

# THE FIELD AND FURNACE.

Vol. I.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 4, 1877.

## The Field and Fireside.

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**Irwin, McClatchy & Irwin,**  
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Will practice in the Blue Ridge, Rome,  
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Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

W. T. & W. J. WINN.  
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Attorneys at Law,  
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.  
March 13, 1877. 1y

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Of more than twenty years.  
CHARGES REASONABLE.  
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Practicing Physician.  
Office on Cassville street.—Resi-  
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Physician and Surgeon.  
TENDERS his professional services  
in the practice of Medicine in all  
its branches to the citizens of Marietta  
and surrounding country. Office at the  
Drug Store of Wm. Ross, March 13-1y

**R. W. GABLE,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER  
AND REPAIRER.  
POWDER SPRING STREET.  
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.  
Work done at very low prices, and war-  
ranted. March 1, 1877.

**Haley Brothers,**  
CHEROKEE STREET.  
Dealers in  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
AND  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
Marietta, Ga., March 13, 1877. 1y

**M. R. LYON,**  
CHEROKEE STREET.  
FAMILY GROCERIES,  
AND dealer in  
COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

**M. T. GRIST,**  
CHEROKEE STREET.  
Saddle and Harness Maker  
AND REPAIRER.  
Marietta, Geo., March 13, 1877. 1y

**House Building and  
Repairing.**  
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS FINISHED  
TO ORDER.  
Lumber of all kinds, and at the  
lowest prices, for sale.  
Thankful for the liberal patronage  
I hereto, the subscriber would state  
that he is fully prepared to contract for  
the erection of Buildings, and to exe-  
cute the contracts in the most satisfac-  
tory manner. SIOOP, south side Public  
Square.  
March, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK.

**CONTRACTOR  
AND  
BUILDER.**  
THE undersigned continues his busi-  
ness of Brick Making, Stone and  
Brick Building, and is prepared at any  
time to take contracts on the most re-  
asonable terms, and to execute them in  
the most satisfactory manner.  
J. E. WALLIS.  
Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

## Agricultural.

Do they patronize?

Do our farmers patronize news-  
papers and agricultural journals,  
to the extent they should? Such  
reading will refine and elevate  
their taste; increase the attrac-  
tions of their homes; are resour-  
ces for pleasure and mental im-  
provement in hours and days of  
leisure; and assist in advancing  
their occupation and condition to  
its proper dignity.

Not True to Georgia.

Innumerable lamentations are  
heard through the country over  
the desolation of our farms. We  
do not to blame? Who among  
us is trying to induce immigration  
within our borders, or are seeking  
to enchain our sons to the soil of  
their nativity, instead of letting  
them emigrate to Texas? Who  
is endeavoring to attract capital  
to come among us and assist in  
building up our waste places?—  
To-day, if true to ourselves and  
our grand old commonwealth,  
many should be at work, clearing  
forests, draining swamps, remov-  
ing stumps, setting out orchards,  
filling up valleys, mining, crooked  
places straight, and rough places  
smooth, webbing the land with  
good roads, erecting school houses  
and comfortable residences, and  
thus cultivate, improve and adorn  
Georgia to the highest attainable  
perfection.

A Happy Life.

To the young of our cities and  
towns who have good health, a  
few hundred dollars, a disposition  
to labor, and are willing to sub-  
mit to privations, we would say,  
what pleasanter or more useful  
occupation can you engage in  
than farming, an occupation, too,  
that will insure real independence.  
Buy you a small farm, have your  
fields and meadows, garden and  
orchard, mares and colts, cows  
and pigs, and for their main-  
tenance and the pleasure and im-  
provement of your life, and you  
will find that you have secured  
a position in life has advantages  
and trials. Let such an assured  
farmer cannot be happy, no man  
can. Let him magnify his lot, re-  
spect himself, envy no one, and  
raise to the author of all good,  
constant aspirations of thankful-  
ness, as he eats the bread of peace  
and plenty.

Cultivate the Earth.

Young man, if you have any  
capital to invest, go to farming.  
It will bring a reasonable compe-  
tence, and the satisfaction of con-  
science, and at the same time pre-  
sent the widest field for the cul-  
tivation of the domestic affections,  
and the delicious pleasures of this  
true philosophy of life. We do  
not encourage any extravagant  
expectations, or represent agricul-  
ture as likely, under the best cir-  
cumstances, to yield enormous  
profits. Expectations of that  
character are vain and chimerical,  
when applied to any of the busi-  
ness of life. Large fortunes are  
sometimes suddenly and unex-  
pectedly made, but we must not  
be deluded by extraordinary ex-  
amples. Trade partakes much  
more of change than agriculture.  
But we mean to say that the capi-  
tal may often be invested in agri-  
cultural improvements so as to  
meet all reasonable expectations  
of profit, and when the secret of  
such investments is considered,  
they will be justified by the sound-  
est discretion.

Chufas.

For the information of your many  
readers who are farmers, I will  
state that I have this year  
raised some of the "chufas" spo-  
ken of in your paper some time  
ago, and find they are well adapt-  
ed to our climate. They yield  
quite a large number to the acre  
seed planted in a hill. I counted  
on one bush, from one seed, 418  
nuts and seeds. This was almost  
an average bunch. The land is  
of very medium quality where  
they were produced, but the nuts  
were much larger than those of  
better quality than those brought  
from southern Alabama. Hogs  
are very fond of them, as well as  
myself. I think they benefited some

pigs very much that were sick  
with the late hog disease. The  
tops are very crisp and rich.  
Horses are very fond of it while  
green, and if they come the sec-  
ond year after being scattered by  
the hogs, I think they will make  
a very rich pasture for almost any  
kind or later to be grown, and  
appreciated by all farmers. I will  
gather several bushels of them  
before I give them up to my hogs.  
A. J. H., of Clinton, Tenn., in  
Courier Journal.

