

# THE FIELD AND THE RESIDE.

Vol. I.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1878.

## The Field and Fireside.

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J. G. CAMPBELL & CO.  
At One Dollar a Year.

OFFICE  
IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE  
Building, Powder Springs Street, Marietta, Georgia.

W. M. SESSIONS,  
Attorney at Law,  
MARIETTA, GA.

OFFICE, north side of Public Square  
in Blackwell's Building, up stairs,  
Marietta, October 1, 1877. 1y

D. F. McCLATCHY,  
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Choice Family Groceries,  
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Marietta, March 13, 1877. 1y

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W. T. & W. J. WINN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

March 13, 1877. 1y

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Will practice in the courts of this and  
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Will attend to all business confided  
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ing, up stairs.

Marietta, March 13, 1877. 6m

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its branches to the citizens of Marietta  
and surrounding country. Office at the  
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M. R. LYON,  
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COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
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Lumber of all kinds, and at the  
lowest prices, for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage  
of the subscribers, the undersigned  
thinks it his duty to state that  
he is fully prepared to contract for  
the erection of Buildings, and to ex-  
ecute the contracts in the most satisfac-  
tory manner. S. HOPKINS, south side Public  
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March, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK.

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AND  
BUILDER.

The undersigned continues his busi-  
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sonable terms, and to execute them in  
the most satisfactory manner.

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guaranteed. Sign of Big Watch, west  
side Public Square. oct 2

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N. G. GIGNILLIAT'S

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gain. Come and see for yourself.  
A large assortment of Dry Goods, Dress  
Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Silvers  
and Shiftings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, No-  
tice, &c. Also,

GROCERIES—  
Such as Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Pepper,  
Soda, Starch, Soap, &c. Also, fine Sea-  
soned and Tobacco. ap 4-ly

1878 - PROSPERITY'S 1878

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Cotton planting on a large scale  
must be abandoned. The planter  
of fifty acres in this section, with  
hired labor, cannot more than pay  
expenses. It is a losing business  
with endless worry of body and  
mind. With thirty acres of di-  
versified crops—grass, grain, cot-  
ton and root crops, judiciously  
managed, and doing mainly your  
own work in managing these and  
your stock, you can make farm-  
ing pay and pay well; but be sure  
of disaster when you undertake  
planting cotton in this section on  
a large scale with hired labor.

MORALITY OF LIGHT WEIGHTS  
AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.—The New  
York Central Farmer's Club has  
been discussing the commercial  
morality of a practice among citi-  
zens in country produce—who  
buy corn at 58 and 60 pounds per  
bushel, and selling at 55 pounds.

Too Much Toll.

A leading paper publishes the  
following:  
"Having recently sent to mill  
a grist of clean choice wheat—for  
the grinding of which I paid in  
cash—I received in return for each  
bushel sent, twenty-four lbs. of  
flour, nine lbs. of bran, and five  
lbs. of shorts, being an aggregate  
return of only thirty-eight pounds  
of no less than twenty-two  
pounds. Would you have the  
kindness to state what should  
have been the amount and pro-  
portions of the products received?"

Choice clean wheat should  
weigh sixty pounds per bushel.—  
The shrinkage should not exceed  
three pounds. A well constructed  
mill should make forty-five  
pounds of good family flour out  
of sixty pounds of good wheat.  
It will make three pounds of shorts  
and nine pounds of bran. A mill  
less complete in its structure  
should make the same, or even  
more, in the aggregate. Imper-  
fect grinding or bolting will re-  
duce the yield of flour, but will  
add to the shorts and bran. Col.  
J. A. Stuart, of Georgia, one of  
the best millers in the United  
States, a man of fifty years in the  
business, informs us that in his  
experience with custom mill-  
grinding for the one-eighth part  
the yield of flour per measured  
bushel was from thirty-six to forty  
two pounds, depending on condi-  
tion and quality of the wheat  
and upon the number and quality  
of the bolting-cloth, fine or coarse.  
He adds that the aggregate yield  
from sixty pounds of choice wheat  
should never be less than fifty-  
seven pounds.

Plant-Feeding.

