this commission.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Maj. Gen'l. & Commissioner.

HEAD QUARTERS, COMMISSION FOR REGULATING RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS.

Fort Smith, Ark., January 27th, 1866.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

I...That all may have a full and clear understanding of the rights of the Freedmen of the Indian Territory, and the liabilities of such persons as retain and employ them without any specific contract, the following principles or rules are published :

1st. Every Freedman, woman and child, retained by, or for any person without a definite contract, is entitled to receive from the party so retaining them, or for whom he or she works, so much as his or her labor and time, is reasonably worth, at any time within six years, before any competent tribunal.

2d. The father, if living, and if not, the mother or guardian, is entitled to the pay and compensation for the services and labor of the child.

3rd. The husband is entitled to the compensation for the labor and services of his wife, when the parties are living and co-habiting together.

4th. Any person who refuses to deliver a child, to his or her parent or guardians, upon demand or request made by such parent, or guardian, becomes liable to a suit in the U. S. District Court, at the instance of the party entitled to the custody of the child, for damages for false imprisonment, and to have such child taken from them, by a writ of Habeas Corpus.

5th. Contracts for work and labor of minor children, will in all cases, when possible, be made with their parents, or guardians, and will, in all cases, provide for the subsistence, clothing, and if possible, for a certain amount of schooling for the child, each year.

6th. Contracts for the labor of the wife, must, in all cases, when possible, be made with the husband.

The slave code, or laws relating to the Negroes of the respective Indian tribes, who have held slaves, are no longer in force, and will not be executed. The United States Government having abolished slavery throughout its domains, the laws relating to slaves, are no longer of any force or validity, and any officer of any of the nations who executes the same, will be liable to be arrested and

punished in the United States Court in the same manner as if his action was without color of legal proceedings.

II...In those nations and tribes that have incorporated the Freedmen into their tribes, and granted them tribal rights and privileges, the Freedmen will be subject to their laws and customs in the same manner, and to the same extent as an Indian of such tribes. But in those nations that have not thus incorporated them or recognized them as a part and parcel of their nation, or tribe, the Freedmen are not, and will not, be subject to their laws, or customs, but stand upon the same footing as to legal rights, as all other citizens of the United States, except that they are in the Indian Territory, by proper authority, and will in no case be interfered with, unless guilty of some criminal offence.

III...While all are requested to recognize the legal rights of the Freedmen, they will not forget that their comfortable subsistence, clothing and education, are the paramount objects sought to be attained at present, and as the season has so far advanced that it will be impracticable for the Freedmen to secure and open farms for themselves in time to raise a crop the coming summer, they are all advised and recommended to remain with their present employers, in all cases where comfortable clothing and subsistence for themselves and their families for one year will be secured thereby, unless they are certain they can do much better before, they make an attempt to change their condition.

In some instances, children will be better off, living with their former masters than with their parents, until their parents secure a home, and more means of supporting them; and it may be better that parental affection in such cases, should for the time being, yield to policy.

At a time like the present, all, of all classes, should exercise the greatest prudence, soundest judgment and longest forbearance, and make the greatest efforts to harmonize what seems conflicting; to bring system and order out of confusion; to elevate and enlighten the laboring masses; to repair the great waste of war by constant industry, and to secure protection, competency, and happiness to all classes of men.

IV...The copy of contract designed for this Commission as required in Circular No. 1, may in all cases, be filed with the Indian Agent for the tribe, to which the parties or any of them belong.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Maj. Gen'l. & Commissioner.

~~~~~  
*Fort Smith New Era, Print.*

Jap

HEAD QUARTERS, COMMISSION TO REGULATE  
RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN OF INDIAN  
TERRITORY, AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS.

*Fort Gibson, January 2d, 1866.*

*CIRCULAR No. 2.*

Indian Agents, as Acting Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen in the Indian Territory, are authorized to sign ration returns, for destitute Freedmen, connected with their respective tribes, or at their agency, and Commissioners of Subsistence are requested to issue upon the same, as provided in Paragraph 2, of Circular No. 8, War Department, dated June 20th, 1865.

Rations will be issued only in cases of great destitution, and Assistant Commissioners, will exercise the power herein conferred, with the greatest caution.

JOHN B. SANBORN,  
*Brevet Maj. Gen'l. & Commissioner.*

~~~~~  
New Era, Print.

Head-Quarters, Department of Georgia,

AUGUSTA, GA., April 6, 1866.

General Order, }
No. 17. }

Provisions having been made by the Legislative authorities of the State of Georgia, by which all persons, without regard to color or former condition, are alike protected and secured in all their rights by the laws of the State, and the administration of them by its officers and Courts; Commanding Officers of Posts are hereby ordered to turn over to the proper Civil Authorities of the State all persons, not soldiers, held in confinement, or under arrest awaiting trial, or under bonds for their appearance before any Court or Commission for crimes or misdemeanors charged to have been committed by them, except where committed against the General Government, to be tried by the Civil Courts of the State.

In future, all freedmen or others, except soldiers, who may be arrested by the Military Authorities for crimes or misdemeanors charged to have been committed by them, except where committed against the General Government, and those arrested for petit offenses, of which Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau may take cognizance under provision of Circular No. 4, Series of 1865, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Georgia, will be turned over to the Civil Authorities of the county or town in which the offense is committed, for trial before the Civil Courts of the State.

Exceptions made to this Order, for trial by Military Commissions, will be specially directed from these Headquarters.

By command of

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Brannan.

S. B. MOE,

Bvt. Col. & Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Int Brannan
Postm. Genl
Comd

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE,

MACON, GA., November 3rd, 1866,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 4. }

In compliance with General Orders No. 39, current series from Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee, the following named persons now in confinement, and undergoing sentences by Military Courts at Fort Pulaski, Ga., are hereby released from the execution of so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence in their cases as condemns them to confinement in Military Prison. This order is not, however, to be construed as remitting any other portion of the sentences, such as dishonorably discharges from the service, or forfeiture of pay and bounty :

1st.—Corporal *Patrick O'Neill*, Co. "F," 1st Batt. 16th U. S. Infantry; charged with "Mayhem" and "Breach of arrest;" sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the period of two years.

2nd.—Private *Thomas Holmes*, Co. "B," 1st Batt. 16th U. S. Infantry; charged with "Disobedience of orders," "Robbery;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, with the loss of all pay and allowances, to have his head shaved, and to be drummed out of the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year in Fort Pulaski, Ga.

3d.—Sergeant *Thomas H. Vaughn*, Co. "B," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Mutiny;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the period of three years.

4th.—Sergeant *Martin Wamberg*, Co. "D," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Mutiny;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the term of two years.

5th.—Private *Bryon McNamee*, Co. "C," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Theft;" sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the term of four years. Sentence mitigated for two years.

6th.—Private *James Proctor*, Co. "F," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Mutiny;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the term of five years, to wear a twenty-four (24) pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long, twelve (12) hours of every forty-eight (48) of the first twelve months. Sentence mitigated to confinement for two years.

7th.—Private *Charles Treadwell*, Co. "A," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Mutiny;" sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for the term of ten (10) years, to wear a twenty-four (24) pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long, every other day of the first two years, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due hereafter. The sentence was mitigated to three years' imprisonment, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances.

8th.—Private *James Kearney*, Co. "A," 1st Batt. 16th U. S. Infantry; charged with "Highway Robbery;" sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for one year.

9th.—Private *George Miller*, Co. "E," 90th Batt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; charged with "Disobedience of Orders," "Neglect of Duty;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of six months in Fort Pulaski, Ga.

10th.—Private *John Murray*, Co. "E," 12th Maine Vols; charged with "Desertion;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay, bounty and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of three years in Fort Pulaski, Ga. Sentence was mitigated to be dishonorably discharged, with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year.

11th.—Private *Joseph Garnell*, Co. "B," 12th Maine Vols.; charged with "Desertion;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for one year.

12th.—Private *William Stummel*, Co. "D," 1st Batt. 16th U. S. Infantry; charged with "Quitting his Guard" and "Desertion;" sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay that is now due or may become due to him, to be drummed out of the service, and to be confined at hard labor in Fort Pulaski, Ga., for one year.

13th.—Private *Alexander Benjamin*, Co. "B," 103d U. S. C. Infantry; charged with "Absence without leave" "Resisting and threatening his superior officer in violation of the 9th Article of War;" sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay, bounty and allowances now due, or that may become due, and to be confined in Fort Pulaski, for the period of five (5) years. Sentence was mitigated to one year's confinement.

By order of Brevet Major General CHAS. R. WOODS.

S. C. GREENE,
Captain 15th Infantry, Bvt. Major U. S. A.
Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

Official:

S. C. Green
Capt. 15. Infy.
Bvt. Maj. USA
act. Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS POST OF SAVANNAH,
SAVANNAH, Ga., May 28th, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4.

The following Quarantine Regulations are hereby established for the several ports of entry within the limits of this Post.

I. The Quarantine Anchorage for infected vessels at Savannah will be in Tybee Roads at the WHITE BUOY. The hospital will be located on Tybee Island; and there will be two examining stations; one in the Savannah River below the buoy on the tail of the Knoll, the other at Turner's Rocks on Whitmarsh Island.

II. For the port of Darien, the Quarantine Anchorage will be located by the Health Officer of that port at some convenient point in Doboy Sound as far distant as possible from the main channel, and will be marked by a WHITE BUOY. The hospital and examining station will be on the north end of Wolf Island or at such other more convenient location as the Health Officer may determine.

III. For the port of Brunswick, the Quarantine Anchorage will be selected by the Health Officer, at some suitable point in St. Simons Sound, and will be marked by a WHITE BUOY. The hospital and examining station will be located on Jeckyl Island within one thousand yards of the mouth of Jeckyl Creek.

IV. In any case, vessels detained for observation may be stationed at points remote from the regular Quarantine Anchorage, at the discretion of the Health Officer.

V. It shall be the duty of the Master and Pilot of every vessel coming into any of the ports above named, from this date until further orders, (except the pilot boats returning from their ordinary cruising grounds) to hoist a signal for the Health Officer, in the fore rigging fifteen feet from the deck, to bring the vessel to immediately opposite the examining station, and there await the Officer's arrival.

VI. The Health Officer shall board the vessel without delay, and ascertain her sanitary condition. He is hereby

authorized to examine, under oath, the Captain, crew and passengers, to inspect the bill of health, manifest, log book, vessel, cargo, &c., and if he is satisfied that she has come from or touched at any infected port, or has sickness on board, or is in a filthy or unhealthy condition, he shall at once decide on the steps to be taken, and give the necessary orders; and all vessels shall be subject to such quarantine or other rules and regulations, in addition to those contained in this order as the health officer may prescribe.

VII. The Health Officer shall in all cases be governed in his action by the instructions he will receive from the Surgeon of this Post.

VIII. No person shall be allowed to visit or leave a vessel until she has been examined by the Health Officer; nor afterwards except by his written permission, if she is to be quarantined or kept under observation.

IX. A vessel shall have the right to put to sea before breaking bulk in preference to going into quarantine. The Health Officer, however, shall in such case endorse on her bill of health, and circumstances under which she leaves port, the length of her detention and actual condition; must feel assured that the sick on board will be properly cared for and send to the quarantine hospital such sick as may desire to remain.

X. The Health Officer is hereby empowered to arrest any person or persons who may violate Quarantine Regulations, or obstruct the Quarantine Officer, or any of his employees, in the performance of their duty, or who may disobey any special orders given by him.

XI. In case of neglect or refusal of the master, owner or consignee of any vessel to comply with any order or direction of the Health Officer, the latter shall have power to employ such persons and assistance as may be necessary to enforce and carry out his order or direction, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the vessel. But the Health Officer in the lighterage, stevedorage and storage of vessels and merchandise in quarantine, may permit the Captain or owners to employ lighterage and men on their own account; such men, however, shall be subject to the same restrictions for the protection of the public health, as those under the direction of the Health Officer.

XII. All passengers, on board of vessels undergoing quarantine, shall be provided for by the master of the vessel; or if

sent ashore, shall be maintained at the expense of such vessel.

XIII. The fees of the Health Officer, to be collected from the masters of vessels, shall be as follows:

For certifying a vessel, - - - - - \$24.00

For boarding an infected vessel, or one coming from an infected port, - - - - - \$30.00

For boarding a vessel which should, in the opinion of the Health Officer be detained for observation, - - - - - \$25.00

For each subsequent visit, - - - - - \$5.00

For each patient treated in hospital, per diem, \$1.50

The money thus collected will be turned over to the Surgeon of the Port of Savannah.

XIV. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the Health Officers, who shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits in all examinations in relation to any alleged violation of the Quarantine regulations, and any deviation from them will be immediately reported to these Head-Quarters.

*R. S. A. Crofton - Captain USN
 1st Major USA
 Comd*

IMPORTANT
Letter Relative to the Collection of Cotton
IN THE
SOUTHERN STATES.

Immediately after the return of Assistant Secretary Chandler from the South, it was decided by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to close up the collection of cotton in the Southern States, and thereupon the following letter was issued by the Secretary to all cotton agents :

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
“February 23, 1866.

“SIR: After the receipt of this letter, you will neither make, nor cause, nor authorize any seizures or detentions of cotton or other property as captured or abandoned, unless by special written direction in each case from the general agent, or direct from the department. In any case which may come to your knowledge of property belonging to the late so-called Confederate Government, where the property is of such amount and so situated, with such clear proofs as in your judgment to make it important for the Government that it should be secured, you will at once report all the facts, (including the evidence and a statement as to the locality of the property or the direction in which it is moving,) to the general agent or to the department, and await instructions on the subject.

“Immediately upon the receipt hereof, you will make a special report to the department of all lots of cotton or other property now under seizure or detention within your agency by your authority or direction, or that of any assistant or sub-agent or contractor, together with all the evidence in relation thereto, retaining such cotton in its then locality and condition, protecting the same from loss or damage, but not rebailing any cotton, nor placing it in pickery, nor incurring any unreasonable expense on its account. And no shipment, release, or division of the same will be made in any case, except by direction of the general agent or the department.

“You will, also, immediately terminate all contracts, of whatever nature, for collecting captured or abandoned property, now outstanding within your agency, by your authority or the authority of any assistant or sub-agent; and, also, terminate at once all further operations under any such contracts; and you will, also, immediately furnish to the department a full statement of all such contracts, and of the condition of operations under the same.

“You will, as soon as possible, discontinue the services of all assistant and sub-agents within your agency not absolutely required in the immediate closing up of your business; and no compensation will be paid to any agent or employee in your agency longer than ten days after the receipt of this letter, unless, upon special report to the department, stating the reasons therefor, their further continuance in office shall be authorized.

“You will make your arrangements to finally close the business of your office as soon as possible, settling or approving the accounts of your subordinates, and promptly forwarding your own accounts for final settlement.

“The receipt of this letter will be acknowledged by telegraph.

Respectfully,

“H. McCULLOCH,

“Secretary of the Treasury.

“To all supervising Special Agents.”

OFFICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.
Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company,

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 1, 1866.

Dear Sir:

With this I have the honor to hand you copy of the Secretary's record of proceedings since your meeting of the 10th of September, and to call your attention to the fact that the assessment recommended has been cheerfully met.

As some transfers of Stock have been made since the last published list, the names of Stockholders as they now stand is given herewith.

Very respectfully,

R. B. Bullock,

President and Treasurer.

R. B. Bullock

PHENIX GUANO!

FROM M'KEAN'S ISLAND,

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN!

TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA—We offer this well known and valuable Guano with the greatest confidence that it is the best and cheapest Fertilizer yet discovered. It is a Natural Guano, imported in bulk, and sold in its natural state, without grinding or manipulation, which is the best guarantee that Planters can have that it is *pure and unadulterated*. Although it is essentially a Phosphatic Guano, it has, in addition to a large amount of Phosphate of Lime (which renders it a permanent Fertilizer), a sufficient proportion of the Sulphates of Ammonia, Potash, and Soda, and Organic Matter, rich in Nitrogen, to secure for it prompt and efficient action upon the first crop.

In 1860 we first introduced this valuable Manure, and distributed a small quantity of it to some of the best Planters in different portions of Georgia, which they used to their perfect satisfaction, as shown by their certificates published by us in 1861, which we now have in our office, where they can be seen if desired.

In the winter of 1860 and 1861 we had several cargoes of this Guano imported direct from the Island. A part of each cargo was submitted to the analyses of Professors Joseph Jones, of Augusta, Ga., Charles U. Shepherd, of Charleston, S. C., and J. Darby, of Alabama. Their analyses furnish convincing evidence of its decided superiority to any Fertilizer yet introduced into this country. These were also published by us in 1861, and can be seen at our office. We sold very large quantities of this Guano in 1861 and 1862, to thousands of Planters of the States above named, to the general satisfaction of a large majority of those who used them. This Guano is so well and favorably known to the planting public that we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have from Planters of the very best class who have used "The Phenix" for the last four years, and now want more of the same sort. Many of them certify that where they used 200 lbs. per acre on old land in 1861, they have seen the effect on each crop since, including the crop of 1865. Who would desire any thing better than this?

The importers of this Guano are bound under heavy penalties to furnish us with Guano of fully as good quality as the cargoes analysed by Professors Jones, Shepherd, and Darby, and we pledge ourselves that each cargo shall be critically analysed upon arrival, and unless found to be essentially identical with those already received, we will reject them, or sell them at a correspondingly less price. This Guano is put up in barrels of about 300 lbs., and the price will be uniform, as follows: \$60.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs. in Augusta, or \$55.00 in Savannah—*cash*. All orders to be filled from Savannah must be sent in before the 10th of March.

Only a few hundred tons of this Guano will arrive in time to use this Spring, consequently we advise those who want to make a large crop of Cotton to order at once, and get a little of the only cargo of Phenix Guano imported since the war. Our Agents will furnish this Guano at the same price, with necessary expenses added.

We also have a few tons of the Johnson Island Guano and American Guano. Both have been extensively used, and are highly recommended—price, \$60.00 per ton. We have some of the Columbian Guano left, which has been used with satisfaction—price, \$50.00 per ton. For sale by

DANIEL H. WILCOX & CO.,

No. 3, Warren Block.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1866.