Encouraging

THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

With the view of producing a  
spirit of rivalry between the corn  
raisers of Floyd county, we, the  
undersigned, agree to pay five  
dollars in gold, which payment  
will constitute the subscriber one  
of a club of ten or more members,  
with the understanding that each  
member have the privilege of  
farming one acre of land in corn,  
in any manner he may see proper.  
The money to be paid into the  
hands of some party selected by  
a majority of the subscribers to  
the fund on or before the first of  
May, 1878. They will also se-  
lect two disinterested and quali-  
fied persons, whose duty it shall  
be to attend to measuring the  
land, and ascertain the amount of  
corn, by weight, raised on each  
acre contesting. When the mea-  
suring committee have completed  
all the measuring, they shall give  
the party producing the largest  
crop a certificate that he has  
which certificate shall be offered  
at a public sale on the first of  
all the money in his hand, after  
all expenses are paid for measur-  
ing the corn and land. Any one  
can enter more than one acre by  
paying five dollars on each acre.  
There shall be no appeal from the  
verdict of the measuring commit-  
tee. Should it occur that two or  
more should tie on the largest  
crop, then the money must be di-  
vided equally. All acres must  
be in a square or rectangle, as the  
subscriber may elect.

The foregoing was handed up by  
Mr. F. Pence, who says it embod-  
ies the ideas of a number of gen-  
tlemen throughout the county.  
We are desirous of giving more  
attention to the growth of corn.  
We hail this as a step in the right  
direction, and we would respect-  
fully suggest that each gentleman  
entering into the agreement shall  
keep a record of the manner in  
which he fertilizes his land, plants  
and cultivates the corn, and all  
of the rainfall upon it, and all oth-  
er matters of interest to the in-  
telligent farmer.

Among the gentlemen who have  
agreed to enter in this contest,  
we remember the names of  
Berry, F. Pence, W. Turner,  
Calvin Montgomery, and R. Camp.

This proposition is open to every  
farmer in Floyd county, and we  
hope to see a large purse made  
up at an early day, so that work  
may be begun at once. "What  
we know about farming" inclines  
us to the notion that to make a  
big crop of corn next year it will  
be necessary to commence fertiliz-  
ing and otherwise preparing the  
land this fall or in the early win-  
ter.—Rome Courier.

Curing Hams.

The principal thing in curing  
hams is to get them just salt  
enough to keep, and not so salt as  
to become hard. The best plan  
of curing is as follows:  
When the hams are nicely trim-  
med, rub each one with tolerably  
fine salt, and pack in tight casks  
holding about one hundred and  
forty gallons. Make a sweet pic-  
kle by using one and a half gal-  
lons of New Orleans molasses or  
its equivalent in sugar, six ox-  
ounces of powdered sulphur, three  
gallons of water, with salt  
enough added to make the pickle  
float a potato when it is made.  
Let it stand until the scum rises  
and is skimmed off. Have the  
hams in the cask weighed down  
so they will not rise when covered  
with the pickle. They should re-  
main in the pickle from five to six  
weeks, according to the tempera-  
ture of the place. If exposed to  
freezing weather, they will cure  
much slower than in a cellar.  
Some persons take their hams out  
once or twice and stir the brine;

this is a good plan when one can  
spare the time, as by long stand-  
ing it grows weaker towards the  
top. When the hams are finally  
taken out rinse them in clear wa-  
ter and hang up to dry ready for  
the smoke house. Smoke them  
with hickory wood.

Hogs weighing about two hun-  
dred and fifty pounds when dress-  
ed, are the best size for family  
use. They should be as near uni-  
form weight as possible in each  
cask, as larger hams require more  
time in pickle.

Canvassing has little or nothing  
to do with the ham's flavor; it is  
only necessary as a protection  
from insects, and should be done  
in all cases before the weather is  
warm enough for them to appear.  
Soon after smoking wrap  
each ham in coarse brown paper,  
and sew it up in cotton cloth or  
suet to the size of the ham, or tie  
up in a cotton bag that may be  
used the next year. The canvass-  
ing should be done in a warm  
place, showing the shape of the  
ham, and dipped in a wash made  
of lime and water, colored with  
yellow ochre. When hung up they  
soon dry, and the wash closes the  
interstices of the muslin, the  
whole forming a perfect protec-  
tion against flies, bugs, &c.

For the farmer's use, the bags  
are quite safe if made of firm,  
thick muslin, and tied securely.

In regard to the fine flavor of  
Western hams, much is due to  
climate, food and breed of hogs.  
Hams taken from thrifty, well fed  
hogs of improved breeds will be  
of better flavor than those from  
the half-wild hogs of native breed  
and partly fattened in the woods;  
but proper curing and treatment  
is indispensable in any case.

Manures.

By N. R. McVOR.

On tracing agricultural history  
down to the earliest times, we  
find that the material most exten-  
sively employed for manuring  
and increasing the fertility of the  
soil has been the mixture of urine  
and solid excrements of domestic  
animals with the various kinds of  
fertilizer used as litter, known as  
"dung," and more largely at an agri-  
cultural meeting held at Holk-  
ham in Lancashire, England, Lord  
Erskine, in referring to farm yard  
manure, said: "If we only con-  
sider the subject of manures, we  
shall perceive one of the most  
striking sources and benefits of  
the Divine wisdom which we  
are blessed in a thousand ways  
without knowing it. This very  
substance—the refuse of every-  
thing—had it been useless, must  
have accumulated in heaps intol-  
erably noxious and perpetually  
pestilential; but it is every man's  
interest to remove these other-  
wise increasing mountains of filth,  
and by decomposing them in cer-  
tain ways, concealed in a great  
measure from our sight, it gives  
increase to our fields and adds to  
the means of industry and the re-  
lief of the husbandman."

The study of such a subject as  
"dung" is by means repulsive. It  
illustrates in a most beautiful  
manner the natural adaptation of  
means to ends. It shows that na-  
ture will know no waste. What  
the animal world throws off as  
poisonous, may be shown to consti-  
tute the very soul of vegetable  
life.

The dung of animals consists of  
that part of their food which goes  
through the intestinal canal with-  
out being assimilated; the urine  
containing that portion which has  
undergone assimilation, and is a  
gain excreted in consequence of  
the changes which are going on in  
the tissues of the animal. Urine  
may be defined as a somewhat di-  
lute solution of certain salts  
(those of potash and soda princi-  
pally) and organic substances  
(known to chemists as urea, uric  
acid, and hippuric acids, &c.) which  
latter are for the most part rich in  
that important constituent of all  
general measures—nitrogen. If  
a small quantity of urine be evap-  
orated down to perfect dryness,  
and the residue obtained heated  
to redness in a retort, above the  
retort, the organic matters above  
referred to will have burned a  
way, and the incombustible salts  
remaining will represent the salts  
or mineral portion of the urine.  
Human urine being rich in nitro-

gen and phosphoric acid, is a nat-  
ural constituent of a good agri-  
cultural manure, has a much higher  
agricultural value than any other  
kind of urine.