The first subject presented be-  
fore the New York Farmers' Club  
at its meeting on the 22d ult. was  
an essay by Dr. A. S. Heath on  
"Plant-Feeding." The substance  
of which is subjoined:

The cultivation of plants and  
crops is virtually a liberal and ap-  
propriate supply of plant-food  
and crop-food. The wild, woolly,  
spinally-cared-for has been trans-  
formed into the large and juicy  
root now grown in our fields and  
gardens by liberal and appropri-  
ate manuring or feeding. Cultiva-  
tion, after all, is but liberal  
feeding. We destroy the weeds  
in our gardens that our cultivated  
plants may have the more food.—  
We pulverize and loosen the soil  
so that our plants may obtain the  
more food by making the food in  
the soil accessible for the numer-  
ous delicate absorbing rootlets.  
We water our plants in a dry time  
that their roots may drink up the  
soluble elements of food. Thus we  
fatten plants as we fatten ani-  
mals—by liberal feeding. But  
there is this difference in fatten-  
ing: animals may be fed too much  
more than they can digest, while  
plants take up only such food as  
they require for healthy growth,  
both as regards quality and quantity.  
Animals are sometimes dainty

and require change of food. They  
greater variety, to keep the diges-  
tive organs healthy, and to in-  
crease in flesh and growth con-  
stantly progressing. Plants re-  
quire a constant supply of all the  
elements present in the soil at the  
same time. They feed from the  
earth and air at the same time,  
and only at the same time do they  
assimilate both to the earth-food  
and air food. All of our cultiva-  
ted plants and vegetables have  
greatly improved by this very  
treatment of appropriate supply  
of the elements of which they are  
composed. Animals can be high-  
ly stimulated by food given in ex-  
cess and of a rich quality; but  
excess of food only insures for  
plants a constant and unfeeling  
supply, which protects the plant  
but does not stimulate. The ex-  
cessive supply of manure does not  
injure the garden vegetable, but  
perfects it. This plan has brought  
to perfection our potatoes, toma-  
tatoes, turnips, cauliflowers, toma-  
tatoes, onions, and also our grapes  
and small fruits. It is this liberal  
feeding that has increased the  
size of all our vegetables and all  
of our fruits.

Our grains and grasses have al-  
so profited by this treatment, in  
growth, size of berry and general  
luxuriance. It is the new chemi-  
cal conditions in which the plants  
are placed which cause the more  
abundant introduction of certain  
forms of food into their circula-  
tion, and the more full develop-  
ment, in consequence, either of  
the whole plant or of some of its  
more useful parts. We can even  
enrich and enrich the soil with  
of the dahlia, the rose, the petunia,  
and other plants, by adding char-  
coal to their roots; or reddish hy-  
acinths by carbonate of soda; or  
make many cultivated plants  
brighter in hue and bloom by the  
supply of superphosphate of soda  
or the solution of sulphate of iron.

But we can only perfect plants  
and vegetables by selecting the  
best of the first fruits—the seeds  
of those which ripen first—and by  
freely supplying all their chemi-  
cal elements in abundance in mi-  
nute division and perfectly incor-  
porated with the soil in which  
they are grown. Providence will  
also true in the case of food.  
Starve cattle, and they become  
lazy and poor; starve plants and  
they become dwarfed and sickly;  
starve fruit trees and the cat-  
ter will fail to destroy both tree and  
fruit.

Col. Henry Brewer, of Ithaca,  
thought Dr. Heath was mistaken  
in supposing that plants cannot  
be overfed. He knew the wheat  
plant could be, and had grown a  
crop nearly all saw, &c. &c.

The Doctor remarks that the Col-  
onel's soil, lacked certain ele-  
ments; that the plant would not  
over-act.

Colonel Battersby fully con-  
curred in Dr. Heath, and said that  
if we would go to nature, we  
would learn more than we could  
from books. He made a very in-  
teresting statement concerning  
his observations in California o-  
ver twenty years ago.

Practical Experience in Feeding.

SAVE YOUR STRAW.

For the past six years, I have  
fed from September to March,  
from six to eight horses on straw  
and corn, and without one excep-  
tion, they have done well, and  
have not any more grain than  
when fed on hay, and no straw.  
I am so well pleased with the re-  
sult that I would rather have good  
early cut, well-cared-for wheat or  
oat straw and corn for my horses  
than the best of hay with either  
corn or oats. But if the grain is  
allowed to rot, and the straw  
before cutting and then allowed  
to remain, as it often does, in the  
field for weeks in the rain and the  
sun until bleached, and when af-  
ter it is threshed, soaked in the  
careless manner, so flat that  
little value is in the straw, and  
on it for months, it will not make  
any better feed than hay treated  
in the same way, which, I pre-  
sume, all will agree, would be a  
very poor feed for any animal, and  
little value in the manure, or  
heap. I have never had any trou-  
ble in hauling off my old straw at  
threshing time, but, on the con-  
trary, have never had enough to  
last from one threshing time to  
the next, although I have for