1866-1

65 135 76.	69 159. 36	80 187 67	13.8 207 14 8	116 237. 64	85 181 32	167 202 64
------------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------

115 135 66	102 159 146 31	77. 132 06	45 137 94 33 4	142 142 51 9	85 144 79 01	35 61 39 4
------------------	-------------------------	------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

186. 27
45 85
99. 86
367. 18.
55 22
90 96.

845 34

67.55
6389
6770
8478.
4076
2315.
4628
4655
13672
6027

657.65
439.75
91.22
109.45
49.15

1347.22
845.34

2192.56

DAKIN B. WILCOX & CO.

DANIEL RAWLS.....R. H. BROWN.

RAWLS & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware,

HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., May 1, 1866.

Referring to the Card above, we desire to advise you, that we are now receiving, and opening, in the old business house of Rawls & Lathrop, an entire new stock of Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, which we offer for small advances for CASH.

The purchase and arrival of this stock of goods having been delayed until this advanced period of the season, we will be compelled to offer it at LOW RATES, or incur the risk of carrying over largely to another season.

It will be to the interest of buyers, to look through this stock, before making their purchases.

This entire stock has been bought since the recent heavy decline in prices, and must and will be sold.

Respectfully,

RAWLS & BROWN.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

Savannah and Ogeechee Canal Company.

*Rule 10
not over 16 feet in width not over 80 feet in length is allowed to pass through Canal draw*

RULE 1.—No Boat, Raft or other Floater shall be permitted to occupy the Tow-Path side of the Canal except while in motion—when not in motion, shall be staked or tied on the opposite side of the Tow Path, and shall not upon any occasion occupy more than one-half of the Canal.

RULE 2.—Should any Raft of Timber or Lumber be fastened or lay more than one week in the Canal, it shall be subject to a dockage of at least Twenty Cents per Thousand per month, and each fractional part of a month shall be charged as a whole month.

RULE 3.—Flats, Boats and other Floaters lying in the Canal shall be subject to a Dockage of One Dollar per week, and each fractional part of a week shall be charged as a whole week.

RULE 4.—Should a Flat, Boat or other Floater arrive at a Lock when a fleet of Timber is at the Lock, it shall be permitted to be Locked Through after the two first Locks of Timber.

RULE 5.—All Timber or Lumber Flats, Boats or other Floaters being adrift or made fast on the Tow-Path side of the Canal, except while discharging, shall be taken up for safe keeping at the expense of the owner.

RULE 6.—All persons landing Timber, Lumber, Wood, Staves, Shingles or other Freights are strictly forbid piling the same on either bank of the Canal within ten feet of the edge of the Tow Path, or otherwise obstructing the Tow Path.

RULE 7.—All persons are forbid driving or leading any Horse, Mule, Cow or other animal into the Canal, or from throwing Raft Oars, Fire Hearths, Bark, Chips or other stuff into the Canal, or placing it so as to fall into the Canal.

RULE 8.—All Timber and Lumber shall be measured, and a return made to the Lock Keeper within six days after its arrival, and before it leaves the Canal, and a return of all other freight shall be made to the Lock Keeper within twenty-four hours after landing.

RULE 9.—All Toll shall be paid before any Timber, Lumber, Flat, Boat, or other Floater shall pass the Toll Lock, if demanded.

PENALTIES—ACT OF INCORPORATION.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw dirt, rubbish, trees, or logs, into the said canals, or to injure the locks, basins, feeders, or banks, or any part of the work or works appertaining to the said canals, or either of them, or in any manner to hinder or obstruct the navigation of the said canals, or either of them; and any person or persons so offending shall be liable to an indictment as a misdemeanor, and convicted thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the judge of the court before the conviction thereof, and the said offender or offenders shall also forfeit and pay to the said corporation four times the amount of the damages by them sustained, together with costs to be recovered by action of debt, before a justice of the peace, or any court of competent jurisdiction.

F. BLAIR, President.

SAVANNAH, April 7th, 1866.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Annapolis, March 20th, 1866.

To

SIR:

I am directed by GOVERNOR SWANN to ask your attention to the requirements embraced in the following regulations:

To avoid the frequent irregularities and defects in applications to the Governor for *Requisitions* for the surrender of Fugitives from Justice, the following rules have been adopted, and will be *strictly enforced*; and any application not complying with them in all respects will be rejected, without enquiry into its intrinsic merits.

The application must in all cases be made by the *State's Attorney*, and must state that the party complained of is a *Fugitive* from *Justice*, having fled from this State before arrest could be made, and that the ends of Justice require that he should be brought back for trial.

If the application is made upon an Indictment, a certified copy thereof must be furnished by the Clerk of the Court in which it was found.

In cases where no Indictment has been found, the affidavits charging the offence upon the accused must be in such express terms as to justify the belief that the Grand Jury, if in session, would be fully authorized to find a true bill; the Justice of the Peace taking the affidavits must certify that in his opinion the parties making them are entitled to full credit, and that they present a proper case for a Requisition; and the official character of the Justice must be duly attested by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court.

The State's Attorney must further certify that if the facts stated in the affidavits are true, they would in his opinion result in a conviction. He must also name the State (or District of Columbia) upon which the requisition is asked, and a *proper officer* be authorized as the Agent of the State to take charge of the prisoner.

If the offence is not of recent occurrence, sufficient reasons must be given why the application has been delayed; and if a prior application has been made and refused, any new facts appearing in the papers must be specially pointed out.

In all cases of rejected applications the papers will be retained in this office, and if a Requisition shall have been improperly or unadvisedly granted, there will be no hesitation in revoking it.

As *Bastardy* in the opinion of Attorney General Randall, is not sufficiently well defined by the laws of our State as a *crime* under the requirements of Chapter 7, of the Acts of Congress of 1793, no Requisition will be granted for a fugitive charged with this offence.

In all cases the greatest care will be exercised to ascertain beyond a doubt, that the object in seeking a requisition is *not to collect a debt*, or to afford some person an opportunity to *travel at the public expense*, or to answer some other private end. In all cases of false pretences, embezzlement, conspiracy, and similar crimes, the strongest affirmative evidence will be required that the object is not to collect a private debt.

In executing a Requisition the Sheriff will be allowed a fair compensation for his services, and in no case will the expenses of an Assistant be paid except where there are more prisoners than one, and then only when the necessity for assistance is made apparent. The amount allowed the officer will be \$3 per diem for the time necessarily employed, and the actual traveling expenses of himself and prisoner; and in all cases the bill of expenses shall set forth the items, and be verified by the affidavit of the officer.

The State's Attorney must state explicitly the locality where the fugitive is known to be, and in no case will a Requisition be granted at the same time for the same offender, upon the Governor of more than a single State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CARTER,

Secretary of State.

10⁰⁰

STATEMENT OF

The Georgia Home Insurance Company,

JANUARY 1, 1866.

Receipts and Disbursements for Six Months, ending January 1st, 1866.

RECEIPTS:		DISBURSEMENTS:			
Premiums.....	\$33,795 11	Commissions to Agents, Taxes, Re-insurance, Stationery, &c.	\$4,012 02		
Interest accrued and due.....	2,354 99	Losses, [all paid,].....	6,729 27		
		Surplus.....	\$10,741 29		
	\$36,150 10		25,408 81		
			\$36,150 10		
LIABILITIES:		ASSETS:			
Capital Stock.....	\$350,000 00		<small>PAR VALUE.</small>	<small>COST.</small>	<small>MARKET VALUE.</small>
Surplus.....	\$25,408 81	50 Shares Muscogee R.R. Stock @ \$100	\$5,000	\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00
Less depreciation in value of assets.....	8,290 00	40 Eight per cent. 1st Mortgage M. & G. R.R. Bonds @ \$500.....	20,000	20,000 00	20,000 00
	17,118 81	8 Seven per cent. Presbyterian Church Bonds, @ \$250.....	2,000	2,000 00	2,000 00
		5 Seven per cent. City of Columbus Bonds @ \$1,000.....	5,000	5,090 00	4,000 00
		5 Six per cent. South Carolina Bonds with Coupons @ \$1,000.....	5,000	3,310 00	3,310 00
		6 Seven per cent. Montgomery & W. P. R.R. Bonds @ \$500.....	3,000	2,194 50	2,194 50
		20 Seven per cent. Central R.R. Bonds @ \$1,000.....	20,000	18,490 00	20,000 00
		Real Estate in Columbus.....		20,000 00	16,000 00
		Cotton and Tobacco in Columbus.....			9,294 47
		Uncollected Coupons.....		2,125 00	2,125 00
		Home Ins. Co. (Savannah) and other Stocks....		5,300 00	2,500 00
		Bills Receivable, well secured, (of which \$250,000 are Stockholders' notes secured by charter liability, personal security, and pledge of Stock.).....		274,617 73	274,617 73
		Balances in hands of Agents.....			3,066 68
		Office Furniture, and Safes.....			500 00
		Cash in hand.....			4,510 43
	\$367,118 81				\$367,118 81

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, January 15, 1866.

D. F. WILLCOX, Secretary.

Summer Schedule Mobile and Girard Railroad.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.	RUN'G TIME.	STOPS.	DISTANCE.	REMARKS.
	P. M.	P. M.	Min.	Min.	Miles	
Girard,		3.00				
Fort Mitchell,.... No. 1	3.34	3.36	34	2	9	
Silver Run..... " 2	4.10	4.12	34	2	9	
Hatchchubbee,.... " 3	4.41	4.42	29	1	7	
Cowackee,..... " 3½	5.01	5.02	13	1	4	
Hurtsville,..... " 3½	5.16	5.17	14	1	4	
Persons,..... " 4	5.27	5.28	10	1	2	
Guerryton,..... " 5	5.50	5.51	22	1	5	
Suspension,..... " 6	6.15	6.16	24	1	5	
Chunnenuggee,.... " 7	6.35	6.36	19	1	4	
Union Springs.... " 8	7.00		24		5	

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE	RUN'G TIME.	STOPS.	DISTANCE.	REMARKS.
	A. M.	A. M.	Min.	Min.	Miles.	
Union Springs.....No. 8		5.00				
Chunnenuggee,.... " 7	5.24	5.25	24	1	5	
Suspension,..... " 6	5.44	5.45	10	1	4	
Guerryton,..... " 5	6.09	6.10	24	1	5	
Persons,..... " 4	6.32	6.33	32	1	5	
Hurtsville,..... " 3½	6.43	6.44	10	1	2	
Cowackee,..... " 3½	6.58	6.59	14	1	4	
Hatchchubbee,.... " 3	7.18	7.19	19	1	4	
Silver Run,..... " 2	7.48	7.50	29	2	7	
Fort Mitchell,..... " 1	8.24	8.26	34	2	9	
Girard.....	9.00		34		9	

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.



Commonwealth of Kentucky,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The President of the United States having, by Proclamation on the 8th instant, recommended "that *Thursday, the 29th day of November next*, be set apart and observed everywhere in the several States and Territories in the United States, by the People thereof, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His Temple doth every man speak of His honor:" Now I, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby call upon the People of Kentucky to keep and observe the day so set apart "as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God;" "For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly."

*Given under my hand and the
Seal of State, at the Execu-
tive Office, in Frankfort,
October 31st, 1866.*

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor:

JNO. S. VAN WINKLE, Sec. of State.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF WILKES COUNTY.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country and the danger of traveling with money, and the Securities of the Tax Collector objecting to his attending the several Precincts, and the time being too short for him to do so, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the present year, we, the Justices of the Inferior Court, respectfully recommend and request the citizens of the county to pay their taxes at Washington, to the Collector, who may at any time be found at his office until the first of December next.

J. W. HEARD, J. I. C.

FRANK ARNOLD, J. I. C.

J. J. ROBERTSON, J. I. C.

Oct. 24, 1866.

I am ready, at my office, (front room of office of G. G. Norman, Esq.,) to collect the Taxes for the year 1866, and wish the citizens to come forward by the first of December, and settle, as my time is short.--- Those having given in Employees are requested to pay One Dollar and Sixty-three cents, their State and County Tax. Freedmen will also come forward and pay up immediately.

J. D. SMITH,

T. C. W. C.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the Seventh Congressional District.

In announcing myself a candidate for Congress, I defined my position, and although I employed but few words, I thought it sufficient to satisfy any one of my true opinions and wishes, on every question before the people, of any importance. But some one, over the signature of "Fulton," has propounded to me certain questions in this day's issue of the *INTELLIGENCER*, which I will answer, having no desire to conceal any opinion from the people.

First question.—"Did he desire the success of the Confederate cause, and the establishment of Southern independence?" I answer, yes!

I was very much opposed to secession and a disruption of the Union, at the time and under all the circumstances, when the South seceded. Although a portion of the people North had treated us badly in many respects, and had unjustly intermeddled with the institutions of the South, still, I did not think the causes then existing sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, and thought it was bad policy to do so; and that the South ought to exercise patience and forbearance, and to trust the ballot box, and the power of reason and justice for a redress of our grievances, and had strong faith that they would prove sufficient. It has always been my opinion that a great many people voted for secession under the belief that it would not lead to war, or even result in permanent disunion. They thought it would result in some amicable adjustment, and in a restoration of the Union. Many said there would be no war; that there would not be a gun fired, &c. I did not think so. I thought secession was war, and so said and argued on all suitable occasions. While the canvass was going on for the election of delegates to the Georgia convention, I had a dangerous attack of fever, and was unable, though a Union candidate, to go before the people, and by arguments try to convince them of the correctness of the policy advocated by those with whom I was associated, and only on one occasion was able to make a public speech, and that was in Kile's Hall a few nights before the elections. Upon that occasion I gave my reasons, most fully, why I opposed secession, before a large assembly of people. But at that time, for many reasons, the people differed in opinion with me and my associates and voted for secession.

Well, secession did lead to war, and to all its awful consequences. But Georgia and the South did secede. This being so, I felt bound by the act of the State, and felt it to be my duty to go

with the people of the South, and endeavor to maintain Southern Independence, as the next best thing which could be done, although I had so conscientiously differed with them in opinion. When it came to blows, there was but one decision I could make. "My country, right or wrong," was a sentiment deeply impressed upon my heart. Born under a Southern sun, the South my home and the home of my children, and its soil containing the dust of my ancestors, right or wrong, come weal or come woe, I placed my fortunes in the scale of the Southern people. And thousands upon thousands of Union men, when the ties of union were broken, when they could no longer defend the Union without placing themselves in opposition to "their own, their native land," as volunteers severed all the tender ties of home, abandoned all their interests, placed themselves in the dense columns and lengthened lines of the Confederates. Upon the bloody battle fields of the revolution countless numbers of their bodies remain, and there they will remain forever, bearing eternal testimony to the part they took in the mighty contest. Having aided the South, it became necessary for me to apply to the President for a special pardon; which I did, and which he had the goodness to grant, and which makes my answer in the negative very natural to the second question, which is: "If elected to Congress, can he take the 'Test Oath?'"

The third question is: "Is he opposed to the adoption of what is known as the 'Constitutional Amendment?'" I am.

The fourth is, "If elected to Congress, will he oppose the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, under any and all circumstances?" I am not aware that Congress will ever be called on again to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, that body having already recommended it to the States; but I will be explicit in my answer to the question: I am opposed to the amendment, and if I had the sole power in the premises, would not adopt it; and yet, under some circumstances, it might become necessary to do so, which I need not anticipate. It will become a very grave question before the General Assembly now in session, and if that body, in its wisdom, in trying to do the best for the State, should adopt it, I would no longer oppose it, but would endeavor to give effect to their decision, if elected to Congress. In reviewing my history from the day the question of secession was agitated to the present, I find nothing in it to regret, or condemn, although I may have been in error, in some instances, in the judgment of others, and even in fact. At all times, and in every emergency, I did what my conscience dictated was right, and if I had the same trying ordeals to pass through again, I do not know that I could, pursue a line of conduct more satisfactory to myself.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. CALHOUN.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the Seventh Congressional District.

His Excellency, CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia, having ordered an election to be held on Wednesday, the 28th of November, 1866, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Nathan P. Wofford, a Representative elect of the Twenty-Ninth Congress, I have presumed to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrage.

In making this announcement, I do so, partly at the suggestion of friends, but mainly from personal convictions which I trust and believe are in harmony with your views and interests at this time. It is due, therefore, to candor and frankness, to state briefly my position.

I think the crisis of the great American Republic, is near at hand.

The Congress, which is to assemble at Washington on the first Monday in December next, will either plunge the country into revolution and anarchy, or else, in that threatened event, the fear of financial ruin may induce the North to consent that the Southern States be permitted to enjoy their ancient rights under the Constitution.

The policy of the present Radical Congress means war, ruin, and degradation to every cherished right and interest of the South.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, has alone shown a disposition to give back to the South the forms of Constitutional liberty, and so long as it is manifest that he is willing to treat the late Southern Confederacy as co-equal sovereign States, it is the duty of the whole South to award him a cordial support.— But as the South has no voice in the Legislative Department of the Government, let us remain true to the terms of THE SURRENDER, true to the Constitution, true to ourselves, and true to our traditional fame. Truculency and subserviency never yet, in the history of the world, won back lost rights. Submission will secure for us only

the pity of our friends and the contempt of our enemies. Let us, then, be calm, but firm, for there is no party in the North strong enough to help the South acquire the full measure of her rights under the Constitution.

Let us then claim nothing but what the Constitution gives us! Let us make no concession but what is clearly warranted by the Constitution! And by all means, let us spurn all efforts to amend or change the Constitution! Let us oppose New England Radicalism under every form and guise! Let us obey the laws, pay the taxes; but under no circumstances apologise for the many thrashings given the representatives of "the best Government the world ever saw," at Bull Run and other places too numerous to think of! Let us never acknowledge ourselves traitors or inferiors!

Let us maintain boldly, fearlessly and defiantly, if we choose, that the South in her effort to establish a Southern Confederacy, was guilty of no crime, and although failing, was simply in the exercise of an inalienable right, the underlying principles and cause of which was the noblest, the grandest, the most righteous and glorious for which any people ever battled! Cringing, crawling, fawning and apologizing has done the South no good. Nothing but blood and plunder will satisfy the Radical maw.