The nitrogenous, or nitrogen,  
containing organic matters of ur-  
ine, are very prone to decomposi-  
tion, and soon undergo fermenta-  
tion or putrefaction, when their  
nitrogen is almost wholly con-  
verted into that most valuable ex-  
pensive friend of the farmer—am-  
monia. Freshly excreted urine  
contains no ammonia, but stand-  
ing exposed to air for a short  
time fermentation commences,  
with the result indicated for  
ready fermentability of urine ex-  
ercises a most beneficial influence  
on the contents of the dung-heap.  
When placed in the soil, or ex-  
posed to climatic influences, ordinary  
clean straw decomposes only ve-  
ry slowly, and if it were used as  
a manure it would be some con-  
siderable time before its different  
constituents would be wholly av-  
ailable as plant food.

It is in hastening the decompo-  
sition of litter that putrifying ur-  
ine is so valuable in the heap.—  
The urine acts on the straw as a  
ferment, and soon converted its  
constituents from a solid, fabri-  
cally speaking, inactive state into  
soluble food for plants. From  
this, it is obvious that the ripen-  
ing or rotting of "lung dung" is  
greatly accelerated by the  
pouring urine on it. It has been  
practically proved that a farm-  
yard manure will be the more  
rapid in its action on crops the more  
thoroughly the litter is soaked in  
urine and the more completely  
the straw has been decomposed or  
produced on land by the effect of  
liquid manure is mainly due to  
the quantity of ammonia present  
in it. Dung is poor in the ash  
constituents of urine, but is richer  
in other mineral matters required by  
plants. It contains much more  
phosphoric acid, a compound of  
great importance to most crops,  
and more especially to gramin-  
aceous plants—as wheat, barley  
and oats. Horse-dung has a  
very loose texture and admits air more  
readily, and therefore ferments  
sooner than the cold, wet manure  
of the cow. Low-dung is poorer  
in nitrogen than horse manure  
under ordinary circumstances, and  
in drying does not crumble so  
like the latter, but forms a hard  
"cheesy" mass, into which air  
cannot easily penetrate, and which  
cannot be distributed so uniform-  
ly over the land as horse-dung.  
The latter, when mixed with  
little water to form a good ma-  
nure, and unless mixed with the  
wet excrements of the cow or other  
animals, must be occasionally  
moistened with water to prevent  
the ammonia produced by decom-  
position from being lost by pass-  
ing into the air. Dr. Voelcker  
has recommended to moisten  
manure heaps with water, acidulated  
with sulphuric acid (ordinary oil  
of vitriol) to prevent the escape  
of ammonia. This proposal has  
been adopted by some farmers,  
and speaks highly of the result.  
For my part, however, I do  
not think that any advantage  
can follow the use of acid,  
for the reason that it does not  
wholly prevent the loss of ammonia.  
Dr. Thos. Anderson has also  
expressed his doubts as to the util-  
ity of acidulated water for moist-  
ening dung-heaps.

In comparing the quantities of nitrogen  
present in urine and dung, a marked  
difference is found to exist. Ac-  
cording to the noted agricultural  
chemist, Boussingault, the urine  
of the horse in its natural state  
contains three times as much ni-  
trogen as its dung, that of the cow  
containing twice as much as its  
dung.

Milk and Churning.

A curious feature brought out  
by experiments with milk is that  
the mixed milk of two breeds of  
cows will not produce as much  
butter as the same milk churned  
separately. The reason given  
is that the butter globules of the  
milk vary in size, and that in the  
churn the larger globules are bro-  
ken first, and then in mixed milk  
are overchurned while the small-  
er ones are being broken, and the  
milk is impaired. This theory  
may also be said, if correct,

that the butter globules of the  
milk vary in size, and that in the  
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ken first, and then in mixed milk  
are overchurned while the small-  
er ones are being broken, and the  
milk is impaired. This theory  
may also be said, if correct,

of the same quality, we frequently  
find that the quality of the milk  
is really but the result of the  
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been saved from ruin—from the fire and from the degradation and financial ruin. Let the old spirit be no more!—fact point to the fact that the old spirit is no more.

See Card of Dr. Self in another column. Dr. Self will participate in the sale of goods on better terms.

**LECTURE.**—See Card of Dr. Self in another column. Dr. Self will participate in the sale of goods on better terms.

In this paper as usual, we have a good deal of news from the South. The South and changed the terrible crisis to "glorious summer."

**Who is Maj. Winn?** If you will let us answer we will tell you. He is a man—head and shoulders above the little politicians of his age. He may have, (who has not?) his faults; but they are not the stupid or ignorant sort; they are for intelligence—a well-learned intellect—he has no superior and few equals. He did not lead the rebellion. No. But we will tell you what he did. His house was constantly filled, during our interest agony with sick and wounded confederate soldiers and no one who ever appealed to his sympathy appealed in vain.

So much for the past. We tell you now, fellow citizens, that Maj. Winn, an anti-secessionist in 1860, was a reconstructionist of the right stamp in 1865 and is now a national union democrat, thoroughly consistent—thoroughly wise—thoroughly patriotic in view of all the great issues of the war which we involved. Support him! Yes, let Cobb, at least, do himself justice in elevating a man, who, through good and evil report, has ever proven true to our highest interests.

**The Copper Currency.** The larger cities South, are now introducing the copper cent, so prevalent as currency in the North. A coin—some call it a copper cent—has been introduced in the South. It is a small, round, copper coin, and is being introduced in the South. It is a small, round, copper coin, and is being introduced in the South. It is a small, round, copper coin, and is being introduced in the South.

**Who is Mr. Winn?** Dissatisfied with the action of the mass meeting in Marietta, with its delegates and their nominees, a writer for the *Constitution* finally asks the above question and replies to it in substance as follows:—

"He bought no Confederate bonds; paid no money towards the rebellion; was opposed to secession; had no confidence in the confederate cause, and always felt and believed that the whole enterprise would end in failure and ruin."