sometimes filled  
50 feet  
of manure.  
in this  
have not  
for straw, and  
made, it rarely  
four dollars per  
have regular man-  
ten dollars per ton.  
I find  
with a  
sheep  
that have  
such flesh  
on legs and  
post keep, in size and  
as good while feeding  
as while feeding hay. I  
fed that much of the differ-  
ence what we shall do with our  
grows out of the fact that  
first to last we treat it as a  
little value, and, as a result,  
it has little value, while, if handled  
with the same care that we use in  
feeding and keeping hay, it would  
be as nearly as good, and if it  
could not be readily sold, and if it  
nearly the price of hay, it could  
be fed to good advantage, and the  
hay sold, which would bring the  
same result. Much of our  
dow lands might be used for  
their straw, if they were  
of its proper position as a first  
feed, as it is when cut early  
properly cared for. Large  
raisers cannot always feed  
daily produce, if they feed all  
stock through the winter on  
they have saved their hay, which  
is quite an item. So far as I know  
all over the country, there is a  
great waste in the use of straw,  
than in any other farm product,  
and mainly on account of not pro-  
perly or fairly testing its value.  
M. E. A. in Country Gentleman.

Indian Corn.

The cultivation of this grain is  
receiving increased attention in  
almost every part of the globe  
where the hand of civilization has  
broken the turf. Especially in  
the United States, where the  
value of this crop ex-  
ceeds that of all other grains com-  
bined: where two million farm-  
ers are engaged in cultivating  
nearly fifty million acres in Indian  
corn. Last year the exports of  
corn were 39.76 per cent. in quan-  
tity of all the different grains,  
and 26.86 per cent. in value.—  
Showing the vast importance  
which the exports of corn have  
and have for the country during  
the past few years, statistics  
show that for the five years end-  
ing 1835, the average annual ex-  
port was but 700,000 bushels; for  
the five years ending 1845, the av-  
erage annual export was 679,000  
bushels; for the five years ending  
1855, 4,780,000 bushels; in 1865,  
10,522,000 bushels; 1875, 29,230,  
000 bushels; while the export for  
1876 amounted to a total of 49,  
495,572 bushels; showing conclu-  
sively that its consumption is  
rapidly increasing in Europe.

In the cause of true agriculture  
it is gratifying to note that the  
New England states and N. York  
are again devoting considerable  
area to this valuable crop, since  
it is for staple, standard products,  
which the whole world demands,  
that farming is to be made attrac-  
tive and profitable. Indian corn,  
as food for man or beast, has ab-  
solutely no rival in the world, and  
its true merit demanded.  
Corn meal contains four times as  
much oleaginous matter as wheat  
flour, more starch and nearly as  
much nitrogenous material; con-  
sequently in all cold climates it  
is admirably adapted to sustain  
the system by furnishing heat-  
forming compounds. The oil gives  
warmth; the nitrogenous  
principle gives strength to the  
muscles.

No other cereal, except rice, is so  
extensively cultivated. On our  
continent, it is raised from  
Canada to Patagonia and the is-  
lands of the South Seas, though  
almost every variety of climate  
and people, and over an extent  
from north to south of more than  
7,000 miles. It was introduced  
into Africa by the Portuguese, in  
the sixteenth century, and is cul-  
tivated more or less, from the  
Mediterranean sea to the Cape of  
Good Hope. In Java and the A-  
siatic islands, it forms an important  
product. In central Asia, Aus-  
tralia and the islands of the In-  
dian Ocean, it is known and val-

Some farmers in Maine are try-  
ing the Miller system of feeding  
stock in winter, which consists  
of corn meal alone, dissolving hay  
tirely. One farmer has fed a  
for twenty days upon three quarts  
of meal daily, and the animal was  
thriving. It is said that a cow  
can be wintered by this system  
for twelve dollars.

The English feed for fattening  
sleep consists of cotton-seed and  
turnips. They claim that it will  
put on the most fat, is the safest  
feed, makes the best mutton at a  
low cost, and produces the best  
and strongest manure.

Mr. Joseph Stiles, of Stafford,  
N. H., raised the past year, on  
a piece of ground containing just  
three acres, 137 bushels corn, 13  
bushels beans, 10 bushels  
clover, 87 bushels rutabagas, and  
four tons of pumpkins.

The United States raised in 1876  
of cattle, 1,000,000 head, in  
Denmark, 500,000 head, in  
Sweden, 400,000 head, in  
Switzerland, 388,000 head, in  
Austria-Hungary, 354,000 head,  
Russia, 315 and Great Britain,  
285,000 head.