Let us, therefore, keep the faith, but express no regret for the past, only the failure to establish Southern Independence.

If chosen to represent the 7th district of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, I can only subscribe to an oath to faithfully support the Constitution.

Such is a brief outline of my views and sentiments—and if elected and admitted into Congress—will make such the basis of my action.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. HAMBLETON.

Atlanta, Oct. 26, 1866.

TO THE VOTERS

of the Seventh Congressional District

Atlanta Ga
Nov 18 66

Can't vote for a man
on that platform.

H. P. Sherman

JAMES P. HAMILTON

ALBANY, OCT 22 1866

WASHINGTON, *March 20*, 1866.

DEAR SIR :

Having spent several weeks at Washington, prosecuting Cotton Claims before the Treasury Department and familiarizing myself with its modes of proof and decisions, and having been requested to undertake other claims, I have concluded to return to Washington by or before the first of May to give my personal attention to all cases in which my services may be desired. In the meantime I may be addressed at Eufaula, Alabama, where I can give all needful advice as to preparation of claims, authentication and sufficiency of proof. In urgent cases I will forward from there, to my correspondents at Washington, all papers requiring immediate attention.

My information satisfies me that Treasury Agents have seized much cotton in Alabama and Georgia, as well as in other States, which, upon proper application and proof, will be restored or accounted for to the owners. Diligence however, careful preparation of the proofs, and close attention at Washington, are essential to recovery.

You are referred to the enclosed letter of the Secretary of the Treasury for important information. Much of the cotton heretofore seized has been shipped, or is now on its way, to New York. I have perfected arrangements in that city for advancing all charges and expenses, incurred by the government, which may be required of claimants upon a redelivery of their cotton there, and also for the receipt and sale of the cotton for account of parties in interest.

Respectfully Yours,

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

Augusta, Ga., April 9, 1866.

We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that a Joint Stock Company is now being organized in this City, for the purpose of Manufacturing the Petroleum Vapor Stoves and Gas Lights, under J. S. Gray's Patent.

Without entering into any description of this wonderful invention, we desire to lay before you a few facts, simply to give you an idea how profitable investments have been made in these patents.

One of the first Companies, the Pennsylvania Petroleum Vapor Stove and Gas Light Company, was organized about a year ago, with a cash capital of \$20,000. They issued stock to the amount of \$200,000, and have already paid two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each, upon the whole amount of stock, and have a fair prospect of still further increasing their dividend.

The Maryland and Virginia Company, with the same actual cash capital (\$20,000) issued stock to the amount of \$200,000, in shares of \$10, or in other words, bought their ten dollar shares for \$1.00. Their stock is now regularly quoted at from \$11 to \$14.

Since then, companies have been organized in Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and Kentucky, all of them, however, of so recent a date as scarcely to warrant us in giving any statements.

With regard to Georgia, with a population of about 1,500,000, it is but fair to suppose that six thousand persons, or one out of every fifty families, averaging five persons, will buy a stove in the course of the year. These six thousand stoves, sold at established rates, would yield a net profit of \$75,000 to the Company.

It is not expecting too much, that ere another year goes by, six thousand more will purchase stoves. Now, considering that the term of the patent is for seventeen years, and leaving aside the income derived from the sale, manufacture of gas lights, and other appliances of this patent, we may safely pronounce this an excellent opportunity for a small, safe and profitable investment.

We shall be happy to give any further explanations at No. 307 Broad Street, under the Planters Hotel, where both, Stoves and Gas Lights, are on exhibition.

SARONI & BOSWORTH.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL APPEAL.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, the Secretaries make the following special statement and urgent appeal to the Auxiliaries, to pastors and churches, and to all friends of the Bible cause.

During the last *six months* the manufacturing facilities of the Bible House have been increased fully one third, at large expense, but not one day too soon to meet the increasing demand for Bibles and Testaments.

The *issues* during the same period have been 540,260 volumes, valued at \$287,982 67; viz.: Sales to the amount of \$256,589 19. Donations, \$31,393 48.

The *receipts* from all sources were \$300,157 82, while the *payments* were \$429,088 51. The *excess* of payments over receipts during the past six months was \$128,880 69. This deficiency was paid out of the temporary investment which accumulated during the last six years, chiefly from large legacies, and which was reserved expressly to meet extraordinary demands which were expected at the close of the war. The *balance* of about \$50,000 will soon be consumed at the present rate of operations.

There have been sufficient reasons for this expenditure. The Resupply of the whole country with the Bible, now in progress, has caused extraordinary demands for books sold to Auxiliaries and yet to be paid for, and also for gratuitous distribution. The destitution of the South and the supply of the Freedmen have drawn heavily upon our benevolent funds. Our foreign work has been extraordinarily great and costly. Most of this expenditure is so much capital laid out for future returns;—a wise, pecuniary, moral, religious, national, and world-wide investment in the kingdom of God. It has been a grand seed-time. The harvest is not yet.

That you may know how the Board of Managers have invested their trust, we give a few items covering the space of about *two years and a half*, to October 1, 1867, and exhibiting our purely benevolent work. We give chiefly the round numbers for convenience of memory.

For *Foreign Versions* we have paid in cash \$84,700; of this there was \$60,000 for the Arabic Scriptures, \$11,500 for the Hawaiian, \$8,500 for the Old Slavic and Bulgarian, \$4,000 for the Armeno-Turkish, and \$700 for African versions. Besides these sums we have granted in cash to various *Missionary Boards* and *Institutions*, for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in foreign lands, \$122,000.

We have donated to other *benevolent societies* in this land; the Tract, Sunday School, Seamen's Friend, Freedmen's, etc., in books to the value of \$50,500.

To the late *Confederate States* we have donated in books over \$80,000, besides over \$90,000 worth sent on account to the Auxiliaries there; and if to these sums we add debts cancelled, and to be cancelled, for sheer inability to pay, nearly \$60,000, with

1867-71

cost of agencies at the South \$84,000; the expenditure upon that portion of our country since the war reaches the round sum of \$264,000. And even this has not been enough to meet the immense demand. The sum total received from the South during the same time was \$37,726 34, of which, all but \$6,396 60 was for books purchased of this Society.

The purely gratuitous work of the Society within this period of two and a half years has cost nearly \$400,000.

The total number of volumes issued during this period of two years and a half was 2,948,748; and from April 1, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1867, 8,257,477.

In view of these statements we make an URGENT APPEAL to every friend of the American Bible Society.

We need the sum total of \$850,000 to carry us through this year ending March 31, 1868. The receipts of the first six months were but little over \$300,000.

Shall we contract our benevolent operations? If so, where shall we begin? In the glorious foreign field? Can we refuse new grants to the great Missionary Societies and Ecclesiastical Boards, for printing and circulating the Word of God in versions, new or old? Must we withhold our hands from the destitute South, exhausted as it is by war, and famine, and pestilence? Can we deny the Lamp of Life to the Freedmen? Must we stop the resupply of the whole country with the Bible, or curtail it, and tell the world that the Christian people of this land are unable or unwilling to carry forward this noble Jubilee enterprise of the American Bible Society?

But, it may be said, our necessity, thank God, grows not out of the lack of means, nor of work, nor of willing minds, and loving hearts, toward the Bible cause. It has sprung from the past liberality of our friends, and above all from the Providential prosperity and successful expansion of the work itself. This is our "sign;" and the God of the Bible bids us, by these very blessings, "*Speak unto the children of Israel that they GO FORWARD.*"

We therefore request our *Auxiliaries* to increase their efforts to raise funds for gratuitous work, and especially to forward without unnecessary delay all funds now in hand, or readily collected for books or on donation account.

We appeal to *pastors* of churches to publish these facts, and to stimulate the people to enlarged liberality, in regular or special contributions.

We appeal to all *friends* of the American Bible Society to help its earnest efforts to give the Bible to our country and to other nations.

We make these representations, above all, in the interests of the kingdom of Christ, for the salvation of the world, and for the glory of God, who has declared that his Word shall not return unto Him void, but it shall accomplish that whereunto He sent it.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOLDICH,
WM. J. R. TAYLOR,
T. RALSTON SMITH,

Corresponding Secretaries.

ATLANTIC & GULF RAIL ROAD.

Extension to Bainbridge.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH:

OFFICE ATLANTIC & GULF R. R. Co., }
SAVANNAH, GA., May 15, 1867. }

Fellow-Citizens: It is not twelve months since, that you were invited to extend your assistance to this Company in completing its railroad connection with the State of Florida. The successful results of your enterprise and liberality in that instance have been already realized in their first effect on every department of the commerce and trade of our city, and it is no longer doubtful that these results, while they have been the first, are only the forerunners of others of greater magnitude from the same source. Could they be questioned, we would be most reluctant to call upon you again, after so brief an interval, to renew your efforts to extend your commercial power in another direction. But the success of the first enterprise, and the value of the second, with the peculiar circumstances by which it is surrounded, seem to impose a duty, the performance of which cannot be declined by those who hold your public trusts in charge.

The public journals here and elsewhere have often called attention to the importance of extending the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad to the Flint river; and since the recent action of the people of Decatur county, subscribing to the enterprise one hundred thousand dollars in individual subscriptions, and fifty thousand dollars in well secured bonds of the corporation of Bainbridge, it commends itself to your favor with redoubled force. It has assumed the aspect of an enterprise, commendable not merely for its own merit, but appealing in terms not to be misunderstood to the commercial energy and gratitude of the people of Savannah. Less than a year ago they responded to the call of the people of Florida, and, aided by the Railroad Company alone, completed the Florida connection. Surely they will not fail to respond to this appeal of a great community (in their own State,) who, after having already contributed ninety thousand dollars in gold to the establishment of communication with Savannah, now proffer one hundred and fifty thousand more, and ask her people only to assist in bringing to her market a new and extensive commerce. The people of Decatur come not as suitors, but as men seeking an alliance. An enterprising and wealthy community, blessed with great natural avenues of commerce to the Gulf of Mexico, they simply prefer Savannah, the principal seaport of Georgia, as a market, and ask the co-operation of her people in effecting an object mutually beneficial to both communities.

The Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company is prepared and anxious to do all in its power to the end proposed, and has accepted the contributions of the people of Decatur before asking anything from the people of Savannah. The time has been when it could have carried the Road to a terminus on the banks of the Flint without external aid, but its resources have

been crippled from the effects of the recent war, and it is powerless without renewed assistance to complete the enterprise. It is conscious of the great benefits it must receive from the enterprise, but it is not the only beneficiary. The people of Decatur have already practically acknowledged the benefits they have a right to expect. Will the people of Savannah deny that they must become the beneficiaries of an extensive commerce hitherto scarcely more than felt, enlarging their market, increasing their capital, bringing more ships to their wharves, improving and extending their real estate, adding to their population, and drawing under their control a great section of their own State, hitherto tributary to markets of other States?

But we do not desire you to contribute to this enterprise without a distinct comprehension of its character.

The main line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad now terminates at Thomasville, two hundred miles from Savannah. It was completed to this point in April, 1861. At that time the grading of the extension to Bainbridge, thirty-five miles beyond, was being vigorously pressed, and it was confidently expected that the track would be laid over this entire distance by the month of October following. The amount of rails necessary for the track had been secured, and one-half of it actually delivered at Savannah. The remainder, which had been placed on shipboard in England, was unfortunately cut off by the then impending blockade of Southern ports, and has never been delivered. The financial difficulties of the period soon superinduced an abandonment of the work by the contractors; but the administration of the company, deeply impressed by its obligations to the stockholders of Decatur county, renewed the work and urged it through every difficulty until the autumn of 1864, when its further continuance became impossible. In the meantime, upwards of a thousand tons of the rails, above alluded to, had been forcibly seized and appropriated by agents of the Confederate Government; so that all hope of completing the line to Bainbridge until after an establishment of peace was absolutely frustrated. The Company had expended on this work, including the cost of the seized rails, nearly four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, of which about ninety thousand dollars had been derived from stockholders of Decatur county alone. The whole distance, however, had been graded, except about three miles and a half, and fifteen miles had been entirely bridged and furnished with cross-ties. To complete this extension will demand an outlay of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount the people of Decatur county have just contributed more than one-third. Is it to the interest of the people of Savannah to respond in a like amount?

The town of Bainbridge lies on the Flint river, about twenty-five miles above its confluence with the Chattahoochee, and at a point of constant navigation from the month of the Apalachicola river at all periods of the year. At no time within thirty years has this navigation ever been interrupted to first class river steamers.

Anterior to the construction of the

South Western and Atlantic & Gulf Railroads to Albany and Thomasville, the cotton shipments from Bainbridge alone amounted to twenty-five thousand bales per annum. These shipments were of cotton brought by wagon, and do not include a large amount which passed by Bainbridge without landing *en route* to Apalachicola, which concentrated the whole shipments of the Flint, Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers, amounting to from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand bales. Apalachicola has become little more than a mere "entrepot" for New York and New Orleans. The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad extending to within twenty miles of the Apalachicola, the Atlantic & Gulf to within thirty-five miles of the Flint, which is again touched by the Southwestern Railroad at Albany, also reaching out to the Chattahoochee at Eufaula and Fort Gaines, have abstracted a large part of the commerce of Apalachicola, while much of the produce formerly controlled by her merchants is now transferred at anchorage from river steamers on direct consignment to New York and New Orleans.

These circumstances, while they indicate the magnitude of the production of the lower valleys of the great streams of Southwestern Georgia, and the importance of their commerce, demonstrate only too forcibly that the termination of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad thirty-five miles away from a point of navigation on these great streams scarcely affords the railroad any competitive power, especially when the greater cheapness of water transportation is held in view.

Thus a commerce which may be safely estimated at ten millions of dollars per annum is taken from Savannah within the limits of her own State, when she has but to reach out one of her great iron hands and grasp it all. For her citizens now to falter in responding to the enterprise of the citizens of Decatur is the rejection of an important interest, which may never be recovered. The latter must indeed realize that the commercial alliance which they offer has been definitively rejected, and they will be justified in applying their subscription, with all the abounding resources it represents, to the development of other avenues for their wealth.

We are not, unaware, fellow citizens, of the financial depression of the times; but is it greater than it was less than twelve months ago, when uniting in a bold effort for the trade of Florida, you gathered to yourselves a great commercial power, constantly becoming more vigorous and expansive? The enterprise now laid before you is equally worthy of your energies, while it appeals with far more vehemence to your pride. It is new alike in its character and in its results, and in sustaining it you will but add another pillar to your financial strength, joining hands with an earnest and generous people, and carrying your second great railroad enterprise to a point where its prosperity can no longer remain doubtful.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SCREVEN,
President.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mrs. Edward E. Ford

HAVING REMOVED FROM WOODSTOCK WILL RE-OPEN HER
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES IN ROME, GA.

The beautiful and commodious residence of the late Judge Lumpkin has been secured for the purpose. Rome is in daily Railroad communication with all parts of the State, and for beauty of scenery, and health of climate, is surpassed by no city in the South.

The best teachers in every department are employed; and as the scholars are under the supervision and care, of Mrs. Ford, as her own children, every means will be used to instruct, and advance them to the entire satisfaction of parents.

In English History and Composition, the pupils will have the benefit of Mrs. Ford's personal instruction.

The English Department and Mathematics is presided over by Miss JEAN M. HUNT, a thorough and able teacher.

Prof A. F. VASQUE will give instruction in the Modern Languages; and the Studio, with every convenience for Drawing and Painting, will also be under his immediate supervision.

Prof. *Idi*..... has charge of the Musical Department, both Vocal and Instrumental, assisted by Miss FORD.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR

CONSISTS OF TWO SESSIONS OF TWENTY WEEKS EACH.

For each session the charge will be \$..*25.00*.. in currency, strictly in advance. This covers all charges for Tuition in English, French, Music, Drawing, and for Board, exclusive of washing.

Pupils must furnish their own Bed-clothing. Towels, and Napkins, and must provide their own Stationery.

~~☞~~ Drawing Materials, and Sheet Music can be furnished at cost.

~~☞~~ The Worship of the School is that of the Episcopal Church.

The *Fall* Session commences on... *August 5th*... and ends on... *December 20th 1867*...

CIRCULAR.

Comptroller General's Office,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Oct. 4, 1867.

Hon. Justices of the Inferior Court :

Many persons (most of whom are negroes,) having, through ignorance, failed to make returns to the Tax Receiver, in terms of the law, if, in your judgment, ignorance is a *good cause* why said parties should be relieved from the penalty of default, in accordance with Sec. 775, Code, you may issue the proper orders to the Collector, instructing him to notify all parties who are in default to come forward and pay single tax.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN T. BURNS,
Comptroller General.

1867

CIRCULAR
— OF THE —
MESON FEMALE ACADEMY,
LEXINGTON, GEORGIA.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

COL. B. F. HARDEMAN, Pres't.
JUDGE F. L. UPSON, Sec'y.
" G. F. PLATT,

DR. J. S. SIMS,
S. H. COX, Esq.,
COL. J. D. MATTHEWS.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

REV. T. ALONZO HARRIS, Principal; Teacher of Mathematics, Classics, Philosophy, etc.
MRS. I. E. DEASIE HARRIS, Matron, and Instructress in Primary Department.
MISS CARRIE S. ROBINSON, Instructress in Music.
MISS LIVONIA W. SHACKELFORD, Instructress in Ornamental Branches.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography.

SECOND CLASS.—Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography.

THIRD CLASS.—Algebra, History, Composition, Ancient Geography, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, Physiology, Geology, Mineralogy and Political Economy.

FOURTH CLASS.—Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, Astronomy, Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry. Exercises in Reading, Composition, Penmanship and Singing required from all Pupils.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Scholastic Year consists of forty weeks. The first Term begins on the 21st of January and ends on the 10th of July, 1867.

The second Term begins on the 5th of August, and ends on the 20th November.

There will be an examination of all the Classes at the end of the first Term, by a Committee.

The 10th of July will be devoted to the reading of Compositions and Concert.

Where the intellectual or moral habits of a young lady are such as to render the privileges of the Institution useless to her or hurtful to others, the parent or guardian will be requested to withdraw her.

RULES.

1st. Regular and punctual attendance will be required of all.