This is published as a rallying cry of the sectional spirit of 1860 which brought death into the South and all our woes. Were they wise or intelligently patriotic who urged secession? Was it wise and fortunate State craft, or the greatest blunder in the annals of time? Is there a man, among all those who conceived and precipitated it, who would repeat the experiment? Alas! patriotic as they felt themselves to be there is not one of these leaders of 1860 who can now face the flat history or who can escape its utter condemnation. And Maj. Winn say it all. He opposed secession—would have nothing to do with the war, knowing it was a terrible blunder and feeling that it could only be right when the South awakened to a higher sense of its true relations. Is he to be condemned for this? Condemned because of higher intellect and higher patriotism? Such men as Major Winn and such men as Major

the District but as a Georgian I should permanently locate the interest of the State. She is aware with demands it, the spirit of the age, and I would have made it a point to build her into a capital that would be a credit to the Empire State. In other words, gentlemen, while I admire and appreciate the liberal spirit of Atlanta, and her citizens generously offering to erect at her own cost a capital building, I think it would be unjust to her to accept the offer. It is beneath the dignity of a great state to receive such a gift from any city. When she is required to pay their share of state taxes it is the full measure of their duty and the full measure of her obligation to the respect and gratitude of every citizen of the state it would be liberal and unjust to accept it.

Every sympathy of my nature is in accord with the progressive movements of the people in reforming the abuses of the past and lessening the expense of government, whereby taxes shall be reduced and renewed vigor and life given to the industrial interest of the state. With feeling of gratitude for the honor conferred and for the kind expressions of the committee, I am very truly, your obedient servant.

**A Terrible Disaster.** WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The obituary at Kitty Hawk reports at 11:45 a. m. to the chief signal officer as follows:—

The United States man of war Huron struck two miles north of number seven station at 1:30 a. m. Her fore-mast and main-mast are gone. The steamer is a total wreck. Assistance is being rendered immediately. The sea is breaking over her, and several have already been washed ashore drowned. The number on board is about 125. Nearly all are lost. She has no cargo. The Huron sailed yesterday from Fort Monroe for Havana.

**A Great Flood.** RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The incessant rains during the past forty-eight hours resulted in heavy floods in all the western portion of the State. All trains are stopped. The western division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, the Jackson and Rappahannock rivers are higher than since 1870. A hundred and fifty feet of the Rivanna railroad bridge was swept away this morning, and water is up to the bottom chord of the iron bridge. Several washes are reported. The South river is also very high. Telegraph communication with Lynchburg and other places is interrupted. The James river has risen over the canal at Lynchburg. Trains are all stopped on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio railroad. It is feared that the flood will reach the dimensions of 1870, when so many lives were lost and millions of property destroyed.

A Danville dispatch says: The Dan river has risen to nearly the highest ever known here. The damage in and about the city is more than \$100,000. Everything bordering on the Dan river and Big and Little Sandy rivers is swept away.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25, midnight.—The excitement in the lower part of this city is most intense. People residing and merchants doing business below the St. Charles Hotel, on Main street, the point reached by the water during the great flood of 1870, are moving goods from stores and other places. Business streets are alive with vehicles of every kind, and people are engaged in the work of removal. Waters from the region of Lynchburg are showing their effect on the river here, which is now rising at the rate of eighteen inches to two feet per hour. This continues till morning, which is now probable, the water will be higher than the flood of 1870. The extreme lower portion of the city is now submerged, and water is now running into the dock along the south edge of the city.

A dispatch from Lynchburg dated 10 p. m. says: The river at this point is as high as in 1870, and still rising steadily. The bridges are all gone, and the damage to all sorts of property is immense. RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—An anticipated rise last night, the water continued to rise steadily during the remainder of the night and all of to-day, and before noon had reached the high water mark of 1870. At this hour, 6 p. m., the water is eighteen inches above the same mark, and still rising slowly. During the entire night, and early

hours of to-day, the work of removing merchandise from the threatened points proceeded actively, and by this timely action many merchants succeeded in saving immense quantities of the goods exposed to the elements.

**Places between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland.** The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is ten feet under water, and no estimate of the damage can be had until the water subsides.

**Chattanooga, Nov. 25.**—There was a destructive fire at this place last night, the Canoe-cove creek rising 15 feet above ordinary level, and doing damage to the extent of \$30,000 during the night.

**Chattanooga, Nov. 25.**—All the streets in the neighborhood of the city are flooded, and the river is as high as in 1870, but is now falling. A portion of the iron bridge is gone, and the balance lines are down. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad is badly washed and all trains are stopped. The damage cannot be estimated, but will be very great in this vicinity.

**Harpers Ferry, Nov. 25.**—Both rivers are twenty-six feet above high water mark, three feet higher than in 1870. All property on Shenandoah street has been destroyed. The water is said to be at a stand.

**Washington, Nov. 25.**—There has been no such flood in the Potomac since 1852. At Georgetown property along the river front is damaged considerably.

**Ready for a Row.** SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Preparations for the Kingman's organization have been going on actively, the real fighting class is taking hold of the movement and giving assurance of an orderly and peaceful demonstration on a grand scale. It is known, however, that thugs and thieves from abroad have been engaged in the city, and some opportunity for a row, and the police have been on the watch for any outbreak of a contingency. The military will be ready, and the city is in a state of readiness for any emergency.

**On the War Table.** Information has reached the authorities that while the Sioux Indians were being removed from the Red Cloud agency to the Missouri river, 1,700 broke camp and are now on the war path. They have issued orders to the troops to prepare for a winter campaign. Those who are deserting are operating in the Deadwood country and have already attacked trains and caused general consternation.

**Our Mexican Relations.** WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1877. A Spanish agent of the United States, arrived from the Diaz government to meet the sending of regular troops to the Rio Grande to take the place of the local forces with the United States soldiers in restoring order on the border.