Four competitors  
for the best crop of corn in  
Maine produced 37, 73, 70 and  
respectively 83, 73, 70 and 70  
bushels of shelled corn, and  
submitted cost, counting wages  
for the best crop of 28 to 30  
bushels.

It is of more credit to a farmer  
to raise 120 or 140 bushels of  
corn on an acre than to raise  
to serve a term in the Legisla-  
ture, and to be able to raise 10  
bushels of shelled corn from an  
acre is more to be desired than  
an election as a member of Con-  
gress.

Buttermilk cheeses are made by  
simply straining the buttermilk  
through a cloth, and then either  
gently beating the buttermilk  
of meal daily, and the animal was  
thriving. It is said that a cow  
can be wintered by this system  
for twelve dollars.

A Virginia farmer  
is sowing on his  
bushels of lime  
remedy for the  
while the drier  
the lime will  
ing a live, and  
blade of the  
the

Mr. Hill says truly, that the cotton planters of the South have lost millions since the war in buying supplies with high greenbacks, and their position at the time of the war was against them.

Mr. Hill says truly, that the cotton planters of the South have lost millions since the war in buying supplies with high greenbacks, and their position at the time of the war was against them.

New York, Feb. 1. - A snow storm has raged since yesterday noon. The sound has remained at Fall river all night in port.

Hard Money Meeting. A large meeting of the hard money men was held in Atlanta last week, and letters were read from Judge Warner, Gov. Brown and others. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Miller, Judge Mr. Carr, and others, all in support of hard currency. Mr. Candler represents the fifth district in Congress, in a letter to the meeting, says:

There can be no prosperity in a business conducted with a depreciated paper currency—uncertain value and its quantity dependent upon the will of the politicians and legislators.

The office of the national government is to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Currency is the creature of commerce. Its quantity ought to be equal to no more than the necessities of trade, and its value ought to conform to the constitution.

There is now in circulation nearly seven hundred millions of national paper currency, more than half of which are the notes of the government. This paper is depreciated because it is irredeemable. There is upon the stamp a promise of the government that it may be redeemed on and after the first of January, 1879. Their notes are now nearly equal in value to coin, and are daily appreciating.

There is a clamor being gotten up in some portions of the country for the repeal of this act, and for a larger issue of government notes. To repeal this act without any declaration looking in the direction of resumption will be further to depreciate them, so that the clamor is for more money and worse money. It may be a good thing for stock gamblers, reckless adventurers in trade, and developers of hidden resources who only live by the mass of the people who live by honest industry, property, health, trade, and become independent by economy and increased production. Good and honest money is their need. Poor money comes with broken faith, brings disorder and bankruptcy. Good money is faith kept, brings health to business, secures confidence, and gives hope of prosperity.

Mr. Gladstone, a Hever of Wood. The right honorable Mr. Gladstone having, for a long time, been the leader of his party, the queen's prime minister, the antagonist of the Catholic church, the champion of Protestantism, and the leader of the anti-war, anti-Turkish party in England, now turns up a plain wood chopper, in his retirement; and so conspicuous has he recently made himself in the last character that the champion wood-cutter of Derbyshire, a Mr. Hopkinson, who says he is now fifty-four years old, has challenged the ex-minister to a contest with the axe, on a wager of twenty-five dollars. And a Sheffield hand-ware dealer, has made Mr. Gladstone a present of an American axe, with a crooked handle (!)

Mr. Cox, when asked in the House by a member of the Republican side, who was interested in a river appropriation Mr. Cox

was opposing, if he did not vote for the Hell Gate appropriation, wittily replied: "I believe in hell and I never look at that side of the House without having my views confirmed."

Heavy Sleet and Snow. Feb. 1. - We have ten inches of sleet and snow. The horse cars in the city and omnibuses are not running.

New York, Feb. 1. - Furious snow has raged since yesterday noon. The sound has remained at Fall river all night in port.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 1. - The storm continues; snow a foot and a half deep. The St. Louis express is seven hours behind time; other trains also behind.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 1. - It is snowing hard here.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1. - The trains are delayed by heavy snow.

New York, Feb. 1. - A snow storm still prevails here. Commutation by telegraph with the south is interrupted.

The storm accompanied by a gale, turned into sleet, and the later to rain. Much damage to shipping is feared.

Columbus, Feb. 1. - About ten inches of snow has fallen, but is fast disappearing.

Detroit, Feb. 1. - A snow storm prevails generally through out the lower peninsula of Michigan. About six inches have fallen, and no indication of cessation or abatement.