2d. All are required to be neat in their personal appearance and habits.

3d. To be respectful and polite in their associations with each other.

4th. To apply themselves closely to study, whether at the Academy or their boarding house.

5th. All pupils are required to attend Church and Sabbath School on the Sabbath.

6th. Failure to prepare recitation will subject the delinquent to such punishment as the Principal and Matron may determine.

While it is not our intention to debar young ladies from proper social enjoyment, yet they will not be permitted to receive the *attention of young men*, or attend dances, balls or parties of amusement, without special directions from the parent or guardian to the contrary.

CARD OF TRUSTEES.

JANUARY 28th, 1867.

The Trustees of MESON ACADEMY, of Oglethorpe County, have secured the services of Rev. T. ALONZO HARRIS, as principal instructor in the department for females in that Institution for the present year. We recommend him to the patronage of all our citizens and the public, who wish their daughters to enjoy the benefit of thorough instruction in all branches of a complete education; as we have every reason to believe that Mr. Harris, from his long experience in teaching females, is able to fulfil the wishes of parents for the improvement of their children.

EXPENSES.

Primary Department, 1st Term,.....	\$14 40.	2d Term,	\$ 9 60.
Second Class, " "	19 20.	" "	12 80.
Third Class, " "	24 00.	" "	16 00.
Fourth Class, " "	30 00.	" "	20 00.
Contingent Fee, " "	1 20.	" "	80.
Music with use of Instrument, first Term, \$30 00.		" "	20 00.
Ornamental Branches, " "	24 00.	" "	16 00.

The above are the rates in currency, payable one-half in advance, and the remainder at end of each Term.

Provisions will be received in payment of Tuition, at market prices, delivered in Lexington. Pupils will be received at any time, and charged from time of entrance until the close of the Term. No deduction will be made except in case of extreme illness; and then for no less time than one month. Vocal music will be taught free of charge; therefore all young ladies are expected to bring with them the New Carmina Sacra, Bible and Hymn Book.

Board can be obtained in private families at \$20 per month, in currency, exclusive of lights; payable in advance.

LOCATION.

LEXINGTON is situated three miles from the Rail Road; easy of access; healthy as any town in Georgia; and the society is *first rate*.

The orphans and daughters of all disabled Confederate soldiers, will be received and educated free of charge for Tuition.

1000
 15.20
 24.00
 14.40
 21.00
 14.40
 30.00
 19.20
 22.00
 30.00
 19.20
 20.00
 19.20
 14.40
 14.40
 14.80
 19.20
 2.00
 4.00

358.00
 30.00
 19.20
 14.40
 21.00
 22.50
 18.00
 483.10

125-

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
THE CORNWALL IRON WORKS COMPANY,
NEAR ROME, GEORGIA.

CHARTERED IN 1867.

The property consists of, 1st. About 2,200 acres land—200 of which is fine bottom land and capable of producing all the hay, oats, &c., required for the use of the place. The balance is very heavy lumber and ore land, most of which surrounds the furnaces in a range of hills from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 miles from furnace. The hills contain inexhaustible quantities of very rich red "Hematite" fossiliferous ore, yielding 60 per cent. of pure iron. On the property are two fine well built furnaces, stacks 35 feet high; 8 feet bosh, with need casting house, 80 by 50 feet; charcoal shed, 160 by 36 feet; bridge house, 40 by 75 feet; large stables, all new, 75 by 50 feet, with cattle sheds on side and end; 3 good farm dwellings on place, besides a large number of tenement houses for employees, and one of the finest corn and grist mills in the country, quite new. The works are run by water power from the Chattooga river. The supply of water is unlimited. A canal $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile was cut to bring the water across a horse shoe bend, and tunnel cut 280 feet long, through rock, to convey the water under the bluff where furnaces are located, the top of furnace stacks being the height of bluff. The fall is about 10 feet. 2 submerged water wheels, of 60 horse power each, drive the machinery, which consists of 4 iron blowing cylinders—5 feet stroke, 40 inch draw, with other machinery, pumps, &c., to pump water to top of bluff and other points for the works.

There is also a good store on the premises, containing several thousand dollars in goods, to supply the workmen and country trade.

There is at present on hand, 5,000 cords wood, cut; 15,000 bushels coal, in shed; a large quantity of fire-proof sandstone for lining furnace number 2; furnace number 1 has new hearth in and will go into blast about April 1st; 1,500 tons iron, mined and delivered at furnace; 30 work oxen and forty mules, all fine and splendid condition; 12 or 15 4 horse wagons, all in good order and nearly new; harness and other gearing, &c., for the above stock; 1 fine horse; sheep, hogs, number unknown, supposed to be about 50; plenty of farming utensils, and a full supply of tools of every description needed to carry on the works; also, 1 blacksmith shop and tools; 1 steam engine, 12 horse power, and stamping apparatus for beating up ore, and the building containing them; wheelbarrows; carts, fire hose, large stock of bar iron, goods, merchandize, &c.

Each furnace will make 10 tons, of 2,240 pounds, of number 1 cold blast iron. The iron is the best made in the South, and is valuable for car wheels, and is unequalled for mixing with inferior iron for making bar iron of superior quality for bridge bolts, &c. The pig iron, before we had a home market for all we could manufacture, sold in Philadelphia at \$50 cash; Louisville, \$50 to \$52 cash; Cincinnati, \$50 to \$55 cash.

We now have a home market for five times the amount we can furnish at \$45 per ton, delivered at Rome, Georgia.

Chattanooga Mill wants 300 tons per month, at \$45.

Atlanta Rolling Mill, 150 to 200 " " " "

Noble & McCullugh Car Wheel Works, 5 tons per day, and demand increasing.

Rome Iron Manufacturing Co., Mill and Nail Works, will require 10 tons per day.

The supply of timber about the works is abundant and can be purchased at from \$2 to \$4 per acre. There is also about three thousand acres vacant lands within 3 miles of furnaces. Sufficient timber can be had within 3 miles of furnaces, in every direction, to run the works for 20 years.

The ore works remarkably easy and melts well; a charge of 17 bushels coal and 3 bushels brands will carry 800 to 1,000 tons of ore. Limestone of the best kind $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from furnaces. Ore from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is mined by common laborers uncovering it and got out in blocks pure and clean.

Laborers get \$1 per day; teamsters, \$1.25; ore diggers, \$1.25; fillers at furnaces, \$1.25; keepers, \$1.25; wood cutters, 60 cents per cord; coal burners 2 cents per bushel.

There is at present a large amount of wood hauled to pits and piled ready for fencing. Teams make from 3 to 4 loads coal per day, and haul from 104 to 133 bushels per load. Ore teams make 3 to 4 loads per day, haul $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The furnace is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coosa river, which is navigated to Rome by steamboats the whole year. The works are 27 miles distant from Rome, Georgia.

The mills get custom grinding sufficient to feed operatives, and during wheat season required to be run night and day. About 9-10 of hands' wages is taken out in store yielding a profit of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The furnaces were built during the war. It cost \$50,000 to cut canal and tunnel and mill-dam, rating the pay of laborers at \$1 per day, and took from August, 1862 till November, 1864, to complete it. The stacks' masonry cost \$15,000. About \$150,000 was spent on the place in the purchase of the property and improvements and building the works, &c. It was sold in 1866, after the works had been burned down, for \$45,000—\$35,750 in cash, leaving \$8,750 to be paid by three parties, each owning one-fourth interest, in three and four years from 6th of September, 1866, with interest.

There was expended \$30,000 in cash in rebuilding and repairs, and since the works have been put in operation \$25,000 more have been expended in building mill, putting up ore stampers, increasing stock of goods in store, purchasing about 30 more mules and 20 oxen, new wagons, harness, and other material and improvements generally.

The purchaser will take the property as it stood on March 1st, with all the ore, merchandize, stock, timber cut, coal, and everything belonging to the whole place, and take it clear of all incumbrance and free from debt, except the \$2,916.33, due in equal payments on September 6th, 1869, and 1870. He would, however, have to pay his proportion of the expenses since, as the furnaces are out of blast and all hands are engaged in cutting wood, digging and hauling ore, and getting up a supply of stock, all of which will be returned in iron when furnace is put to work.

The capital stock paid in is \$100,000, and shares for that amount will be issued to stockholders on April 1st.

The Company want a practical and experienced man to take a one-fourth or one-half interest and take charge of the works. A liberal salary will be paid him. None of the present owners are able to take charge of the business.

If desired a contract will be made by a party interested to take all the iron that can be made, delivered at Rome, at a fixed price and pay the cash for it, so there will be no difficulty in disposing of iron or finding means to run it. A good manager can make \$6,000 per month, clear of all expenses, running one furnace. The property can be made to pay for itself in a single year.

The terms will be made easy: Say, \$14,000 cash; \$2,000 in six months; \$3,000 in twelve months; \$3,000 in two years.

A manager fully competent can command a salary of from two to three thousand dollars per annum, with good house and land and other conveniences added.

Fruitland Nurseries,

Augusta, Oct. 25th, 1867.

DUTCH BULBS and other FLOWERING ROOTS.

WE have received our annual supply of Dutch Bulbs, and are prepared to execute orders for the same. These Bulbs are imported direct by us, and are of the very finest quality grown in Holland; and of an entirely different description from the Auction Bulbs, which are the refuse of the Holland gardens sent abroad for sale.

We can guarantee our Bulbs to be correct to name.

HYACINTHS.

The best season for planting *in open ground* is October, November and December. Planted later, they lose in flowering qualities. The best ground is a good garden soil well fertilized with decomposed cow manure. The beds should be well dug to the depth of 14 to 18 inches. The Bulbs should be planted four inches deep, and from six to ten inches apart.

For Pot Culture.—Use one-third sand, one-third well decomposed cow manure, and one-third leaf mould. In potting each Bulb should remain one-third above the surface of the soil; water well, so as to imbed the Bulb firmly, then bury the pots in open ground for six weeks, the root growth is then secured. After that period, take up the pots and remove to a warm room. They require moderate occasional watering, until the leaf growth commences, then give an abundance of air in mild weather and plenty of water.

For Glass Culture.—Place the Bulbs so that the base of each touches the water, then place them for two or three weeks in a dark closet, to promote the growth of the roots, then bring them in a warm room. If the water becomes impure change it, but do not bruise the roots. Do not allow the water to freeze. Single Hyacinths are the best for forcing in water.

Prices.—Very finest named varieties, single and double, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Fine unnamed varieties, single and double, colors distinct, 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

TULIPS.

The same soil as that recommended for Hyacinths will answer for the Tulip. The early varieties are susceptible of being brought forward for early bloom in the house, by being planted in pots like Hyacinths. Our collection is very large and embraces:

Early single and double, fine named varieties,	- - - - -	20c. each, \$2 per doz.
“ “ “ “ unnamed,	- - - - -	1 “ “
LATE SHOW, BIZARRES, BYBLOEMEN, etc., named,	- - - - -	25 to 30c. each, 3 “ “
PARROT TULIPS,	- - - - -	1 “ “
GESNERIANA, OCLUS SOLIS,	- - - - -	25c. each.

JONQUILS.

Double,	- - - - -	15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. ;	Single, sweet scented,	- - - - -	10c. each, \$1 per doz.
---------	-----------	------------------------------	------------------------	-----------	-------------------------

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Splendid flower for winter or spring blooming, very fragrant.	- - - - -	Fine mixed varieties,	- - - - -	20c. each.
---	-----------	-----------------------	-----------	------------

CROCUS.

All colors, unnamed,	- - - - -	50c. per doz.	New Seedlings, extra fine, named,	- - - - -	\$1 per doz.
----------------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------------------------	-----------	--------------

IRIS.

English, Spanish,	- - - - -	25c. each.
-------------------	-----------	------------

SNOWDROPS.

Double,	- - - - -	75c. per doz.	Single,	- - - - -	50c. per doz.
---------	-----------	---------------	---------	-----------	---------------

LILY.

LILLIUM LANCIFOLIUM, Album, White Japan,	- - - - -	\$1 each.
“ “ Roseum, White Spotted Rose,	- - - - -	1 “
“ CANDIDUM, White Garden Lily,	- - - - -	25c. “
“ LONGIFLORUM, Snow White,	- - - - -	30c. “
“ EXIMIUM, Larger than above, pure White,	- - - - -	60c. “
“ MARTAGON, (Turk's Cap) various colors.	- - - - -	50c. “

RANUNCULUS, Double and Turban, named,	\$1.50 per doz.	SCILLA PERUVIANA, Blue and White,	- 50c. each.
ANEMONES, Double and Star, named,	1.50 “ “	“ CAMPANULATA, etc.	- 10c. each.
CROWN IMPERIALS,	- - - - -	75c. to \$1 each.	

Any of the above Bulbs sent by mail postage paid, if not less than \$5 is ordered. For less amounts postage extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound. In all cases the money to accompany the order, if sent by mail; otherwise C. O. D. per Express, with collection charges at the expense of purchaser.

ADDRESS:

P. J. BERCKMANS,
Augusta, Ga.

10

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 76,

AUTHORIZING THE ASSEMBLING OF

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, }
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, }
Atlanta, Georgia, October 18, 1867. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.

WHEREAS, By General Orders, No. 59, from these Headquarters, dated August 31, 1867, an Election was ordered to be held in the State of Alabama, on the *First, Second and Third days of October, 1867*, at which Election, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" and the Acts supplementary thereto, the registered voters of said State might vote "for a Convention," or "against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention in case a majority of the votes given on that question should be for a Convention, and in case a majority of all the registered voters should have voted on the question of Convention ;

AND WHEREAS, At an election held in pursuance of said order, and in conformity to said Acts, there were polled on the question of Convention votes to the number of *Ninety-five Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six* (95,866,) that being more than one half of *One Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen* (165,813,) the whole number of registered voters in said State, including those registered during the five days mentioned in said order ; and of the whole number of votes polled on the question of Convention, *Ninety Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-three*, (90,283,) (being a majority of the same,) were cast "For a Convention."

AND WHEREAS, At said Election the following named persons were elected as Delegates to said Convention from the respective Election Districts in which they were so chosen :

From the First Election District—Gustavus Horton, Albert Griffin, Alfred E. Buck, John Carraway, Ovid Gregory.

From the Second Election District—Mark D. Brainard, Stephen Moore.

From the Third Election District—Augustus W. Jones.

From the Fourth Election District—Samuel S. Gardner, William R. Jones.

From the Fifth Election District—R. M. Johnson, R. Deal, J. C. Jolly.

From the Sixth Election District—David Lore, H. C. Russell, Thomas Diggs.

From the Seventh Election District—W. H. Black, James Falmer, L. S. Latham, B. F. Royal.

From the Eighth Election District—James H. Howard.

From the Ninth Election District—C. A. Miller, N. D. Stanwood, Wm. M. Buckley.

From the Tenth Election District—R. M. Reynolds, J. H. Burdick, A. L. Morgan.

From the Eleventh Election District—James M. Jackson.

From the Twelfth Election District—Luther R. Smith, J. J. Gilder.

From the Thirteenth Election District—George Ely, Washington Johnson.

From the Fourteenth Election District—Littleberry Strange, J. J. Martin.

From the Fifteenth Election District—H. C. Semple, Jas. P. Stow, Charles W. Buckley, John C. Keffer, Peyton Finley.

From the Sixteenth Election District—B. F. Saffold, D. E. Coon, J. Silsby, A. Strother, J. Hatcher.

From the Seventeenth Election District—Pierce Burton, Charles W. Dustan, J. Wright McLeod.

From the Eighteenth Election District—Simeon Brunson, Benjamin Rolfe, B. Yordy, Benjamin Inge.

From the Nineteenth Election District—John H. Meadors, Samuel Blandon.

From the Twentieth Election District—B. W. Norris, C. H. Cabot, John L. Alexander.

From the Twenty-first Election District—J. H. Speed, G. W. Graves, Thomas Lee.

From the Twenty-second Election District—W. T. Blackford, B. S. Wheelan, James K. Greene, Charles Hayes, B. Alexander.

From the Twenty-third Election District—T. Towles, Early Greathouse, Timothy J. Russell.

From the Twenty-fourth Election District—J. F. Hurst.

From the Twenty-fifth Election District—James R. Walker.

From the Twenty-sixth Election District—Jesse W. Mahan.

From the Twenty-seventh Election District—Joseph H. Davis.

From the Twenty-eighth Election District—Arthur Bingham, George P. Plowman, Thomas Adams.

From the Twenty-ninth Election District—E. W. Peck, H. McGown.

From the Thirtieth Election District—C. L. Steed, J. H. Autrey.

From the Thirty-first Election District—H. J. Springfield.

From the Thirty-second Election District—W. A. Walker.

From the Thirty-third Election District—J. F. Morton.

From the Thirty-fourth Election District—J. W. Wilhite.

From the Thirty-fifth Election District—W. T. Ewing, W. C. Garrison.

From the Thirty-sixth Election District—George J. Dykes.

From the Thirty-seventh Election District—Alfred Collins.

From the Thirty-eighth Election District—W. A. Austin, C. O. Whitney.

From the Thirty-ninth Election District—S. F. Kennemere.

From the Fortieth Election District—Thomas Haughey.

From the Forty-first Election District—Thomas M. Peters, B. O. Masterson.

From the Forty-second Election District—A. J. Applegate, Columbus Jones, LaFayette Robinson.

From the Forty-third Election District—James W. Stewart, Daniel H. Bingham, James T. Rapier.

From the Forty-fourth Election District—William S. Skinner, H. H. Russell.

It is ordered, That the persons above named do meet in Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, at the Capitol, on *Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1867,* and proceed to frame a Constitution and Civil Government for the State of Alabama, according to the provisions of the Acts above referred to, and that when the same shall have been so framed, the said Constitution be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of said State as further required by law.

JOHN POPE,

Official:

Major General, U. S. A.

S. C. GREENE,

Capt. 24th Inf'ty, Br't Maj. U. S. A.,

A. A. A. G.

GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

MR. & MRS. SAMUEL DUNLAP,

Assisted by Mrs ADELLA J. BRANHAM, Prof.