**Profitable Contracts.** Here is a little item from the Tweed ring-fraud, which shows what the rings in all our cities are capable of doing with taxpayers' money, to a greater or less extent. The Aldermen Investigating Committee, of New York, was probing the inner consciousness of Andrew Carnegie, a plutocrat and house-decorator. Andrew testified that "he did not vote for \$1,774,413, of which sum he (Carnegie) received \$397,798, the rest of the money being absorbed by his agents. The real value of the work done was only \$264,660. He also took down private houses belonging to various members of the ring for which the city paid. In particular, he built a house for Connolly, at the corner of one hundred and thirty-third street and Avenue C, a large, splendid house, with a hand, the work done on this house the city paid \$119,406, of which he received \$119,406, the balance going to the ring in percentages. The real value of the work done, between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The amount drawn fraudulently from the city by the testimony of his agents would probably be a million and a half of dollars. Witness gave \$100,000.

to a pool to effect legislation in 1870. Connolly told him that the legislature was very expensive, and that he could cost them one million dollars that year. Carnegie is very only one of scores who did business with the ring at the same figures.

**The War.** St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—Four hundred Turks have surrendered to the Russians in Shipka Pass. London, Nov. 29.—A Vienna correspondent writes: It is rumored that a declaration of state of siege is imminent in Warsaw, and various districts of Poland.

A special from Calles reports a Turkish iron-clad has arrived before Antivari and opened fire. Another Turkish war of war is in sight. The Montenegrin forces about Antivari are estimated at ten thousand. The Turks will probably disembark at Darazzo to attempt the relief of Scutari, which is threatened by the Meridites. The port has proclaimed a blockade of the coast between Spilzo and Dugigno.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the announcement from Constantinople that the council, which has hitherto had supreme direction of military operations, is to be transformed into a merely deliberative body under the presidency of Mustafa Pasha, minister of war. This transfers the direction of operations to Mustafa from Mahomud Damad Pasha, who was the most prominent member of the council of war.

opinion among the ministers as to the expediency of making proposals for peace, but at present, the war party prevails. There is a great panic in Sofia, Bazardjik, and the inhabitants are fleeing. It is feared the Russians may cut the road between Sofia and Serrae.

**Killing a Panther.** The following true story of the killing of a panther in Alachua county, Fla., we find in the Gainesville Times: "I know you do not often have the opportunity of publishing a true panther story, so I send you one to-day that is certain. On Saturday evening, November 24th, Little George Boston, son of Wm. K. Boston, was out in the Santa Fe swamp, near his father's to see after his father's, and came suddenly upon a large panther making a meal on some nice pork, which he had taken from Mr. Boston's expense. Little George, being an expert with his gun, determined to make an attack on said panther and spoil his quiet dinner. He therefore crept up as near as he wanted, and fired upon him, striking him with seven or eight buckshot, one entering the right eye ball. Mr. Panther not liking to be disturbed in his unceremonious manner, undertook to resent the insult, but his eye being shot out, he could not see his way very well, and got caught in a grape vine just before he got near enough to George to do him any injury. Just as the vine jerked the old chap back and exposed his breast to view, George fired again, but this time it was small shot. The panther then turned and took a tree—George had three buckshot and a bullet left, so he loaded again as soon as possible, and this fire brought him to the ground dead. All this time the mate to this one was only a short distance in the swamp from George, making a hideous noise by howling and growling fearfully. George said if he had had any more buckshot he would have gone for him, but, earnest, but not having any, he turned and took off the skin of the one he had already captured. I saw one of the panther's paws, taken off at the ankle, and am confident it would have weighed two or two and a half pounds. I think his track, while running, would have covered a space the size of a dinner plate. Said panther measured eight and half feet long. His skin is now to be seen at Wm. K. Boston's. This is the story of the panther without exaggeration, and I hope you will give it a place in your paper, as I think it a very brave deed of little George, and ought to be known."

**Internal Revenue Report.** The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says in his annual report: After considerable attention to the question of changing the rate of taxation on spirits and tobacco, he has come to the conclusion that the interests of the government and manufacturers and dealers will be subserved by allowing the rate of taxation to remain undisturbed; nor would he recommend a change of the law in respect to the tax on fruit brandy. The collections for the past fiscal year were \$118,870,997, and for the months of July, August, September and October of the present fiscal year \$3,772,633, making a grand total of \$122,643,630 collected since the beginning of the last fiscal year.

**FREE LECTURE.** E. H. SELF, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, will lecture at the

**Female College,** AT SEVEN O'CLOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend, Nov. 30.

**LEE'S GREAT EASTERN EXPOSITION** AND CONGRESS OF NOVELTIES!

WILL EXHIBIT AT MARIETTA, DEC. 11TH. Entire change of Programme at Each Performance.

Doors Open at 5 P. M. Admission only 10 Cents—Children under 10 years, 5 Cents, Nov. 4.

PRINTING, of all kinds, neatly and cheaply done at this office.



# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Large and New Arrivals!

## L. S. Northcutt's,

77th Corner of the Public Square.

A LARGE and select Stock of DRY GOODS, embracing everything usual in the first class Dry Goods store. The goods are direct from the Manufacturers and their Agents, and will be sold as low as lower FOR CASH than any similar goods ever brought to this market. I mean what I say. Call and examine for yourselves. Our extensive stock of

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Are made at the best places and never fail to give entire satisfaction. L. S. NORTHCUTT, Marietta, October 8, 1877.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Cash Capital \$250,000 - Cash Assets \$315,000.

\$25,000 in U. S. Bonds deposited in the Treasury of Georgia for the security of Policies.

THIS well known company has paid in thousands of dollars to claimants in Georgia since the war, and will maintain its reputation for prompt, conservative, prompt, just dealing.

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Gin Houses and contents. Insured at fair rates.

Agents at all prominent points in the State, to whom apply, or to B. R. STRONG, Agent, Marietta, Ga.

D. F. MCCLATCHY, WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF Choice Family Groceries. Marietta, Sept. 4, 1877.

Photograph Gallery! MCCLATCHY'S BUILDING, South-east side Public Square, Marietta, Georgia.

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, begs leave to state that he is better prepared than ever to execute

Photographs and Portraits in the best style of the art. Also, old Pictures copied and enlarged in the best manner, and at the lowest prices. nov 13-ly GEO. J. GABLE.

LOOK HERE! LAND BUYERS.

I AM offering for sale, a neat little red land, newly settled, with a good framed dwelling, kitchen, stables, cribs, and all necessary outbuildings. It is in the last three years; a young orchard of 150 choice fruit trees. This land produces everything raised in this country. There will be no repining needed for several years; twenty-five acres of open land, very rich and well watered. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the place, six miles west of Marietta, on the Marietta and Nov 13-4 ASA DARBY.