Cleveland, Feb. 1. - One of the heaviest snow storms known in this vicinity for years has been here. The trains on all the railroads running into this city are somewhat detained, general business in the city was almost entirely suspended.

Toronto, Feb. 1. - There was a furious snow storm in the west end province all day. The snow a foot deep and drifting fast. Travel will be seriously impeded. Trains are all late.

Washington, Feb. 2. - The signal service reporter stationed at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis reports at five o'clock this morning that the steamer Metropolis sailed from Philadelphia on the morning of the 28th of January bound for Madeira, Brazil, South America, Captain A. Smith in charge; total number of passengers, 260; about 160 drowned; about 100 saved. The steamer a total wreck and nothing is left above water. There are no bodies aboard.

The signal service reports that the steamer Metropolis, Capt. J. H. Ankers, left Philadelphia at 9 p. m. on the 29th of January and changed her pilot at 11 p. m. at breakwater. At 8 p. m. on the 30th the vessel started, and a heavy leak in the rudder case. Finding they could not gain on the leavings with pumps they concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing over coal. The steamer, midnight the circulating pump gave out. At 3 a. m. the heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the smoke stack and boats. The engine room was full of water. Below the ship was completely unmanageable. Finding nothing could be done for the vessel, an attempt to reach the beach to save what lives could be saved was decided on.

At six o'clock they made the beach. At that time the fires went out, the engine stopped, and a full set of sails was put on to drive her to the beach. The surf was very violent. At six o'clock she passed word for all hands to prepare themselves with life preservers. At 6:45 a. m. the ship struck the beach. When the vessel struck, a panic ensued, creating a consternation on board of the wildest character. Order and discipline ended. Many were drowned by the sea. Signal operators have been up all night, doing yeoman service in the cause of information. The vessel is entirely broken up. No piece of the wreck is visible, except what lies along the beach.

New York, February 1. - The schooner Ella Haynes, supposed to be from Providence, with a cargo of salt, went ashore on Plum Island in the sound early yesterday morning, and before assistance could reach her sank.

Captain McPherson of the schooner Chester, reports sighting the Haynes signalling for assistance, but being unable to reach her, owing to heavy seas and dangerous localities, he went away. Suddenly a high sea swept over the poop deck of the Haynes, which threw her on her side, and in a few moments broke to pieces and sank out of sight.

The storm has been fearful, and dispatches report damage and disaster all along the Atlantic coast. At Coney Island there has been great destruction of property, and eight lives were lost. The sea struck everything before it. About half a mile eastward from the hotel were two shanties where two men named Wynne and Brennan, lived with their families. Shortly after 10 o'clock the men, who were employed as watchmen by the hotel company, left their homes for the purpose of reporting the alarming state of affairs to Mr. Weed, head watchman, and during their absence the shanties in which they left their families were swept away, and the unfortunate occupants, numbering three women and five children perished. When Wynne and Brennan returned there was nothing left of their dwellings, and no trace of their loved ones. The victims were Mrs. Wynne and her three children, aged 5 and 3 years; and an infant but one day old; Mrs. Brennan and her two children, aged 2 and 1 years, respectively. The third woman who perished was a nurse, whom Mr. Wynne had brought down only a few days ago from Brooklyn to attend his wife during her confinement. There were three tidal waves which followed in quick succession, and not a vestige of the shanties was left. The bodies of the unfortunate were carried to sea, except that of Mrs. Wynne, which was picked up at Sheep Head bay this morning. The tide rose nearly five feet higher than at any receded flood. On other parts of the island the damage done has been excessive.

ASHUTUB, Feb. 1. - The most terrific storm known in this vicinity for years has been here. The brig Ella M. Tucker, which came ashore on yesterday morning, is a total loss. Her cargo, \$50,000, is in the undertow. The heavy sea reached far over the sand, and has almost completely destroyed the country bridge connecting Ashbury park with Deal. Bay, N. J. The brig Chattanonga went ashore yesterday at Little Cove point, and the captain, second mate and a sea man were drowned.

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The signal service reports that the steamer Metropolis, Capt. J. H. Ankers, left Philadelphia at 9 p. m. on the 29th of January and changed her pilot at 11 p. m. at breakwater. At 8 p. m. on the 30th the vessel started, and a heavy leak in the rudder case. Finding they could not gain on the leavings with pumps they concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing over coal. The steamer, midnight the circulating pump gave out. At 3 a. m. the heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the smoke stack and boats. The engine room was full of water. Below the ship was completely unmanageable. Finding nothing could be done for the vessel, an attempt to reach the beach to save what lives could be saved was decided on.