I. R. BRANHAM, of Madison, Prof. V.

CZURDA, of Macon, for the

BENEFIT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

AT CITY HALL,

Monday Evening, - - - July 1st, 1867.

*Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock, Concert to commence
at 8 1-2 o'clock.*


Programme.


PART FIRST.

- 1—Instrumental Duet, Overture from *Martha*. (Flotow)—Mrs. Dunlap, and V. Czurda.
- 2—Vocal Duet, *Do'st Thou Remember*. (Campana)—Mrs. A. J. Branham and I. R. Branham.
- 3—Instrumental Trio, *Sounds from Home*, (two Violins and Piano)—Messrs. I. R. Branham, V. Czurda and Mrs. Dunlap
- 4—Song, *Brighter than the Stars*, (Il Trovatore. Verdi)—Mr. S. Dunlap.
- 5—Flute Solo, (Terschek)—Mr. I. R. Branham.
- 6—Vocal Trio, *Life has no Power*,—Mrs. A. J. Branham, I. R. Branham and S. Dunlap.
- 7—Instrumental Duet, (Piano and Violin) *Scene de Ballet*, (De Beriot) Mrs. Dunlap and V. Czurda.

PART SECOND.

- 1—Vocal Duet, *The Fishermen*, (Gabussi)—Mrs. A. J. Branham and S. Dunlap.
- 2—Instrumental Duet, (Violin and Piano) *Fantasio Capriccio*, (Vieuxtemps,) V. Czurda and Mrs. Dunlap.
- 3—Song, *The Wanderer*, (Schubert,) I. R. Branham.
- 4—Flute Solo, *Dolce i Conoento*, (Nicholson) I. R. Branham.
- 5—Song, *Sleep light, gently*. (Strakosch), A. J. Branham.
- 6—Instrumental Duet, (Piano and Violin), *Somnambula*, (de Beriot)—Mrs. Dunlap, V. Czurda.
- 7—Vocal Trio from *Atilla*, (Verdi)—Mrs. A. J. Branham, I. R. Branham, S. Dunlap.

 *Admission 50 Cents,*

 The Piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Mr. H. A. Smith.

10
GENERAL ORDERS, DISTRICT OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE,

MACON, GA., *January 23rd, 1867.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 1. }

Bvt. Major *W. A. Elderkin*, C. S., U. S. A., having reported at these Headquarters, is hereby announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, on the Staff of the Bvt. Major General Commanding the District of the Chattahoochie. He will be obeyed accordingly.

By command of Brevet Major General CHAS. R. WOODS.

S. C. GREENE,

Captain 24th Infantry, Bvt. Major U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

S. C. Greene
Capt. 24 Inf.
Bvt. Maj. U.S.A.
Act. Assistant Adjutant General.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF GOD,

DURING THE PERIOD OF REVELATION.

THE OLD TESTAMENT DISPENSATION.

BY

REV. CHARLES COLCOCK JONES, D. D.

1 VOL. 8VO., NEARLY 600 PAGES. PRICE \$3.50.

The author of this work is widely known as late Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in the Theological Seminary of the Synods of South Carolina and Georgia, in Columbia.

The distinguished author did not live to see this work through the press; but it bears abundant evidence of being his great life work. He begins with the earliest existence of the Church, thence proceeds, by regular steps, onward through the entire Scriptures to their close, covering the period of Revelation only, and endeavors to determine the Origin, the Covenants, the Doctrines, the Rites, Ceremonies, Ordinances, Members and Officers, Order and Discipline of the Church, and briefly, the principal events of her progress and especially her passage out of the old into the new Dispensation. He also endeavors to show "what of the old found accomplishment as type, or shadow, or prophecy, and passed away into the New, and what remained afterward that pertained to the necessary existence and constitution of the Church; and what was the final and perfect state in which our Lord and His Apostles left the Church when the canon of Scripture closed." The work is exhaustive in its treatment of these subjects, and it is scholarly and eloquent in its style.

In the preface the author says that the preparation of the work "Has been a source of constant enjoyment. I have had God's Holy Word always open before me, and have sought the illuminating and sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, that its inspired and heavenly pages might be full of wondrous and instructive things to my mind and heart. Aid has also been sought from human help—the best authors within my reach—that I might be instructed by them, and led to a better understanding of the Divine Word, wherein lay the History of that Church for which Christ shed his precious blood.

I have been encouraged by the favorable opinion expressed, both by ministers and private members of the Church to whom the character of the work has been explained. These last—for whom I have specially written—have been pleased to say, that if successfully completed, it would prove such a History as would be peculiarly profitable to them. It would, indeed, be doing good service, and prepare an acceptable and useful History of the Church for the mass of the people of God; and he who is enabled to accomplish that work should esteem it a high honor graciously conferred upon him. * * *

"Now to have a Church History for the families of the Lord's people—a History which parents and children can use intelligently and profitably,—is certainly a thing to be desired. Such a History would serve as a reference book in the family. For example: should they desire to know when and how the Church of God originated, they could turn to the History and find out. Or should they wish information on various points, such as, what are the Covenants of Works and of Grace?—When did God give his Church a visible and direct organization?—Who are the regularly constituted members of that Church?—Is the Church under the old and new Dispensations one and the same?—Who is the only true Head of the Church?—Has the Church any temporal Head?—What are its sacraments, its law of the Sabbath, its law of marriage?—Does the Church hold to the doctrine of the Trinity, of the Divinity, humanity, and person of Christ?—In all these inquiries the History would aid them. It would also assist them in all matters pertaining to Church government and discipline, and in all points of pure history."

FOR SALE BY

W. T. BERRY & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, 28 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

*George Washington
Parrish
D.D. 1810
I have purchased this
volume and it is
the highest
degree
made with
a certificate*

*made with
a certificate
degree
made with
a certificate*

Caesars conceived a vast ~~more~~ other ~~the~~ project to
be based public libraries which were to ~~be~~
all the other buildings of the world he began
the collection of great libraries. made plans for
drawing the position ~~near~~ and for ~~the~~ con-
veying the surplus water by ~~an~~ ^{of} aqueduct for making
a deep course ~~of~~

But from Rome to the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
Rome and making numerous harbors at intervals
month he was planning a road along the ~~the~~
and cut a canal through the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
and to construct other great work
which was to make Rome the center of the world

But several had these ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
booked to ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
booked to ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

But the victor ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
to utilize the resources and the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

While in Babylonia he found a plan to explore the eastern
part of Africa and while planning for the expedition he
began to drain the marshes of the Euphrates and while
superintending this work one day under a tropical sun
he took fever and died ~~his~~ ~~his~~ ~~his~~

Babylon would ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

The center of the world
must be at Rome

N. McDUFFIE.

C. M. BOZEMAN.

Ware House and General Commission Business,

And for the Sale and Purchase of Cotton,

Hawkinsville, Ga.

The undersigned take this method of informing the public that they have engaged in the above business, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage. Our Ware House is immediately upon the River Bluff, and all shipments of Cotton from our House by Boats will be free of the charge of drayage or slidege. We expect the New Iron Steamer "Night Hawk" to be here by the 1st of November, which will take freight at two dollars per bale for Savannah. Planters will see by this that it is to their interest to bring their cotton to this point, as they can take choice of shipping either by Rail or River, or selling here.

We would also solicit any orders for the sale or purchase of Cotton and Merchandise, having close storage for the same. Having secured the services of the indefatigable Mr. Columbus C. Clark, we would most respectfully solicit the patronage of the planters and public.

McDUFFIE & BOZEMAN.

Hawkinsville, Sept. 5th, 1867.

NEW ENTERPRISE

IN ATHENS, GEORGIA.

HAVE YOUR MAILS

CARRIED TO

YOUR HOMES.

THE undersigned undertook a new Enterprise last winter which has been

SUCCESSFULLY

Carried on for one year; through the hard winter of 1866.

scarcely a few have patronized him, and he has toiled with little hope to insure his enterprise a success. For one year he has with a great deal of trouble, attempted to please those who so kindly became his patrons, and is gratified to know that he has succeeded in doing so. He has often been tempted to cease his efforts; being almost hopeless of accomplishing his purpose, but with untiring energy has still continued it. He hopes that all who have formed a favorable opinion of the enterprise, by the energy which has been displayed will come forward and patronize him. He is sanguine for the future, and promises that as his number increases, he

WILL REDUCE HIS PRICES.

With a liberal scale of prices, and an honest effort to give satisfaction to all who may put their names on his list, he is determined to merit success. The following are his charges, per month:

Carry to the Stores	- - - - -	50 cts.
Below the Cobham line	- - - - -	75 "
Above " "	- - - - -	\$1.00.

He will also mail letters and packages, and carry notes from one place to another when desired,

FREE OF CHARGE!

Yearly contracts will be made with all who desire it; which will of course be cheaper. ☞ His motto is to PLEASE. ☜

All who want their mails delivered, can leave their names and keys at either the Post office, or the store of Lampkin, Crane, & Co.

Athens, Dec. 9. 1867.

W. A. LESUEUR, Carrier.

Military Order

Office Christian Messenger,

AUGUSTA, Ga., AUG. 20th, 1867.

M^r W. D. Bentley
Ordering for 5th County.

DEAR SIR:

According to General Orders No. 49, issued from Headquarters Third Military District, and dated Atlanta, Ga., August 12th, 1867, you are instructed to publish your advertisements in "such newspapers and such only as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the Acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct, in any manner, the civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district in the discharge of their duty by threats of violence or prosecution, or other penalty, as soon as the military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity."

Being neutral on these subjects, we are entitled to receive your advertising patronage according to said Order; therefore, if your publications are discontinued in your present organ, we would be pleased to receive it, and would respectfully ask you to consider our claims.

If the circulation of the *Messenger* is not considered general in your County, we will make it so.

Hoping this will meet with your prompt consideration, we are

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants,
Gentry & Jefferson,
Proprietors Christian Messenger.

terian society, and also to the trustees or commissioners of the Methodist society, out of any land acquired for county purposes, and not laid out in town lots, a quantity of land not exceeding one acre to each society, in such parts of said land as the said justices, or a majority of them may think proper, for the purpose of erecting a building thereon for public worship; *Provided*, that no part of the land that may be conveyed as aforesaid to either of the said societies shall be used as a burying, in case the same shall be located within three hundred yards of the public spring.

Proviso.

DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
ALLEN B. POWELL,
President of the Senate.
Assented to, December 20th, 1825.
G. M. TROUP, Governor.

incorporate the Baptist Church, on Williams Creek, in the County of Warren. [NO.229.]

by the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and cited by the authority of the same, That Jethro Darden, sen., Jethro Darden, jun., Robert Sheffield, Buckner Bass, and Ed- their successors in office, shall be, and they ed to be a body corporate, by the name e Trustees of the Baptist Church on Wil- Warren County."

Trustees of the Baptist Church, on Williams' Creek, nominated and incorporated.

further enacted by the authority aforesaid, ecited trustees and their successors in office with all manner of property, both real and onvey the same, all donations, gifts, grants, ivileges, and immunities whatsoever, which e church at the time of the passage of this y be hereafter made, conveyed, or trans- their successors in office, to have and to the proper use, benefit, and behoof of said that the trustees and their successors in id they are hereby declared to be capable g sued, impleading and being impleaded, ecessary legal steps for recovering and de- urty whatever, which the said church may and; and also for the recovering the rents, of the same, or any part or parcel thereof.

Invested with property, &c., and the power of disposing the same, &c.

further enacted by the authority aforesaid, of the Baptist Church on Williams' Creek fice for the term of three years, from and of this act; and on the third Saturday in undred and thirty, or within three months porters of the gospel in said church shall eeting-house of the aforesaid church, and e hours of ten and four o'clock, elect from he gospel in said church, or other virtuous ons, five trustees, who shall hold their as aforesaid, with the same powers and for as above declared.

May sue and be sued.

Continu- ance in office.

Time, place, and manner of electing the Trustees.

IRBY HUDSON,
peaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS STOCKS,
President of the Senate.
mber 20th, 1826.
G. M. TROUP, Governor.

horize the Commissioners appointed to [No.230.]
vn of Macon, to lay off and set apart a
of Ground in lieu of the one set apart
missioners, for the use of the Methodist
rch in the Town of Macon.

y the Senate and House of Representa-
f Georgia, in General Assembly met, and
is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the
Commissioners appointed to lay off the town of Macon be,
and they are hereby required, on their first meeting for the
purpose of selling or laying off lots in said town, to lay off a
suitable piece of ground for the benefit of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, having due regard to quantity and locality,
in lieu of the one laid off by them heretofore.

The Com- missioners authorized to lay off a suitable lot for the Me- thodist Episcopal Church.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners
appointed to lay off said town, do execute a fee simple title
for said piece of ground to the trustees of the Methodist
Episcopal church at Macon; any thing to the contrary not-
withstanding.
IRBY HUDSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS STOCKS,
President of the Senate.
Assented to, December 23d, 1826.
G. M. TROUP, Governor.

To execute fee simple titles.

[No. 231.] AN ACT to incorporate the Unitarian Society in Augusta, Georgia.

Trustees of the Unitarian Society nominated and incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, Alexander Cunningham, Gilbert Longstreet, Thomas S. Metcalf, William Sims, and Philip Cram, all of the city of Augusta, together with such others as now are or hereafter may become members of the association called "the Unitarian Society in Augusta, Georgia," be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of "the Unitarian Society in Augusta, Georgia;" and shall be capable to receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal estate for the use and benefit of said institution, and shall have perpetual succession of members and officers, and may have and use a common seal, and under the name and style aforesaid may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in any court of law or equity in this State, having the requisite jurisdiction.

May sue and be sued.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the said society shall be capable in law of receiving any bequest or donation, whether in money or other thing, for the benefit of said institution, by whatever name or style the same may be made; and under their name and style aforesaid, when the interest and prosperity of the said society seem to require it, sell, lease, or exchange any estate by them acquired either by purchase, bequest, or donation.

May make by-laws, &c.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the Unitarian Society in Augusta, Georgia, aforesaid, are hereby vested with full power and authority to make and establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government as they may deem expedient and necessary; Provided, such by-laws, rules, and regulations be subject to be altered and repealed by the Legislature.

Proviso.

IRBY HUDSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS STOCKS, President of the Senate.

Assented to, December 22d, 1826.

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

[No. 232.] AN ACT to incorporate the Roman Catholic Church of the Purification, at Locust Grove, in Warren County.

Preamble.

Whereas, a religious society, known by the name of the Roman Catholic Church of the Purification, at Locust Grove, has been established in Warren county; and whereas, it is necessary for the promotion of religion and virtue, that churches or religious societies be made capable of holding, enjoying, and defending any property which they may acquire by donation or otherwise;

Trustees of the Locust Grove Church nominated and incorporated.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, the Rev. Patrick O'Sullivan, Henry B. Thompson, James Rossignol, Ignatius Semmes, Thomas H. Luckett, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared, a body corporate, by the name and style of the vestry of the Roman Catholic Church of the Purification, of Locust Grove, in Warren county.

Invested with property, &c., and the authority to sell the same.

§ 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the vestry aforesaid, and their successors in office, or a majority of them, shall be invested in them all manner of property, both real and personal; all donations, gifts, grants, immunities, and privileges whatsoever, which may belong to the aforesaid church at the time of passing this act, or which may hereafter be made, conveyed, or transferred to said vestry or their successors in office, to have and to hold the same for the proper use, benefit, and behoof of said church; and also that the said vestry and their suc-

cessors shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded; and using all necessary and legal steps for recovering and defending any property whatsoever which the said church may hold, claim, or demand; and also for recovering the rents, issues, and profits of the same, or any part or parcel thereof.

May sue and be sued.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the said vestry shall hold their office for, and during the term of, two years, from the passage of this act; and the congregation shall assemble at the aforesaid church every two years thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a vestry, consisting of five discreet and virtuous men, who shall hold their offices for the like period of two years, to be vested with the same power and for the same period as above described.

Continuance in office. Time, place, and manner of electing Trustees.

IRBY HUDSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS STOCKS, President of the Senate.

Assented to, 20th December, 1826.

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

AN ACT to authorize the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Episcopal Church in Augusta, called St. Paul's Church, to sell a part of the lot conveyed to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of Augusta, by act of the nineteenth December, eighteen hundred and eighteen. [No. 233.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal church in Augusta, called St. Paul's Church, be authorized to sell, on such terms, as they think proper, that part of the lot described in the act of the nineteenth December, eighteen hundred and eighteen, which was formerly used as a place of burial for slaves; Provided, however, no sale of said part of the lot shall be made until all remains of persons buried there shall have been removed, and carefully interred in the place at present used as a burial-place for slaves; and until there shall be erected on the line formerly dividing the cemetery of St. Paul's from that part of the lot authorized to be sold, a good brick wall, such as at present surrounds the whole lot.

Authorized to sell a part of the lot conveyed to the Episcopal Church, &c.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of said sale shall be for the use of the church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal church in Augusta called St. Paul's Church.

Proviso.

IRBY HUDSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS STOCKS, President of the Senate.

Assented to, 23d December, 1826.

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

AN ACT to incorporate the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist Churches in the Town of Macon and County of Bibb. [No. 234.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Angus McKinzie, John Lamar, A. L. Acee, Edward W. Wright, and Samuel Gillespie, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Macon Presbyterian church, in the town of Macon and county of Bibb; and that Christopher B. Strong, Edward D. Tracy, Albert G. Clopton, Addison Mandell, and Reuben Burroughs, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate, by the name and style

Trustees of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist Churches in Macon nominated and incorporated.

SELECT PRIMARY SCHOOL, MACON, GA.

The undersigned proposes to open a School for Girls, at the residence of Rev. E. W. Warren, on the first Monday of September.

Such a course of study has been adopted as it is hoped will secure a good foundation for a thorough education.

To such as may desire it, she is prepared to give instruction in LATIN, and in MATHEMATICS THROUGH GEOMETRY.

Careful attention will be given to the deportment of those committed to her care.

Satisfactory references as to qualifications given, if desired.

Six
RATES OF TUITION, ~~SEVEN~~ DOLLARS PER MONTH.

OCTAVIA WARREN.

MACON, July, 1867.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

SESSION 1866-'67.

Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Miller, Powell, Richmond, Saunders and Power.

Committee for Courts of Justice.

Messrs. Trout, Bolling, Strother, Alexander, Ould, McRae, Lee, Galt and Cabell.

Committee on General Laws.

Messrs. Gray, Miller, Peck, Davis, Mitchell, Cabell and Lawson.

Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

Messrs. Keen, Robinson, Ould, Bolling, Crockett, Peck, Meade, Lee and Coleman.

Committee on Finance.

Messrs. McRae, Lemosy, Hannah, Keen, Trout, Carter, Bolling, Crockett, Gray and Washington.

Committee on Banks.

Messrs. Mitchell, Bolling, Robinson, Keen, Ould, Miller, Lee, Galt and Hannah.

Committee on Federal Relations.

Messrs. Bolling, Trout, Robinson, Crockett, Keen, Gray, Mercier, Lee, Meade, Lemosy and Carter.

Committee on Public Institutions.

Messrs. Robinson, Trout, Power, Kello, Belew, Taliaferro and Peck.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Alexander, Lawson, Kello, Dulany, Coleman, Strother, Powell, Richmond and Power.

Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office.

Messrs. Taliaferro, Richmond, Davis and Hannah.

Joint Committee on Executive Expenditures.

Messrs. Powell, Davis and Peck.

Joint Committee on the Library.

Messrs. Kello, Coleman and Meade.

Joint Committee to examine the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Messrs. Saunders, Powell and Mercier.

Joint Committee to examine the Register's Office.

Messrs. Galt, Washington and Saunders.

Joint Committee to examine the Treasurer's Office.

Messrs. Lemosy, Kello and Davis.

Joint Committee to examine Bonds of Public Officers.

Messrs. Crockett, Alexander and Meade.

Joint Committee on the Public Printing.

Messrs. Peck, Mitchell and Hannah.

TO THE AUXILIARIES.

We earnestly solicit careful attention and prompt responses to the following statements and suggestions, additional to the accompanying "Special Appeal:"

1. There is now *due* to the Parent Society from Auxiliaries *the full sum of \$280,000, for books purchased by them.* This is probably the greatest amount that we have ever had outstanding against the Auxiliaries at any one time.

It is the natural result of the plan for the resupply of the whole country with the Bible; a vast work which could not be accomplished without the most liberal aid of the Parent Society to its local Auxiliaries. A large proportion of this sum may be readily collected. Some of it may be even now in their treasuries, and should be remitted to the Assistant Treasurer at the Bible House without delay.

The capital required to manufacture and send forth a full supply of books for future use is thus to a great extent now in the hands of our Auxiliaries, in books or money, or in both. It is necessary that it should be transferred as soon as possible to the Parent Society.

While we are not willing unduly to press this matter, especially upon the more feeble local societies, yet the state of our funds justifies some urgency, and the best interests of the Cause will be promoted, and a diminished supply of books prevented, by an entire discharge of these obligations by those that are able, and by partial payment from those that cannot now liquidate their whole indebtedness.

2. *Your attention is also particularly requested to our distribution.* While the demand upon our resources has not, thus far, abated, yet the resupply of the whole country has now been so long in progress, that the call for Bibles and Testaments for this purpose may be properly regarded as being near its climax. It is known to us that a number of societies have overstocked their depositories, while others have, in consequence, been obliged to take fewer books, or to wait longer than was meet for their supplies. It is, therefore, important, that in this whole matter your influence shall be exerted to remedy the difficulties referred to. This can be done by arrangements for the disposal of surplus stock in depositories, and by reducing orders for books on account, and requests for donations of books, within more moderate bounds. It is better that our Auxiliaries should apply to us more frequently for smaller invoices, rather than order or request large quantities at once, of which many may lie idle upon their shelves, while other societies are actually in need of them. We would not discourage any reasonable and necessary demands, but simply aim to prevent overstocking and waste, and large debts for books unused. The number of societies is so great, the applications for grants are so numerous, and the claims of the country at large are so pressing, that it will require very judicious management to equalize the distribution, and effectually to supply the destitute who are yet without the Bible.

The bearing of these remarks upon our financial condition is manifest; but *the effect upon the Auxiliaries themselves is equally important.*

It has become a serious question at the Bible House, whether our immense distribution of the Scriptures to societies which have received them as donations, or

1867-3

upper orders as sales, without a good prospect of being able to pay for them, has
rely advanced the Bible cause as it should have done. It is believed that even the
Bible may be made too cheap; that our large grants may have led in some cases to
indiscriminate and injudicious donations among the people; and that this very liber-
ality of the Board may have tended to diminish the sense of responsibility to pay
for books bought, or possibly to lead to an undervaluing of the word of God.
The British and Foreign Bible Society generally require partial payments for their
books. So do many missionaries in foreign lands. How far in the present state of
our country we should try to carry out this plan, we are not now able to say. But
it is wise to call public attention to the general principle, and the auxiliaries should
make proper efforts to apply it, so far at least, that waste, perversion, and indiscrim-
inate donations may be guarded against.

One of our wisest and most successful Southern Agents, in a recent letter upon
this subject, says: "A people who have received as many books as they wanted for
two years, and paid nothing, will be hard to break into the practice of contributing."
And referring to a State which has so received about \$30,000 worth of books on
account, he adds, "I had rather undertake to raise forty thousand dollars for books
that are still in the Bible House." As a general rule, those who really wish to have
the Bible will be able and willing to pay a little for it, and will feel the better, and
value it the more, as their own purchase.

3. *The gratuitous contributions to this Society should be largely increased.* The
statistics of our great missionary and other religious institutions show that the
American Bible Society by no means receives its proportionate share of benevolent
contributions.

The general impression that this Society needs less money than the others is now
being dispelled by the progress of its work, which is ~~the result of~~ the liberality of the
people, ~~and of its entire success~~—~~Meanwhile we are ready to do all~~
that the friends of the Society will enable it to accomplish. We are now manufact-
uring from 5,000 to 6,000 volumes daily, and can do even more. These facts add new
force and significance to our appeal.

4. In view of these statements, *the Board of Managers expect of every Auxiliary
immediate, judicious, and stirring efforts, to meet the occasion.* We ought not to
end our fiscal year in debt. We hope to exhibit in our next Annual Report greater
results and higher prospects than ever before.

It is a noble opportunity. Our Christian people will respond to this appeal as
they have always done hitherto.

We respectfully request our co-workers to state the facts, and urge the appeals in
the pulpit, on the platform, through the press, in the auxiliaries, at their anniversa-
ries, and wherever Providence favours our mission. Conquests are won in the Red-
eemer's kingdom only by his advancing armies. The leaders must keep in front
of the people. This Institution is, and ought always to be such a leader. The state
of the world invites our highest faith in God, and in his word.

Our Agents are specially instructed to bring these matters to the notice of the
Auxiliaries, and we solicit for them and through them your hearty and immediate
co-operation.

JOSEPH HOLDICH, }
WM. J. R. TAYLOR, } *Cor. Secretaries.*
T. RALSTON SMITH, }
HENRY FISHER, *Assist. Treasurer.*
CALEB T. ROWE, *General Agent.*

YOUNG
America.

April 15, 1868.

3

YOUNG AMERICA

ORGANIZED

3

JAN^y 1st, 1855.

May 10th, 1867.

Atlanta, Geo., May 1st, 1868.

Dear Sir,--

During the past twelve months much of my time and attention has been given to the cause of Reconstruction, and now, that it is about culminating in such a triumphant and glorious success in our complete restoration to our former relations to our Government, with Union men at the helm, I shall once more give my undivided attention to my Profession.

Atlanta having become the Seat of Government, persons from all portions of the State will more often need the services of an Attorney at this point, and all business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.

Having formed a business connection with the most experienced and responsible Firm in Washington City, for the collection of claims of all kinds against the Government of the United States, I take this method of tendering my professional services to the loyal men of Georgia, who may wish such claims attended to.

There is no provision made by law, at this time, for the payment of claims held by loyal men of the unreconstructed States, for property destroyed by the army; and, in fact, there are special laws prohibiting it; but it is hoped our relations to the Government will soon change, and that Congress may be prevailed upon to provide for the payment of all just claims held by the loyal men of Georgia.

While loyal men have lost some species of property which will, perhaps, never be paid for, yet there is much that ought to, and doubtless will, be paid for.

Though there is no immediate prospect of success in getting these claims paid, yet there is reasonable hope of ultimate success. The chances are such as to justify the trouble and expense incurred in preserving such evidence as may be necessary, when the way is opened.

Should such claims remain unattended to for years, it would then be impossible to get up the necessary evidence, even if Congress were to provide for their payment. All evidence should be gotten in proper shape for being preserved while the witnesses are still living, and before they move away.

Evidence is essential in all Courts, and those who neglect their evidence, are generally unsuccessful. It will be very difficult, even now, to procure necessary evidence in many cases, and every year that passes will increase the difficulties, until it will ultimately be impossible.

All that can be done now, is to get the evidence in shape, and carefully preserve it, so as to secure the payment of claims whenever Congress may provide for such payment.

Those who have claims of any character whatever against the Government, will find it to their interest to address me immediately.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia.

Confidential

Atlanta, Ga., April 28th, 1868.

Dear Sir,—

It is obvious, from the language of the Reconstruction Laws, that the members of the Legislature are required to take the oath of office, usually known as the "Test Oath." The law distinctly declares that any Government which may exist in Georgia, shall be deemed *provisional* only, until the Legislature, elected under the new Constitution, shall have adopted the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and until Congress accepts our new Constitution and receives the State into the Union. It also distinctly declares that all officers of said provisional Government, whether elected or appointed, shall be required to take said oath.

Many of the newly elected Officers may not be called upon to qualify until we are admitted into the Union; and if so, the government will have ceased to be provisional, and all such Officers will only be required to take the oath required by the new Constitution.

But not so with the Legislature. The members of that body are required, by the Reconstruction Laws, to enter upon the discharge of their duties ~~within sixty days~~, and either accept or reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment, before Congress will consider our new Constitution. They must necessarily qualify while the Government is still merely provisional. Such being the case, the law requires them to take the test oath. No one is eligible to a seat in either branch of the Legislature who cannot take it.

In many cases the persons receiving the highest number of votes are not eligible, under the Law, to the Offices for which they were candidates; and as the Reconstruction Laws make the Laws of Georgia of full force and effect, where they do not conflict with the Reconstruction Laws, it becomes necessary to refer to the Laws of the State to see what provision is made for cases where the person receiving the highest number of votes is ineligible. The Laws of Georgia are clear and unequivocal upon this point.

There is in our State a difference in the Law relating to an Office for which a majority of the whole vote cast is necessary to elect, and one for which a plurality only is necessary. In the election for Governor, a majority of the votes cast are necessary to elect, and if the person receiving that majority is ineligible, then there is no election. The Law is different as regards the election of members of the Legislature and of County Officers, for in those cases a simple plurality elects. Where a majority of all the votes cast are necessary for election, as in the Governor's election, if the person receiving that majority is ineligible, there is no election, for the person receiving the next highest number of votes does not come in by reason of his ineligibility. Where only a plurality of the votes cast are necessary to elect, and the person receiving that plurality is ineligible, then the person receiving the next highest number of votes, if he be eligible, is elected. That is the Law of Georgia, and, not being in conflict with the Reconstruction Laws, it is in full force and effect. Therefore, in every instance where the Democrat received the highest number of votes, but cannot take the oath prescribed, and the Republican can take it, the Democrat is ineligible, and the Republican is elected. This is the long established Statute Law of Georgia, and there can be no quibbling about it.

The Legislature will be convened soon—~~within sixty days~~—and this question will come up. No man is eligible, either to the House or Senate, unless he can take the following Oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily bore arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

It has been the boast of the Disunionists, that no man who could take that Oath, would ever be countenanced by them, and could never get their support. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to suppose they have not supported men for the Legislature who can take it. The Disunionists are so indifferent about the Reconstruction Laws, they will not read and reflect upon them, but prefer to "go it blind," and the result is, they are totally ignorant as to their provisions. Hence, they have committed the grave blunder of wasting their strength upon men who are ineligible to office. Thus they have presented themselves in the ridiculous attitude of bestowing *idle and empty compliments* upon their disunion favorites and the *Offices* upon Union men. Well done, Democrats!

Wherever the friends of the Government have elected to the Legislature persons who cannot take the required Oath, their disability can be easily removed by Act of Congress, and it is hoped will be; but it is not to be presumed that Congress will remove the disability from those who are seeking to overthrow the Government and to perpetuate the rebellion in every possible way. The friends of the Government, Union men, should lose no time in making close and diligent inquiry into the eligibility of all persons reported as elected by the enemies of the Union; and when they are found to be ineligible, their seats should be contested that the *regularly enacted Laws of Georgia* may be enforced and Union men occupy every seat to which they are legally entitled. There should be no hesitation, no timidity in this matter, for it is the Law of Georgia, and should be enforced.

The name of every man whom the Disunionists claim to have elected, and who is ineligible under the Law, should be forthwith made known, and a full statement should be made out of all facts touching his ineligibility. Holding *any Office* during the rebellion, *no matter what*, causes ineligibility. Giving *any kind of assistance* to the rebellion, voluntarily, causes ineligibility.

As above stated, it is hoped Congress will promptly remove the disability of any of the friends of the Government, and no time should be lost in forwarding the names of all Union men who are elected, with a full statement of the nature of the disability.

Any service I can render the friends of the Government, Union men, Republicans (the terms are synonymous), in procuring the removal of their disabilities, or in exposing the ineligibility of those who still seek to destroy the Government, *will be most cheerfully rendered*.

Hon. R. B. BULLOCK has been triumphantly elected Governor, and it is thought both branches of the Legislature are also Republican, though the Returns are not yet complete.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY P. FARROW.

Grand Council Chamber,

U. L. A. IN GA.

ATLANTA, GA., FEB., 5th 1868.

To the Subordinate Councils of the
U. L. A. in Georgia.

As the CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION will soon present to the people of Georgia a Constitution for their ratification or rejection, and as it is hoped when completed it will be such as will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the people, we should be preparing for the great conflict of ideas which will arise, and thus make sure the achievement of Reconstruction.

There is no organization in this State capable of bringing so powerful an influence to bear for the accomplishment of that so much desired and glorious result as the Union League Organization. Union Leagues were introduced into Northern Georgia in the Summer of 1866, and became quite numerous prior to the passage of the Sherman Bill, on the 2nd of March last; though it was not until after the passage of that Law that they assumed the character of political agencies. Immediately after the adoption by Congress of the Reconstruction measures, every available agency was used to extend the organization throughout the State. At the time of the election last fall, the organization had extended into one hundred and seventeen, out of the one hundred and thirty-two, counties in the State. There were at the time of the election, two hundred and fifty-three councils, with a white membership of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty; and over three hundred Councils with a colored membership of about fifty-three thousand.

In many localities the Councils have been much neglected since the election; but, as an emergency is now arising

when the entire strength of the organization will be needed, the friends must rally and reorganize with vigor and energy. Arrangements have already been perfected whereby Councils will be established, within the next thirty days, in those few counties where they have not previously existed, and whereby renewed energy, it is hoped, will be given those already established.

The reports, at the close of the past month, indicate an increasing interest throughout Northern Georgia, and the white membership now approximates forty thousand. It was through the agency of this organization that the question of Convention was so triumphantly carried in this State—through its agency that more white votes were cast for Convention in Georgia than in Alabama, Virginia and South Carolina, all combined. And through its agency we hope to crown our efforts with a more brilliant and enduring victory in the Ratification of the Constitution and the consummation of Reconstruction.

It is of the utmost importance that we know precisely the strength of our organization in entering upon the approaching campaign, and that we know where it is strong and where it is weak. Where weak, extraordinary efforts will be made to strengthen it and bring it into effective operation. With that view, I herewith enclose a blank Report for the month of Febr'y which you will please fill up with the desired data, and return by the earliest possible mail. It is also desired, if not asking too much of you, that you will make out and return with the enclosed blank, the names of each and every member of your Council, and the names of such persons of influence, in your vicinity, as are not members, but will probably co-operate with us.

HENRY P. FARROW,
President Grand Council U. L. A. in
Georgia.

C I R C U L A R ,

To the Friends and Supporters of the Union Republican Party.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Union Republican voters of Georgia are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the City Hall, Atlanta, on Wednesday, February 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting any business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each county will be entitled to the same number of Delegates to which they are entitled in the Constitutional Convention now in session in the city of Atlanta.

Foster Blodgett.	E. B. Buckner,
Wm. Parkham,	W. B. Higginbotham
P. M. Skeibley.	C. C. Richardson,
J. Bowles.	Wm. J. White,
J. E. Bryant.	Wm. H. Noble.
Robt. Alexander.	H. M. Turner.
Geo. Wallace,	S. W. Beard,
B. Smith,	Benj. Dunningan.
T. G. Campbell.	

Republican State Committee.

January 22, 1868.

It will be seen from the above that the Union Republican Executive Committee for the State of Georgia has called a convention of the Republican party to meet in the City of Atlanta on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, to nominate a candidate for Governor in the election soon to take place. It is highly important that there be a full attendance, and the choice of the party be properly arrived at. It will therefore, be right and proper for the Republicans in each county in the State to have a meeting, and appoint delegates to the nominating convention. Each county will be entitled to a number of votes in the convention, equivalent to the number of delegates it is entitled to in the Constitutional Convention. It will nevertheless be advisable for each county to appoint five delegates to the convention. It will be of vital importance that each county be represented, and in the county meetings the delegates now attending the Constitutional Convention can be delegates to the nominating Convention if deemed proper by the Republicans in their respective counties. In those instances where the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are not Republicans, suitable persons should be appointed. And in any case the county meetings can send such additional delegates as they desire. In all instances such steps should be taken as will secure the nomination of a man who is identified with the principles of the party, and whose record is a sure guarantee that he will be true to the principles of the party nominating.

116

1868-13

February 1

Atlanta Ga

George A

2

February

~~John~~

~~John~~

~~John~~

~~John~~

Henry Brown

Col. Farrow's Appointments.

ATLANTA, September 5, 1868.