E. A. WITHERS.

IRON FOUNDER & MACHINIST.

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Improved Sorghum Mills, GRIST MILL MACHINERY, ROLLING Gear for Water Wheels, and Specifications for Mill Work furnished free of charge. Also, Manufacturer of Gold Mining Machinery of latest improvements.

Prices to suit the times. All work first class, and GUARANTEED.

And having just built new buildings, and having the good machinery as could be had North, I feel confident that I can defy all competition as to quality of work and cheapness of price. I have a practical mechanic of thirty five years experience, I am not afraid of my ability to give satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to patronize me. Marietta, March 12, 1877.

GREEN MANNING & BARKER. BLACK SMITHS, AND REPAIRERS, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

ARE now prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of business, as carpenters, as well as it can be done anywhere. Buggies and Wagons made or repaired in the best style of workmanship, of the best material and on the most reasonable terms. Plantation work and repairing done cheaply and at short notice, and in a satisfactory manner. Blacksmithing executed with dispatch. Call and see us at our Shop on Atlanta street, near the Court House, and give us a trial, and we will guarantee perfect satisfaction. ap 2-ly

For sale at this office, WADSWORTH'S BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LINTON STEPHENS—to be had at a reduced price. It is pronounced the most readable and instructive biography that has appeared since the war.

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## W. P. ANDERSON & SONS

STORE AND WAREHOUSE, South-west Corner of the Public Square.

### Great Inducement

TO THE CITIZENS OF COBB AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. Having just completed our new Warehouse, situated immediately on the Railroad, we are prepared to handle goods to better advantage than ever. We buy in large lots and exclusively for Cash. We keep on hand the largest and most complete STOCK of

General Merchandise IN MARIETTA.

A large lot of Bagging and Ties cheap BOOTS AND SHOES!

AND CLOTH OF ALL KINDS. We are selling LIME cheaper than any firm. Will pay the cash price for BAGS, HIDES, OLD LEAD, and COUNTED DUCE of all kinds. Come and price our goods and see for yourselves. All persons indebted to us must settle as soon as accounts are due, or they will have extra costs to pay. Marietta, Oct. 1, 1877. W. P. ANDERSON & SONS.

J. G. BRUMBY, (MRS. C. C. BRUMBY)

MR. AND MRS. BRUMBY, North-west corner of the Square, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Offer to their friends and the public, a fresh and genuine Stock of Millinery & Fancy Goods!

Dry Goods and Notions! Selected in the best Markets! Bought at the Lowest Prices! Sold on the Most Reasonable Terms!

They will also keep their Stock constantly replenished with the BEST MADE BOOTS AND SHOES!

OF EVERY VARIETY. DRESS MAKING.

In the latest and most fashionable styles, done on the lowest terms, by MISS STRIPLING. Thankful for the liberal custom they have hitherto had, they solicit a continuance. oct 2

## Drugs and Medicines!

And Building Hardware!

I HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF LOCKS

For Dwellings, Store Doors, Closets, Trunks, Smoke Houses, &c. PAD LOCKS.

Nails, 24 to 60d. Tacks and Brad. Harness Buckles, Copper Rivets, Sash Pulleys, Files, Hinges, Picture Nails, Strap Hinges, Brass Butts, Hooks and Staples, Butts, inch to 6x6, Wagon Nails, Wardrobe Hooks, Sash Cord, Garden Hoes, Garden Rakes, Spade Forks, Manure Forks, Carriage Bolts, Door Bolts, Sand Paper, Glue, &c.

PAINTS. White Lead, in kegs and cans. Ready mixed Paints, in cans. PAINTS. Lamp Black, Deep Black, Venetian Red, Blue Paint, Green Paint, Yellow Paint, Brown Paint, &c.

OLD STAND, Almost any thing wanted in that line of business.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH. White Lead, in kegs and cans. Ready mixed Paints, in cans.

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## Agricola's Book

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<p>"Please," she said, "I don't want to lose his portrait. It is so dear, and I want to communicate it to my friends. I am writing."</p> <p>She saw that she</p>	<p>spoke the truth or not."</p> <p>She spoke he took a violin from a case beside him, and, ranging the strings, glanced triumphantly towards his daughter, but she had buried her face in her hands, and was sobbing silently.</p>	<p>she said, "and, though I have very little money, I trust I can manage until I get a situation of some sort."</p> <p>"Miss Ballendorn," I said, "I have a situation for you at your</p>	<p>ate from the union, and accepted the commission of commander of its forces, which were tendered to me. These are the simple facts of the case, and they show that Mr. Cameron has not been</p>
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...hearing is  
...anything  
...one little  
...and you  
...and he turned her  
...pression, and, through the  
...medium of a small plate which  
...hung at her waist, he felt her father know  
...that as I had studied before, it  
...was principally practice upon  
...the piano under a competent in-  
...structor I wished, and he fixed  
...the time for the first lesson on  
...the following day.

...my way to the door  
 ... Ballendrunt very  
 ... spoke—  
 ... have—indeed I  
 ... told you that—  
 ... have unwell—and, per  
 ... of you do not object—I  
 ... have sometimes to take his  
 ... I have no doubt my face show  
 ... the surprise I felt for she  
 ... walked quickly to the piano—  
 ... daily article of any value in the h  
 ... room—  
 ... of love or

the said, with a touch of pride. "The angels give me clues to reply, but running her fingers over the keys for a moment, awoke them into life, making her play with a vibrato of such a subtle something of Bach's, as if she were standing one to hear the organ and rumble like an Alpine glacier, and a few trillings of temperate harmony.

"After the dull gloom that pervaded the room but a moment more, one could easily imagine

He was an impassioned actor of the emotion, and that the quivering chords of his fingers touched those delicate fingers gave forth the music of the spheres, and the truth of the words as they surged over the shoreless waters.

Then came a grand, triumphant hymn, a rapturous song of praise that might have swelled into the throats of the angels and won the approval of the Holy Spirit.

Then a dreamy, moonlight son-

When a young  
Mr. Ballestrand  
deep my eyes from  
contenance, which  
being the fairest  
I had ever  
color of beauty,  
and melting a  
of a rich red  
d a broad white  
gray; eyes, eloquent  
and read their ardent,  
of, proud

"Miss Delemoniot," I said earnestly, after a pause, "I never for an instant doubted your ability to instruct me, but had I done so your own conduct would have convinced me of the impossibility of doing so. This was our introduction to each other. What her feelings have been I cannot tell; I cannot analyze my own— I am a poor creature, and my curiosity aroused as to the source of that uncharitably cry."