At six o'clock they made the beach. At that time the fires went out, the engine stopped, and a full set of sails was put on to drive her to the beach. The surf was very violent. At six o'clock she passed word for all hands to prepare themselves with life preservers. At 6:45 a. m. the ship struck the beach. When the vessel struck, a panic ensued, creating a consternation on board of the wildest character. Order and discipline ended. Many were drowned by the sea. Signal operators have been up all night, doing yeoman service in the cause of information. The vessel is entirely broken up. No piece of the wreck is visible, except what lies along the beach.

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minute war until she holds the whole of old Serbia. Feb. 1. - The Times states that the Russian sent several dispatches to the czar during the past few days begging him to stop the advance upon Constantinople. The foreign ambassadors have requested the ports to continue the negotiations to quit Constantinople, and the ports have refused to take measures to secure the public safety.

LONDON, Feb. 2. - The Reuter's agency here have received the following dispatch dated Constantinople, January 31, 1878, p. m.: The czar has telegraphed the sultan promising to grant an armistice. Server Pasha, foreign minister, and one of the plenipotentiaries telegraphed on yesterday that the Russian grand duke Nicholas was ready to sign the protocol.

Not a Dollar of Government

The Union and Central Pacific railroads have received from the Government \$55,092,192 in bonds and 24,000,000 acres of land, and the Government is further subsidizing them by paying interest on the bonds at the rate of five per cent. The owners of these roads are now seeking to defeat the Texas Pacific railroad bill, because it provides for a competing transcontinental line, which will knock the monopoly high, while asking the Government not one dollar in bonds. All the bills ask is that the Government will guarantee the company's bonds, at 5 per cent, at the rate of \$20,000 a mile, except for a small portion of the road through the mountains, where the cost will be \$25,000 a mile. For this guarantee the Government is secured by the company by the proceeds of the sale of their lands donated by Texas; by a first lien on all their property and franchises; by the net earnings of the completed road; by the transportation of troops, stores, mails and telegraphic wire; by a deposit of \$5,000 per mile in bonds to be sold by the government to meet any possible deficit or deficiency in paying interest.

A. T. Stewart's Classmate. ALEXANDER FROM LIFE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24. - A paragraph of barely five lines, in a local paper records the death of an old man called John Anderson, now passing following eury apoplectic, new-paper fashion. Deceased was found in a miserable hovel on Beaudry street, by the police, who had to gain admittance by breaking into the lonely tenement. The body was surrounded by rags and filth.

That is all the notice that has been taken, so far as I know, the death of an old citizen of Montreal, whose life has ended in the most abject misery. At the "owner's" inquest nothing further was elicited about his history, which, if only by way of contrast to the history of a former schoolfellow and classmate of his, the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, may be without interest to your readers. I learned it by accident from an intimate friend of the late Mr. Stewart, Mr. Thomas Workman, member of Parliament for this city, who first came to know Anderson many years ago, being made Mr. Stewart's almoner to his unfortunate fellow countryman.

Anderson was born in 1802 at Red Hill, near Lisburn, Ireland, and he was near seventy-six when he died. He was the son of a small landed proprietor in good circumstances, whose estate joined that of Mr. Stewart's uncle. The two boys were about the same age, attended the same school and had Latin syntax thrashed into them by the same master. They emigrated to the United States about the same time, each taking his own course, and did not meet for many years after. They began the battle of life with about the same cash capital, but Anderson was a man of easy habits and without ambition, religious enthusiast who recd his Bible daily, saw visions, dreamed dreams and hated war. He was strictly temperate, very economical and hard working. Instead of increasing his wealth he soon lost what little he had brought with him. He remained many years in the United States, principally in the South, where he followed there

The New Orleans cotton receipts are growing more promising every week. Although the receipts at all the cotton points are less, than last year, New Orleans, on the 17th, by 152,770 bales. Our receipts of the Mississippi are greater than last year, from Mobile we are 27,087 bales ahead; from Red river 66,206 bales ahead; while the receipts from the Arkansas river are three times as great as last year, and those from the Ouachita are nine times as great. - Democrat.