As the nominee of the Republican Party for Elector for the State at large, I will address the People upon the issues now before the country, at the following times and places, unless Providentially hindered :

Newnan, Coweta county, Saturday, September 12.

Cartersville, Bartow county, Tuesday, September 15.

Calhoun, Gordon county, Saturday, September 19.

Alpharetta, Milton county, Tuesday, September 22.

Cumming, Forsyth county, Thursday, September 24.

Dawsonville, Dawson county, Saturday, September 26.

Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Monday, September 28.

Cleveland, White county, Wednesday, September 30.

Clarksville, Habersham, Friday, October 2.

Clayton, Rabun county, Monday, October 5.

Hiawassee, Towns county, Wednesday, October 7.

Blairsville, Union county, Friday, October 9.

Morganton, Fannin county, Monday, October 12.

Ellijay, Gilmer county, Wednesday, October 14.

Jasper, Pickens county, Friday, October 16.

Canton, Cherokee county, Saturday, October 17.

Ringgold, Catoosa county, Monday, October 19.

LaFayette, Walker county, Wednesday, October 21st.

Spring Place, Murray county, Friday, October 23rd.

Dalton, Whitfield county, Saturday, October 24th.

Campbellton, Campbell county, Monday, October 26th.

Dallas, Paulding county, Tuesday, October 27th.

Buchanan, Harralson county, Thursday, October 29th.

Carrollton, Carroll county, Friday, October 30th.

Atlanta, Fulton county, Saturday night, October 31st.

At each of which appointments the nominees of the Democratic party, for Electors for the State at large, are most respectfully invited to meet me in fair and courteous discussion, as it is my purpose to deal in argument and not abuse, with assurances that the time will be equally and fairly divided with them.

HENRY P. FARROW.

COLORED

VOTERS

READ

THIS!

First. Who turned Colored Members out of the Legislature?

1. Democrats are telling it in many places that the Republicans turned them out. It is not so. The falsehood of their statements is plain from the following facts:

(1.) Republicans made the colored people free. Mr. Lincoln was a Republican. When he was President he issued the first Proclamation of Freedom. General Grant is a Republican. He conquered the Rebels and gave effect to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

(2.) A Republican Congress passed the laws calling a Convention and giving the right to the colored people to vote. Other Acts of Congress made them citizens, and gave them civil rights.

(3.) The Convention which made the Constitution was composed mostly of Republicans, and colored persons were allowed to hold seats in that Convention and assist in making the Constitution.

(4.) The Constitution thus framed does give colored people the right to hold office. It was made so on purpose by the Republicans who made it. During the canvass for its ratification Democrats said it did give colored people the right to hold office. For this reason they spoke and voted against it.

2. Democrats turned the Colored Members out of the Legislature.

(1.) A Democrat from Randolph county, who was elected chiefly by colored votes, offered the first resolution to turn them out. The resolution on which they were turned out was offered by a Democrat of Houston county, who was elected by colored voters.

(2.) There were eighty-two Members of the House of Representatives who voted to turn out the Colored Members. They were all Democrats except four. The following are the names of the Democrats who voted to exclude them:

Messrs. Anderson, Ballard, Ballenger, Barnum, Bennett, Brassell, Brinson, Brown, Bently, Butt, Clarke, Cleghorn, Cloud, Cobb, Drake, Donalson, Duncan, Ellis of Spalding, Erwin, Felder, Fincannon, Flournoy, Ford, Fowler, George, Gober, Goff, Gray, Gullatt, Hall of Bullock, Hall of Glynn, Hamilton, Harkness, Harrison of Franklin, Harris, Harper of Sumter, Harper of Terrell, Higdon, Hook, Hudson, Humber, Kellogg, Kytte, Long, McArthur, McCullough, McDougald, Matthews, Nash, Nisbet, Nunn, Parks, Paulk, Pepper, Perkins of Cherokee, Phillips, Price, Rainey, Rawls, Reddish, Rosser, Rouse, Rumph, Scott, Shumate, Sisson, Smith of Ware, Sorrels, Surrency, Taliaferro, Tate, Tumlin, Turnipseed, Vinson, Warren of Quitman, Welch, Wilcher and Williams of Dooly.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats:

Bell, Scroggins, Sewell and Zellars.

There were twenty-four Republicans who voted against turning them out. The following is a list of their names:

Messrs. Allen of Hart, Ayer, Beard, Belcher, Bryant, Carson, Chambers, Caldwell, Cunningham, Darnell, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Franks, Fyall, Haren, Hillyer, Johnson, Madden, Madison, Maul, Osgood, Rice, Salter and Tweedy.

The twenty-five colored members who were excluded were not allowed to vote. Some Republicans did not vote at all, because they saw the Democrats had full power to turn them out, and their voting would not change the result. This shows that as soon as the Democrats got the power they used it to strip colored men of their Constitutional rights.

In the Senate the resolution to turn out the Colored Members was offered by a Democrat from Cobb county. Twenty-four voted for and eleven against the resolution. Of those who voted for it eighteen were Democrats. The following are their names:

Messrs. Anderson, Burns, Candler, Collier, Fain, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Lester, McArthur, McCutchen, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Wellborne, Winn and Wooten—18.

Six Republicans voted with the Democrats. Their names are:

Messrs. Griffin of the 6th District, Griffin of the 21st District, Jordan, Richardson, Smith of the 7th District and Smith of the 36th District.

There were eleven Republicans who voted against the resolution. Their names are:

Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Colman, Dicky, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Sherman, Speer and Welch—11.

The Democrats are trying to impose upon the ignorant colored people by telling them that the Republicans turned the Colored Members out of the Legislature. The resolutions in both Houses were offered by Democrats. Not one Democrat voted in favor of retaining the Colored Members in their seats. Yet, the Democrats say there was a majority of Republicans in the Legislature. That is true as to the Senate, but not as to the House. Refusing to let the Colored Members vote, and a few Republicans voting with the Democrats, they got a large majority in both Houses. This shows that the Democrats are determined that colored men shall not hold office if they can prevent them.

Third. FOR WHAT REASON DID THE DEMOCRATS TURN THEM OUT?

1. Not because they had committed any crime.
2. Not because the Constitution forbade their holding office; but

3. Because they were *free persons of color*. Democrats are against colored persons enjoying their rights because of the color of their skin!

Fourth. What is the Remedy?

Elect General Grant and all will be well. If he is elected the Colored Members excluded will be restored to their seats. If Seymour is elected they will not be restored, but the Democrats will go on in their revolutionary measures until they have stripped colored people of all their Constitutional rights and reduced them to a condition as bad, if not worse, than slavery.

Colored voters, to the rescue! You owe it to yourselves, to your wives, to your children, to your whole race and your country, to rally to a man around the standard of Grant and Colfax, and to vote for no candidate for any office but the regular nominees of the Republican Party.

CONDITIONS FOR

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES;

ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT AND RESULTS,

By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

It will present a careful political analysis of the past, separating *real* from *apparent* causes of the late unhappy conflict, and give those interior lights and shadows of the great war *only* known to those high officers, who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. STEPHENS from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

It will be printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine calendered paper, made expressly for this work, comprised in two large volumes of about 650 pages each, illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings, and furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial binding, at the following prices, payable on delivery:

In Extra English Morocco Cloth, - - -	at \$3.75 per Volume.
In Fine Leather, (Library Style,) - - -	at 4.50 " "
In Half Calf, - - - - -	at 5.50 " "

Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 40,000 copies already.

[1868-1870]

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE NOTICE,

1st. That we furnish for delivery, Books equal in every respect to the sample copies or description given in prospectus. Subscribers will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.

2d. We instruct Agents to have but one price for our publications, under penalty of a refusal to supply their lists, and a forfeiture of their appointments.

3d. We sell our books exclusively by subscription, through our traveling Agents, and in *no case* through book stores; therefore this is the only way in which they can be obtained.

4th. To avoid delaying the Agent, whose time is valuable, subscribers are requested to be prepared with the price of the book on its presentation by the Agent.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Publishers,

.....
Agent.

Endorsed by the Leading Men of all Parties.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Ga., Feb. 25th, 1868.

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention of the State of Georgia, now in session in the city of Atlanta, on the 8th day of February, 1868, enacted an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance to procure the means of defraying the expenses of this Convention, and the compensation of officers and members," and which Ordinance provides,

"That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, to levy and assess a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all the taxable property of this State, as returned upon the digest for the year 1867, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this Convention and the compensation of officers and members thereof. And it shall be the duty of the Tax Collectors in the several counties of this State, to collect the tax so assessed, and to pay the same to the Comptroller General on or before the first day of May, 1868. And it shall be the duty of the several Tax Collectors to issue executions against all persons subject to taxation under this Ordinance, whose tax is unpaid after twenty days' notice to pay it, for the amount of tax due by them, and fifty per centum thereon and all costs; and of Sheriffs and Constables, to levy and sell under such executions, and to return the proceeds to the Tax Collectors as soon as the same can be done under the provisions of existing laws.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That any scrip which may be issued by the authority of this Convention for the purpose aforesaid, shall be receivable by the Comptroller General from the Tax Collectors, in payment of the tax aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Tax Collectors shall receive the same per cent. for collecting the tax aforesaid, as they are now allowed by law for collecting the State tax.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That the Comptroller General shall issue to the Tax Collectors all necessary orders for the collection and payment of the tax aforesaid; which orders shall be binding upon said Tax Collectors.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That the moneys and scrip received by the Comptroller General under this Ordinance, be paid by him into the Treasury of this State, to be disposed of as this Convention shall hereafter direct."

AND WHEREAS, The said Ordinance, with the exception of Sections 2 and 5, was approved and directed to be executed by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, United States Army, Commanding the 3rd Military District, including the State of Georgia, by an order bearing date February 14th, 1868, and which said Sections 2 and 5, were in said order modified to read as follows:

II. "The Provisional Governor of the State is hereby authorized to issue in advance of the collection of the special tax, scrip in such sums as may be deemed the most convenient, and not to exceed in amount fifty thousand dollars."

III. "The scrip herein authorized to be issued, shall be made receivable in payment of the special tax; shall be paid out of the Treasury only for the pay and expenses of the Convention, and so much as shall not be received in payment of the special tax, shall be redeemed out of the proceeds of said special tax when collected."

Therefore, it is Ordered, That the Comptroller General proceed to collect the tax directed to be raised by said Ordinance in the manner therein provided, and as required by the said Order.

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel 33 U. S. Inf'y. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,

Provisional Governor of Georgia.

By the Governor.
H. J. G. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y. Ex. Dept. }

1868-18

EXHIBIT

5.6	42
12	12
66	
50	31
<u>3300</u>	
1729	132000
11096	76.4
11240	
10368	
<u>6720</u>	
.8085	
<u>76.4</u>	
32100	
48210	
56245	
<u>6138700</u>	



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.

Hat	5.00
Cravat	.50
Collar	1.50
Shirts	1.50
Subscribers	1.00
Knives	3.00
Black Suit	50.00
Green Suit	30.00
	<hr/>
	82.50
Coat	1.00
Leaves	1.00
Books	10.00
Teeth	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 114.50

2-21-64
 1-19-64
 1-18-64
 1-17-64

4.55

 .15
 4.40

 1.40

Felix Hargrett Collection
 University of Georgia Libraries

OCT 30 '64

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

For Electors for President and Vice-President,

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
GUSTAVUS KOERNER,
THOMAS J. HENDERSON,
LORENZ BRENTANO,
JESSE S. HILDRUP,
JAMES McCOY,
HENRY W. DRAPER,
THOMAS G. FROST,
JOSEPH O. GLOVER,
JOHN W. BLACKBURN,
SAMUEL C. PARKS,
DAMON G. TUNNICLIFF,
JOHN D. STRONG,
EDWARD KITCHELL,
CHARLES F. SPRINGER,
DANIEL W. MUNN.

For Governor,
JOHN M. PALMER.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

For Representative in Congress for the State
at Large,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

For Secretary of State,
EDWARD RUMMEL.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT.

For State Treasurer,
ERASTUS N. BATES.

For Attorney General,
WASHINGTON BUSHNELL.

For Penitentiary Commissioners,
ROBERT E. LOGAN,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
JOHN REID.

For Representative in Congress, Twelfth Dis-
trict,

JOHN B. HAY.

For Senator, Fifth District,
WILLARD C. FLAGG.

For Member of the State Board of Equaliza-
tion,

IRWIN B. RANDLE.

For Representatives, Fifteenth Representative
District,

JAMES R. MILLER,
ALEXANDER ROSS.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
ROBERT A. HALBERT.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
CHARLES STEPHAN.

For Sheriff,
JAMES MONROE STOOKEY.

For Coroner,
THEODORE JOERG.

*For Calling a Convention to Form a
New Constitution.*

*Against Calling a Convention to
Form a New Constitution.*

For Keeping up Stock.

Against Keeping up Stock.

HEAD-QUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., March 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 }

No. 5.

I.—Agreeably to Special Orders, No. 40, dated Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., February 17th, 1868, the undersigned assumes command of the Sub-District of Alabama.

II.—Existing orders will remain in force, unless specially revoked.

O. L. SHEPHERD,

Colonel 15th Infantry,

Bv't Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICIAL:



Bv't Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Amicaloul Paul
Copy of State
Alabama

HEAD-QUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., April 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 11. }

I.—The outrages against life, the peace and good order of the community, in this Sub-District, perpetrated by a band disguised with masks, and styling itself the “*Ku-Klux Klan*,” constitute a public evil: It is therefore ordered that the various sheriffs, mayors, marshals, magistrates, constables, chiefs of police, and police, will be held accountable by the Post Commanders, over their respective districts, for the suppression of the iniquitous organization, and the apprehension of its members whenever found.

When apprehensions are made, and the Code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offences for which charged, the prisoners will be turned over to the commander of the proper military post, with written statement of the offence, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to trial by Military Commission.

It should be only considered that the Code of Alabama, derives its vitality from the Commanding General of the Third Military District agreeably to the “Acts of Congress,” and when there happens to be a seeming difference between it and the military orders issued direct from his Headquarters, the latter are ruled as paramount.

II.—All placards and newspaper cards of the “*Ku-Klux Klan*” are prohibited, and ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duties. Citizens, not holding office, likewise, will not be held guiltless.

Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

By order of Col. & Bv't Brig. Gen. O. L. SHEPHERD,
W. T. HARTZ,

Bv't Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:



Bv't Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

People's Press---Extra.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

FEBRUARY



14, 1868.

St. Valentine was a priest of Rome, martyred in the third century, but he seems to have had no connection with the notions and practices to which his day has been given up.

This, it is scarcely necessary to say, is a day thought to be especially devoted to the business of Cupid and Hymen. Possibly, its being about the season when the birds choose their mates, is the cause. Antiquarians have also pointed out that the Lupercilla, feasts of ancient Rome, in honor of Pan and Juno, were held at this time, and that amongst the ceremonies was a game, in which young persons of opposite sexes chose each other jocularly by lot.

In our times the day is observed by sending neat and elegant missives, containing courteous professions of attachment to some young maiden, or frequently merely an exchange of friendly compliments. Others again indulge in fun, by sending ludicrously colored caricatures of the male and female figure, with a few burlesque verses attached.

AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

VALENTINES AT THE BOOK STORE,

The young ladies and gentlemen of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Prices range from 5 cents to \$1. Comic Valentines, 1 cent single, 10 cents per dozen.

The public will also find an assortment of **SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, suitable for all ages.

Particular attention is directed to the lot of **PRESENTATION BOOKS**, and a variety of other useful articles.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868.

Booms Executive Committee Union Republican Party of Georgia,

W. M. MOORE, Secretary.

J. E. BRYANT, Chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., October 14, 1868.

VOTERS OF GEORGIA!

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska have gone for the Republicans by considerable majorities. All we have now to do to carry the State of Georgia for Grant and Colfax is for every voter to do his duty. Go to the polls peacefully, but firmly, and put in your ballots for the Republican nominees. Let no threats of proscription deter you, no opposition prevent you from voting as freemen. It is your right—a right which will henceforth be secured forever. Let every one go boldly to the polls and use every peaceable endeavor to vote, but if forcibly prevented retire and report the facts to the Headquarters of the Republican Executive Committee of the State of Georgia.

S A V A N N A H .

BY R. J. LARCOMBE.

I.

Below the Carolinas, just inland from the sea,
With belt of oak and pine land, and river flowing free,
And where a marshy island the river cleaves in twain—
As from the mountains flowing, it courses to the main—
On bluff beside the river, with sea breeze wafting free,
Through shade of bright magnolia, of oak and China tree,
A fair old city spreadeth, with ample street and lane,
Laid out at broad right angles, across a sandy plain.

II.

And time with all its changes, since first those streets were laid,
Has made but slight impression in pavement or in grade;
Umbrageous town and sandy—distinctive features these—
Thy streets unpaved and noiseless, and lines of stately trees.
Not more in streets embowered doth this fair city boast,
Than in her wealth of forest from river to the coast—
Her roads, where tall and stately, in full primeval grace,
Old oaks and lofty pine trees their branches interlace.

III.

From broad and leafy archways, in thick festoons and hoar,
The wierd-like moss is pending as in the days of yore;
And soft the pine trees murmur, the oak in leafy chime
Falls on the ear in cadence as in the olden time.
Around thy staid old mansions, the landmarks of the past,
Whose quaint old eaves and gables have weathered many a blast,
Are clustering memories verdant, perennial as the shade
That clothes thy quiet precincts, or decks the everglade.

IV.

Far in the past a record this fair old city claims,
With Oglethorpe the dauntless, and bright historic names;
Emblazoned on thine annals heroic deeds and worth,
Of sturdy English yeomen, and men of gentle birth—
These earnest men and valiant the chronicles relate,
Laid deep within thy borders foundation for a State—
An empire broad in limits expanded out from thee,
Far westward to the mountains, and eastward to the sea.

V.

And thou, too, fair old city, as years flow on apace,
In silent, steady progress, increased in wealth and space;
And like thy gentle river, as farthest from its source
The wider, deeper channel, has marked thine onward course.
O'ershadowed oft by compeers—eclipsed in wealth and art—
In all a nation's triumphs, thy sons have borne a part,
And made for thee a record, and placed thee in the throng
Of cities fam'd and lauded in story and in song.