But I had a letter from a professor here I had studied with. I had to make some excuse and I had to instruct him not to look Jack in the eye. She said she did not know him, but she led the way to her parlor, and I saw her door after her. And the dreary, dark out of the window appointed time I was there for a week I went regularly, until I could regard it as the only period of my life pleasant in the day. I saw a beautiful mistress and I saw a beautiful, excellent, friend, and I liked to tell her what I thought when I was with her that anxious look became less marked and her whole being brightened up, and I felt that I was doing her father ever sat in the rocking-chair during the lessons, but seldom appearing to listen, and his daughter would expect to him.

"His little girl was a something like me," she said. "She was very fond of being bright, but what a loss to see a young girl like her live in a world where she felt that she was not wanted."

We went through our lesson mechanically; she was evidently troubled about something, and I felt conscious I was intruding upon some hidden distress.

When the lesson was over, and we were to take my leave, the old lady looked at me and said, "I have a little girl who is just like you."

—I have never told him my address or speak so to him—has been trying to persuade me that I am growing childish, and that my hand has forgotten its instrument. I have played since my childhood. I shall leave it to you whether she

The moment he drew the bow across the strings, I thought there was something amiss, and the noise, of powers, of discord, the noise I had heard when I first stood upon the step—such hideous wallings and shrieks as filled the room. No one with the veriest knowledge of music could have touched those strings. Had I not in infancy the necessary strength of arm and wrist he would have produced as much harmony. Surprised and bewildered, I knew not how to act.

"Are you a gentleman?" she asked, hysterically, "to sit there and see an old, childish man make a fool of himself! Perhaps, though, it amuses you. If you enjoy it—"

Camille," I pleaded, "you are not."

"Go!" he shrieked, wildly, and I rushed to the door. "Go!"

"You are unjust," I said again; I believe me, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. By and by, when you can think, remember I am your friend till then."

I walked miles that afternoon, the house had a fascination for me, and almost unconsciously I retraced my steps.

I drew, pearl-gray

ered around the door, and, standing within, I asked one of the men what was the matter. He answered enough. The old fellow was dead, and the girl's half brother, who had been crying out "she killed him," was too true, the girl dashed to fragments on the floor, the old man was dead, and his daughter lay in a swoon on the floor, trying to restore consciousness. I gradually recovered consciousness.

ness, but only to break into denunciations of herself as a killed him. At length, however, she wore herself completely out, and under the docnagement, sank into a lumber.

Coroner gave the verdict the old man had died of disease accelerated by unexcitement. Then, giving *carte blanche*, I saw everything that money could do before I left.

done next morning early.

My father had been in the United States for 10 years when he was 10 years old. He had been in the United States for 10 years when he was 10 years old. He had been in the United States for 10 years when he was 10 years old.

the universal affection of his  
which completely puzzled  
him, and when he had re-  
covered his strength his musical  
power was completely gone;  
he kept the knowledge  
of blaming herself, oh! so  
they had found it; and  
in the pittance she  
was striving to get pupils.  
Every day, when con-  
sidering no longer possible.

ing the viola to pieces; while Mr. E. E. Scott, after retirement and after returning to the violin, retained the instrument for the purpose of forming it into a peace wren.

her father's grave and  
at the gate. In  
she rejoined me, a  
of sorrow, pale but  
in silence for a mo-  
and then I ventured  
ans for the future.  
taken a little room."

She turned her eyes to me inquiringly.

"A lady going abroad desires a companion. My recommendation will be sufficient. Do you think it would suit you?"

"Oh, I should be so thankful," she said, "if I thought I were impetent to fill it. And the lady's name?"

"My mother."

A rosy flush suffused her face, and she asked, timidly:

"Are you going also?"

"I intend doing so; but do not think that he can go."

One sudden look of joy flashed  
to her eyes, and for a moment  
she forgot the sorrow from her face.  
It was for an instant; but it was  
enough for me to know—and I  
could wait patiently, trusting in  
future.

**A Glimpse of History.**  
LINCOLN AND LEE.  
offer to Gen. Lee of the Com-  
mand of the U. S. Army,  
from Gen. A. R. Magruder's  
despatch to the President.

in the Philadelphia Weekly  
 we take the following:  
 1868—several years after the  
 —a senator in congress had  
 emmerly to make the charge  
 Gen. Lee had applied to Pres-  
 id Lincoln for the command  
 of a federal army destined to  
 the south and that the southern  
 and, that, being refused,  
 and the people and resentment, he  
 and offered his sword in aid  
 of the southern cause, and thus  
 raised to the chief command  
 of rebel forces. On the in-

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, himself a union man, announced the statement as fact, saying that although he had no authority of the accused party it, General Lee's lofty character and unstained honor would be sufficient to repel the charge. He furnished the occasion for General Lee to give, through Mr. Johnson, not alone the conclusive proof of the incorrectness of the charge, but the clear evidence that he had himself declined, with stern sense of duty and

the very perfection which  
falsely accused of covet-  
one can tell the extror-  
I see himself, as contained  
following modest and char-  
a letter addressed by him  
time to Reverdy Johnson,  
long before his death,  
to the contributor its  
authenticity:

LEXINGTON, VA.,  
February 25th, 1888.  
Johnson, U. S. Senate.

ngton, D. C.:  
 Sir—My attention has  
 been called to the official report  
 submitted to the Senate of the  
 States of the 19th Instant,  
 in which you did me the kindness  
 to state that the correctness of  
 the report made by Simon Cam-  
 erland to myself. I desire  
 to say that I may feel referred  
 to in the occasion certain of  
 my individual state-  
 ments make you so. I never  
 intended to say to any one that I de-  
 command of the United

"I did not ever have  
 action but with one gen-  
 eral, Mr. Francis P. Blair) on  
 the 4th, which was at his in-  
 stance, as I understood, at  
 the request of President Lincoln.  
 "In making his remarks, I  
 never offered him a medal, but  
 in the name of the army that  
 he brought into the field,  
 I candidly and courteously  
 said that though opposed  
 to a deprecating war, I  
 was not a part in an inva-  
 sion of a foreign country.

ly from the States-  
hold him of the propo-  
had been made to me  
sion. Upon reflection,  
to my home, I con-  
I ought no longer to  
mission I held in  
States army, and on  
morning thereafter I  
my resignation to Gen.  
the time I hoped that  
have been preserv-  
the way would have

to save the country  
unities of war, and I  
other intention than  
remainder of my life  
citizen. Two days  
upon the invitation of  
of Virginia, I repair-  
ed, found the con-  
in session had pass-  
ed with drawing the

Your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE.