The South sees every State with her borders free, and knows of government's efforts to her own self government, and her nearly destroyed her under her preceding Administration, are buried under other evil outcome of the civil war, never to rise out of the graves in which they now lie. It is enough for her to know this, and neither Mr. Blair nor the combined cohorts of Northern politicians can swerve her from the determination to cast no look backwards. - Mobile Gulf City.

as well as here subsequently the trade of clockmaker. Mr. Stewart always responded generously to any of his appeals for assistance, and he was one of the first at a time with no other influence than "that he would personally superintend its expenditure, as he well knew poor Anderson's weakness in money matters, having on many occasions given him money that he spent for his family. Since Mr. Stewart's death Anderson has often called on Mr. Workman. He appeared poorly clad and hungry-looking, yet contented, full of religious enthusiasm and in constant communion with spirits and angels. Mr. Workman usually gave him a half dollar, whereupon he would hitch on his worn untanned calfskin knapsack, begin humming some old Methodist hymn, and leave the office as happy as a prince. On several occasions Mr. Workman offered to get him into the Protestant House of Refuge, for Old People in this city, which Mr. Workman's brother is President of. Anderson, however, invariably declined, saying that he preferred living as he was, a lone. He would not live in a house where there were women, he said, that some one would marry him, and he would probably be over his fortunes and miserable end in a large, if not a very large, degree to this hallucination. Mr. Workman, who was born and educated in the same country with Mr. Stewart, and came to this country at about the same time.

Russia pays a tremendous price for her success. Few nations have ever gone to war under greater disadvantages. It seems almost madness for the czar's armies to hazard their campaign so far from the base of supplies. Nothing since the days when Tatars pushed through the same region and bridged the Danube on his way has occurred resembling the determination, the persistence of the Russians. The whole war has been unnecessarily hard on the men because the poor officers they have had over the years. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed through the blunders of the czar's army. Nicholas and his staff, and had not been for the superior quality of endurance possessed by the Russian soldiers there is little doubt that the Balkans would never have been reached. Russia has suffered terribly. Her commerce has been seriously affected; agricultural pursuits have been all but abandoned; and public debt, by the issue of enormous quantities of paper money, has run up to about \$3,000,000,000, while fully 100,000 men, chiefly from the peasants, the producing class, have been slain in battle. The czar will demand some ap this year of fearful famine. The Empire is certain. Turkey will not pay a large cash war indemnity for she has but little coin and has a balance of worthless paper. She will have to accede to severe terms—probably the loss of Armenia; the tribute of Roumelia stopped; the independence of Bulgaria; the opening of the Danube to Russian ships, and the relinquishment of Northern Albania to the Montenegro; Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria; Thessaly and Epirus Greece. After this process of stripping it would be better for the Turks to retrace their steps to Asia.



# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Large and New Arrivals!

**L. S. Northcutt's,**

West Corner of the Public Square.

A LARGE and select stock of **DRY GOODS**, embracing every variety of the first class Dry Goods store. The Goods are direct from the Manufacturers and their Agents, and will be sold as low or lower FOR CASH, and examine for yourselves. Our extensive stock of

**Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.**

Are made at the best Factories and never fail to give entire satisfaction.  
**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 their security of Policies.

THIS well known company has paid in thousands of dollars to claimants. Georgia since the war, and will maintain its well earned reputation for claims. Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Gin Houses and contents, will be insured at fair rates.

Agents at all prominent points in the State, to whom apply, or to

**MARIETTA**  
**HIGH SCHOOL,**  
 Bottom Knocked Out.

For Boys and Girls.

The undersigned proposes to resume the exercises of the Marietta High School, the seventh day of January, 1878, at the Marietta High School, in the building on the corner of the Public Square, Marietta, Ga.

A number of his friends, having expressed a desire to place their children under his instruction, he has determined to meet their wishes, and will hereafter receive pupils of either sex.

The course of study embraced is: Latin, English, French, Greek, etc.

In addition to this, there will be an Art Department, in which will be taught Drawing, Wax Work, Embroidery, etc. This Department will be in charge of Mrs. M. A. Scott, who will also assist in the English Branches.

Faithful thorough instruction, and firm discipline, are guaranteed. The School-room is well lighted and ventilated and care is taken to make the comfort of the pupils well given.

**TERMS:**  
 Pay Scholastic Month with our Work.

FROM \$2.00 TO \$5.00.

There will be an incidental fee of one dollar per scholastic year, which will cover all charges for Fuel, Ink and Pens.

The pupil from each of the churches of the city will be received free of charge for tuition. The only other charges being that the pupil is unable to pay tuition, and that while in school his department and application must be paid.

It is hoped that the Ministers in charge of the Churches will see that the pupil is selected carefully.

**Marietta, Dec. 10, 1877.**

**NEW LAND AGENCY.**

I HAVE lately become associated with several gentlemen in the purchase of North Georgia for the purpose of assisting immigration and effecting the sale of our surplus lands.