VI.

In steady flame and brightly have burned thine altar's fires,
In days of yore enkindled by worthy English sires—
As from the mountains coursing thy waters ceaseless flow,
So on through time unchanging the patriot flame shall glow.
From sire to son transmitted, Savannah bright shall be,
Enshrined in heart and homestead, thy name and ancestry—
Old English patronymics shall blend with Indian lore
The memories of Bethesda and ancient Yamacraw.

VII.

Though sorrow, like a mantle, the land has overcast,
And hearts bowed down in sadness, have yielded to the blast—
Though wide the desolation of grim, relentless war,
That swept o'er town and hamlet, from mountain to the shore—
Though now with steps uncertain, thy sons the future tread,
And hopes, bright hopes, long cherished are buried with thy
dead,
Still on, with faith unswerving, still hoping for the light,
The cloud with silver lining to loom upon the sight.

VIII.

The men who call thee mother, and men of other lands,
Shall labor for thy future, with toil of brain and hands;
Shall hold to thee in fealty, through sorrow and through blight,
And shoulder stand to shoulder all through thy darkest night.
When from the gloom emerging, when bright in coming years,
Redeemed, unshaken, Georgia stands proudly midst her peers.
Then onward fair old city, thy course again shall be
Resistless as thy river that flows toward the sea.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the town of Sparta on 1st Tuesday in OCTOBER, 596 acres of land more or less, lying in Hancock and Washington counties, on the county line road separating the two counties, adjoining lands of Mills, Hitchcock and others, it being a part of the old Lee Reaves plantation, and described in plat recorded on page 241. book 8 in the Clerk's office of Hancock Superior Court -- it being the same land that was set apart as a homestead. Levied on as the property of W. L. Reaves to satisfy one fi fa issued from the Superior Court of Hancock county in favor of G. B. Carr vs S. D. Slade and said W. L. Reaves.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold 400 acres of land in Hancock county, adjoining lands of Geo G. Smith, G. Holsey, and lands belonging to the estate of W. C. Smith and others, levied on as the property of Harvey Mullens, to satisfy one fi fa issued from the Superior Court of said county, in favor of L. N. Callaway vs. Harvey Mullens -- Property pointed out by ----- the present owners of said fi fa, and written notice given to Mullens.

J. W. MOORE, Sheriff.

ATHENS FOUNDRY

—AND—
MACHINE WORKS.

ATHENS, GA.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GENERAL FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Pattern Work, Smithing and Repairing.

HAVING an extensive collection of Patterns,
MANUFACTURE
Iron and Brass Castings, Mill and Gin Gearing, Mining
and Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pullers,

Steam Engines,
Saw Mills,
Bone Stamping Mills,
SUGAR MILLS,
Bark Mills.

Horse Powers,
Threshers,
FAN MILLS,
Smelters,
Cora Shellers,
Mill Spindles,
Hoisting Screws,
Lighter Screws,
Rattle Staffs,
Mill Cranks, &c. &c.

Also manufacture, and are Agents for, the most Improved Turbine Water Wheel, Brooks' Patent Portable Revolving Cotton Press, Garlington's Cotton Seed Planter with Grains Attachment, Iron Fencing, Grave Enclosures, Balconys, &c., &c.

R. NICKERSON,
AGENT AND SUP'T.

N. B.—Arrangements made, enable us to supply our customers with Mill Findings, upon the most favorable terms.
[Athens, Ga., March, 1869—tf.]

Tyler's Improved Patent Turbine WATER WHEEL.



THIS is the best Wheel for all situations and all purposes in use in this country.

There are more than twenty-five hundred of these Wheels in operation in the United States, driving all kinds of machinery, to the entire satisfaction of their owners. They have taken the place of all kinds of wheels—breast, overshot and turbiae. They run equally well in back water, do not freeze, and are not liable to floor choke up with anchor ice and other floating substances. They give a better per cent. of power for the water used than any other wheel. Abundance of the strongest and most reliable testimonials of those who have the Tyler Wheels in use, as to their superiority, are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN TYLER,
Patentee, West Lebanon, N. H.

CAUTION.—Many Iron Wheels are infringements upon one or more of my patents, the most prominent among which are the wafer-box and cone, to represent the Tyler Wheel. Those manufacturing or using such will be required to pay the patent fee.

THE ATHENS FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

are authorized to receive orders for and manufacture these wheels. Also, when ordered, will furnish shafting, gearing, mill machinery, &c.

For Circulars, giving power of each sized wheel, under working heads, from three to fifty feet,
Address, R. NICKERSON, Agent,
Athens, Ga.
June 68—tf

Letters, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to R. Nickerson, Ag't Athens Foundry & Machine Works, Athens, Ga.

Orders from a distance should be accompanied with the money. Those preferring, can remit to either of the following well-known, responsible, liberal dealing merchants, to be paid over when their orders are filled, and bills presented.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO.,	Hardware, Iron, Steel and Agricultural Implements.
CENTER & BLAVES,	Groceries and General Merchandize.
A. S. DORSEY,	" " " "
J. S. ENGLAND & CO.,	" " " "
BELL & THURMOND,	" " " "
HUGGINS & DOBBS,	" " " "
PITNER & HUNTER,	" " " "
JAS. D. PITTARD,	" " " "

Magie Improved Sash Mill
Double Geared. 8" Rollers \$50,000

12" Improved Mill Strong and
Instant Single Geared \$60,000

The Magie Mill. The rollers revolve twice
while the horse is passing once around.

GENERAL AGENCY
OF
JOS. E. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Corner Bryan and Drayton sts.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1st, 1869.

Dear Sir:

We take this method of informing you that we are General Agents for the **Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.**, and also for the **New York Life**; the first, a Fire, the latter, a Life Insurance Company. In all that constitutes **ABSOLUTE SECURITY** and **FAIR DEALING**, they are unsurpassed by any Companies in the world; so that to those desiring either Fire or Life Insurance, no better Companies can be offered for their consideration.

Should you desire insurance, we should be happy to have your patronage. Application may be made either through our sub-agents if more convenient, or directly to this office.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. E. JOHNSTON & CO.

Parties requesting it, will be waited upon at their residences or places of business.

JOS. E. J. & CO.

Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....\$18,000,000 GOLD.
INVESTED IN U. S..... 2,000,000 "

THE OLD AND RELIABLE

New York Life Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1841.

CAPITAL.....\$13,000,000.

*Two Colomans aft
Washington & Johnson*

Hephzibah High School,

Male and Female,

1869

W. L. Kilpatrick, } Associate Principals.
W. H. Davis, }

Aided by competent Assistants, both in the Literary and Music Departments

Spring Term opens on the 8th of February, and closes on the 28th of July.

Fall Term opens on the 30th of August, and closes on the 10th of December.

This institution is situated in Richmond County, fourteen miles southwest of Augusta. Its location can not be surpassed for health. The surrounding influences are all strictly moral.

Board can be procured in the best private families at fifteen dollars per month.

T U I T I O N .

PRIMARY CLASS—per year.....	\$30 00
SECOND “ “	40 00
ADVANCED “ “	50 00
MUSIC—Piano, “	50 00
MUSIC—Guitar, “	50 00
MUSIC—Piano and Guitar—per year	75 00

☞ Pupils desiring instruction in French, will be charged extra.

Tuition payable at the beginning of each term ; but if delayed to the close an addition of ten per cent. will be made.

By giving due notice, Pupils from a distance will be met at Berzelia, on the Georgia Railroad ; at McBean, on the A. & S. Railroad, or at Augusta.

For additional information, address PRINCIPALS, at Richmond Factory, Ga.

HEPHZIBAH HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE---1870.

W. L. KILPATRICK,)
W. H. DAVIS,) ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS.
J. J. DAVIS,)
MISS S. A. GRESHAM, ASSISTANT.
MISS M. E. COLLINS, MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Spring Term opens February 7th; closes July 27th.
Fall Term opens August 29th; closes December 9th.

TUITION—SPRING TERM.

1st Class.....	\$37 50
2d ".....	31 25
3d ".....	25 00
Piano.....	37 50
Guitar.....	31 25

FALL TERM.

1st Class.....	\$22 50
2d ".....	18 75
3d ".....	15 00
Piano.....	22 50
Guitar.....	18 75

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR FRENCH.

As the Trustees are perfecting arrangements for elevating the High School to the grade of a Collegiate Institute, the classes will be immediately arranged to correspond to the proposed change.

The flattering success of the past encourages the Trustees in their resolution that this Institution shall be second to none of its class in the country.

Pupils coming by Railroad will be met at Berzelia, McBean, or Augusta, by giving timely notice.

Board in private families at \$15 per month.

For additional information, address Principals at Richmond Factory, Ga.

HEPHZIBAH HIGH SCHOOL.

Male and Female---1871.

W. L. KILPATRICK, }
W. H. DAVIS, } ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS.
J. J. DAVIS, }

MISS S. A. GRESHAM, ASSISTANT.

PROF. BERNHARD KAFFENBERGER, MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TUITION—SPRING TERM.

1st Class.....	\$37 50
2d ".....	31 25
3d ".....	25 00
Piano.....	37 50
Guitar.....	37 50
Vocal Music.....	According to Lesson.

FALL TERM,

1st Class.....	\$22 50
2d ".....	18 75
3d ".....	15 00
Piano.....	22 50
Guitar.....	22 50
Vocal Music.....	According to Lesson.

No Extra Charge for French or German.

This School has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Trustees; hence they present it to the attention of the public with renewed confidence.

The Trustees congratulate themselves on the addition of Professor BERNHARD KAFFENBERGER to the corps of Teachers. The enviable reputation won by him in other States gives assurance that his pupils will be thoroughly instructed in the Science of Music. Rev. James Dixon, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church, Augusta, says: "He stands among the very best; I have tried him."

Board in private families, \$15 per month.

Address Principals at Richmond Factory, Ga.

Spring Term opens February 6th; closes July 26th.

Fall Term opens August 28th; closes December 8th.

NOTICE.

The sale of the “Bratton’s Run” tract of land containing 100 acres will take place to-day in front of the Court house at 12 O’clock.

**J. G. Steele, Com’r.
November 1st, 1869.**

JOHN W. BURKE & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
PROPRIETORS OF
SO. CHRIS. ADVOCATE, JOURNAL AND MESSENGER,
AND
BURKE'S WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
No. 60 SECOND STREET.

MACON, GA., SEPT. 20TH, 1869.

DEAR SIR:

We will have ready for delivery, very soon,
say by October 15th or earlier if possible,

GEORGIA REPORTS, VOL. 32.

BY GEORGE N. LESTER,

and to follow soon after, Volume 33, by the same author.

These works will be rare, and orders will meet with
prompt attention, as soon as the book is out.

PRICE PER VOLUME, - - - - - \$7.00.

Parties remitting \$13.00 will receive the 32d volume at
once, and 33d as soon as ready.

Remit by P. O. Money Order or Express.

Address

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
MACON, GA.

Orders filled for any Law Book printed in America or Europe,
at publisher's prices.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

1802

1869

Savannah Volunteer Guards.



67th Anniversary.

The pleasure of your company is requested
at a Supper, to be given at Prof. Semon's
Academy, on Wednesday evening, May 12th,
at 9 o'clock.

W. DUNCAN, Jr.

O. H. LUFBURROW.

W. E. GUE.

E. P. STARR.

DR. THOS. SMITH.

C. W. BRUNER.

DR. R. P. MYERS.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. E. L. MURRAY,

Formerly of Stateburg, S. C., will open a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL on MONDAY, January 11th, 1869, in Griffin, Georgia, under the superintendence of the Rev. C. DOWE, Rector of St. George's Church.

The large and commodious residence of Mrs. M. A. Stark, has been secured for this purpose. Additional buildings will be provided, and the whole arranged in the most systematic and practical way.

Griffin is located in the centre of Middle Georgia, and is noted for its delightful climate and healthfulness. The Mason and Western Railroad affords direct communication, twice a day, with all parts of this and other States. Parents or Guardians residing in unhealthy localities will thus find an opportunity to secure a comfortable Home for their daughters or wards during the sickly season. Boarding pupils may continue light studies and music, if desired, during the short vacation in summer.

The Scholastic Year of 1869, will consist of two Sessions : The first will embrace 24—the second 20 weeks. The *First Session commences* on Monday, January 11th, and ends on Friday, June 25th. The *Second Session* will commence on Monday, August 2d, and end on Friday, December the 17th.

Every means will be employed to maintain a YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL of a high order, and to insure a thorough English Education, and proficiency in the Fine Arts and Modern Languages.

The Boarding Department, and the House itself, under the immediate supervision of MRS. MURRAY, will at all times be kept in first class style, and be made a Home to the pupils in every respect.

The REV. C. DOWE will preside over the Literary Department, assisted by

Prof. H. Schoeller, &c. and other competent Teachers.

Prof. HENRY SCHOELLER (Assistant Superintendent) will have charge of the Musical Department, assisted by MRS. MURRAY in the vocal part. Music Scholars will here have an opportunity of receiving a Musical Education, both Vocal and Instrumental, of the most thorough and classic character. It is the aim of the principal of this Department, to elevate the standard of Music to such an extent that the Young Ladies may find in it a source of pleasure to themselves and others, and by the cultivation of their taste realize in Music a language most beautiful and true, full of expression and fancy.

Three times a week there will be class singing, to which all the pupils are admitted, free of charge.

Special attention will be given to the Art of Penmanship.

The pupils will be required to attend a mutual entertainment on every Friday evening, in the parlor of the School, for the promotion of conversation and musical taste. All the teachers will be present on these occasions.

Good periodicals, and daily and weekly journals, in English, French and German, will be provided for parlor use.

A printed Monthly Report of the progress of each scholar, will be sent punctually to parents or guardians on the first Monday in each month.

Boarding pupils may attend such places of worship on Sundays as their parents or guardians designate.

GENERAL RULES OF THE SCHOOL.

The School will be divided into three classes—the first, primary ; the second, intermediate ; the third, the highest.

There will be a daily session of 5 hours.

School hours during the winter months, from 9 to 2 o'clock ; in the summer months, from 8 to 1 o'clock—with a daily recess of 10 minutes.

All the Pupils are required to assemble promptly at the principal recitation room, 15 minutes before the opening of the daily session.

The hours for exercise and study must be strictly observed by all.

The merit marks range from 0 (the lowest) to 9, (the highest.)

All studies of the Boarding Pupils must take place in the study room under the supervision of a Teacher.

Study Hours for Boarders.

(IN WINTER.)		(IN SUMMER.)
From 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M.	}	From 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, A. M.
From 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.		From 4 to 5, P. M.
From 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9, P. M.		From 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, P. M.

GENERAL RULES OF THE HOUSE.

HOURS FOR MEALS:

(IN WINTER.)		(IN SUMMER.)
Breakfast... 8 o'clock	}	Breakfast... 7 o'clock.
Lunch... 11.50 o'clock		Lunch... 10.50 o'clock.
Dinner... 2.30 o'clock		Dinner... 1.30 o'clock.
Tea... 6.30 o'clock		Tea... 7.30 o'clock.

Hours for Rising and Retiring :

(IN WINTER)		(IN SUMMER)
For rising..... 6.30 A. M.	}	For rising..... 5 A. M.
For retiring..... 9.30 P. M.		For retiring..... 10 P. M.

Ringings of the Bells :

(MORNING)		(EVENING)
First Bell—summons to rise.	}	First Bell (after tea)—summons to study.
Second Bell—summons to study.		Second Bell—signal for retiring.
3d. Bell—announces Breakfast.		3d. Bell—all lights must be extinguished.

Five minutes after the last bell in the evening, the Matron will pass the rooms to ascertain that this rule is obeyed.

The Monitress of each class will call the roll promptly at the ringing of the bells, and all delinquents be marked.

No fire will be allowed in the bed-rooms during night-time, except in cases of sickness. During cold weather, the bed-rooms will be furnished with a comfortable fire every morning.

Boarders are held responsible for any damage committed by them.

Scribbling about the house and school-rooms is positively forbidden.

No trespasses whatever are permitted to be made on the shrubbery.

Boarding Pupils are not allowed outside of the premises, unless accompanied by a Teacher, or by special permission.

No Pupil will be allowed to enter into any dispute with the servants.

No remarks, regarding the hospitalities of the table, must be made while at table ; but if there should be any occasion to complain, such, like all others, must be made to the Matron.

The Matron will, once a week, review the wardrobe of the boarders.

All letters for the boarders must be addressed to the care of Mrs. Murray. All correspondence, except between Pupils and Parents, or Guardians, is liable to inspection in regard to address and signature.

Boarders must conform strictly to all of these Rules, and day scholars also during school hours.

Charges per Month.

	1st. Class—Primary	\$ 3 00
TUITION IN ENGLISH	2d. Class—Intermediate	4 00
	3d. Class—Highest	5 00
	Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, etc. (each)	5 00
TUITION IN MUSIC.	Vocal Music in all its branches and styles	5 00
	Harmony and Composition (including writing)	7 00
	Use of Instruments (each)	1 00
MODERN LANGUAGES.	1st. Class	3 00
	2d. Class (highest)	4 00
Drawing		3 00
Board per month		20 00
Washing per month		2 50
Fuel and Lights		1 00

Boarders must furnish their own Bed-clothing, Towels and Napkins, and also one substantial article for Bed-covering. These, and also articles of wearing apparel, should be marked.

Pupils will furnish their own Stationery.

All payments must be made strictly in advance ; for Boarders, at the opening of the session, for the whole term ; for day scholars, monthly.

For further particulars, apply to

MRS. E. L. MURRAY, or
REV. C. DOWE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES :

The Rt. Rev. J. W. Beckwith, D. D., Macon, Georgia.
The Rev. S. Benedict, Savannah, "
John W. Horne, Esq., Griffin, "
Judge B. Roberts, "

Gen. R. H. Anderson, Stateburg, South Carolina.
Hon. H. L. Pinckney, " "
Rev. Chas. W. Thomas, Atlanta, Georgia.
T. M. Darnall, M. D., Griffin, "
M. J. Daniel, M. D., " "

J. T. Banks, M. D., Griffin "