**Marietta**  
**IVERY STABLE.**  
(Opposite the Kennesaw House.)



THE best of Vehicles, the safest of  
Drivers, and the fastest of Horses,  
always ready to serve.

[illegible]

Cobb county, Georgia, on the first day in December next, between and among the parties herein named, of and of the County of Cobb and the State of Georgia, of legal age and sound mind, of the following tenor, to wit:

That vacant Lot known as part of the **Marshall House** lot, in the city of **Marshall** on the north side of the public highway, bounded as follows: on the west by **Marshall street**, on the north by **Marshall street**, on the east by a street or alley, and on the south by the property of **John W. Howell**, and by property of **J. B. Blackwell, Jr.**, et al., et al. and the public square, on public square about 24 feet, containing **one** fourth acre, more or less, lying in the north acre, more or less, of the property of **J. B. Blackwell, Jr.**, et al.

Leveled on the basis of the property of **J. B. Blackwell, Jr.**, et al., and **J. B. Blackwell, Jr.**, et al., to satisfy a bill from Cobb County Court in favor of **Alfred M. Blackwell, Jr.**

one hundred and eighteen shares of the Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company, fifty shares being property of A. S. Edmonston, and nine of said shares being the property of H. M. Hammett, principal partner in said company, being the property of E. Faw, endorser of A. S. Edmonston, and H. M. Hammett, principals, paper endorser, in all the property of Marietta Paper Manufacturing Company, including lots of Land No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820

1863, in the 16th district and  
of said state and county, ex-  
clusive of said undivided interest in  
said real and all machinery,  
furniture and other property be-  
said Marietta Paper Manu-  
Co. Levied on the property of  
Hammatt and A. S. Edmond-  
son, and E. Faw and S. A.  
endorseurs, by virtue of a fi-  
dels Superior Court in favor  
White; it is now controlled  
Anderson and H. S. Anderson,  
house and lot in the city of  
Joining the property of Ben-  
nard, containing 2½ acres  
in the city of New York, and  
in the city of New York, and  
in the city of New York, and

store house and lot in the  
city, known as part of the  
lot, now occupied by J. M.  
Stark, as a grocery store, and  
the occupied by Brumby & Myr-  
and paint shop, said prop-  
erty north by the property of  
J. south by Lawrence street,  
broken street, and east by an  
ed on as the property of a  
ndorser, by virtue of a fi-  
superior court, in favor of  
Isaac Bank vs. Isaac Sewell,  
C. B. Sewell and J. F. Sew-  
ell.

with Lawrence street,  
by dwelling house lot,  
the property of Dr. W. E.  
Levied on by the well back  
by virtue of five fl.  
stary's court in favor of the  
Banks Bank.  
Land No. 334, in the 18th  
section, of Cobb county,  
the property of D. G. Hol-  
of a justice's court, fa.  
Packer & Pones.  
**ADVANCED SALES.**  
same time and place, Lots  
1136, 1137, 1138, and 122  
1345, in the 12th section  
of Cobb county, also lots  
and 780, in the 18th sec-

tion, Cobb county, levied  
erty of G. C. Serrogins,  
Nancy Serrogins, green-  
Serrogins, decs. to satisfy  
her Superior court in fa-  
vour, salm.

No. 28, 50, 51, 32, 33,  
54, 55, 96, 97, 120, 121, 122,  
123, 124, 125, 126, 127,  
of No. 192, five acres of  
line across the east side  
the 17th district and 21  
county, containing 974  
county, levied on the pro-  
Russell satisfy a mort-  
or of G. C. Burnap, a  
A. Skeel.

No. 23, 26, 37, 32, 33, 33,  
50, 97, 120, 121, 122, 123,  
124, 125, 126, 127, 128,

**A SUPER**

**At the ver**

**Orders b**

**tended to**

**warded, on**

**J. G. C**

erior court, one in favor of Marietta Savings Bank, and the other in favor of the Bank of Marietta.

**Lots of Land Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 76, 78, 79, 149 and 150, all in the 17th district, and 2d section, and Nos. 1360 and 1361, all in the 15th district and 2d section, and Nos. 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, and 1098, all in the 17th district and 2d section, all in Cobb county, Ga. and the Chattahoochee plantation situated on the same as the above parcels, being the property of Wm. Phillips, late of Cobb Superior court in default of J. Glover.**

**And all the above described Lots of Land Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 76, 78, 79, 149 and 150, all in the 17th district, and 2d section, and Nos. 1360 and 1361, all in the 15th district and 2d section, and Nos. 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, and 1098, all in the 17th district and 2d section, all in Cobb county, Ga. and the Chattahoochee plantation situated on the same as the above parcels, being the property of Wm. Phillips, late of Cobb Superior court in default of J. Glover.**

**Lots of Land Nos. 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, and 1098, all in the 17th district and 2d section, all in Cobb county, Ga. and the Chattahoochee plantation situated on the same as the above parcels, being the property of Wm. Phillips, late of Cobb Superior court in default of J. Glover.**

of Cobb county, Georgia, and the right of the same on each side of the city of Atlanta and North Georgia, and the county of Cobb, starting in the city of Cherokee and running north to the city of Atlanta, being ten or more miles in length, together with the franchise of said company to use the property of the Marietta and Georgia Railroad company, to said city from Cobb Superior court in Marietta, Georgia Bank, and a court in favor of the same.

one acre of land, more or less,  
on the north east corner of Lot  
No. 1217, in the 16th district  
section of Cobb county, levied  
property of Charles Edwards  
a justices' court fit a in favor of  
the Savings Bank.

W. P. STEPHENS, Shff.

---

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Headings,  
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Bills Lading,  
Druggist's Labels  
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