We have made arrangements with Agents and Companies in several of the Northern States which, we think, will secure us a large sale of our surplus lands.

Within a reasonable time, we will advertise these lands gratuitously, and upon their sale, will charge a reasonable commission. All persons in this and adjoining counties having lands for sale, will do well to place the same with us.

**LANDS FOR SALE**  
 will do it to their interest to place the same with us.

**APPLY TO**  
**A. Van Wyck,**  
 At the Marietta Savings Bank.

**E. A. WITHERS.**

**Photograph Gallery!**

**McLACHES BUILDING,**  
 Second side Public Square, Marietta, Georgia.

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

**Photography and Portraits** in the best style of the art. Also, old Pictures equal and enlarged in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

**GEORGE J. GABLE.**

**Marietta**  
**LIVERY STABLE.**  
 (Opposite the Keweenaw House.)

**GRIST MILL MACHINERY.**

**RUNNING Gear for Water Wheels.**

Of every size and description; Plans furnished free of charge. Also, Manufacturing of Gold Mining Machinery of latest improvements.

**Prices to suit the times.**

**All work first class,**  
 and at reasonable rates.

And having just built new building, and having a good machinery, could defy all competition as to quality, work and cheapness of price. Being a practical mechanic of thirty five years' experience, I am not afraid of my ability to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to patronize me.

**Marietta, March 13, 1877.**

**J. A. G. ANDERSON.**

**W. P. ANDERSON & SONS,**

South-west Corner of the Public Square.

**WE are**  
 having

**ALL**  
 and we will sell cheap  
 and five bushel barrels  
 Pay Cash for Bags.

**Boots**  
 and

**Remember, we keep nearly every**  
 with us before buying.  
 Marietta, Jan. 22, 1878.

**J. G. BRUMBY.**

**Bottom Knocked Out.**

**MR. AND MRS.**  
 North-west corner of

**MARIETTA**  
 Offer to their friends and the public, a free

**Millinery & Fancy**  
 Dry Goods

**Selected in the best Markets**  
 Sold on the

**They will also keep their**

**Boots**  
 OF EVERY

**DRESS**  
 In the latest and most fashionable

**by MISS STRIPLING.** Thankful for

**hitherto have, they solicit a continu**

**Drugs and Medicines**  
 And Building Hardware

**I HAVE ON HAND**  
 A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**LOCKS**  
 For Dwellings, Store Doors, Clo-

**Trunks, Smoke Houses, &c.**

**PAD LOCKS.**  
 Nails, 24 to 60d. Tacks and Brads

**Harness Buckles,**  
 Copper Rivets, Sash Pullies,

**Filles, Hinges, Picture Nails,**  
 Strap Hinges, Brass Butts,

**Hooks and Staples,**  
 Butts, inch to 6x6, Wagon Nails

**Wardrobe Hooks, Sash Cord,**  
 Garden Forks, Sash Ropes, Rake

**Spade Forks, Sash Ropes, Rake**  
 Carriage Bobs, Sash Ropes, Rake

**Carriage Bobs, Sash Ropes, Rake**  
 Sand Paper, &c.

**DYE STUFFS,**  
 WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. The largest assortment

**All at moderate prices.**  
 Marietta, October 1, 1877.

**B. R. STRONG,**

**(Successor to G. W. Williams.)**

**Druggist & Apothecary**

**WILL continue business in the OLD STAND in MARIETTA, and will**  
 on hand, and for sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**FRESH AND GENUINE**

**Drugs! Chemicals! Paints and Oils!**

**Toilet and Fancy Articles! Fine Perfumery, etc.**

**School Books and Stationery!**

**All which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. Prescriptions carefully com-**  
 pleted by an experienced Apothecary, as HERETOFORE.

**Marietta, Oct. 1, 1877.**

**B. R. STRONG.**

**HALLY BROTHERS.**

**(DEALER IN)**

**GROCERIES,**

**HARDWARE,**

**AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

**NORTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE**

**Marietta Georgia**

**October, 1, 1877.**

**NEW GOODS!** In addition to their large and cheap stock of Clothing, Messrs. Kiser are now receiving New Goods. Customers will find that no merchant sells goods on better terms.

**MARIETTA MARKETS.**

**COTTON** - 9 to 10 cents.

**RACON** - Clear Ribbed Sides, Shoulders 16 to 18

**Black Clear Ribbed Sides** 16 to 18

**Bulk Shoulders** 16 to 18

**CORN** - White choice 60

**OATS** - Yellow and Rust Proof 60

**MEAL** - White 60

**Extra Family** 1 00

**Extra Family** 1 00

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