

# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Vol. I.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 13, 1878.

## The Field and Fireside.

## Agricultural.

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

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IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE  
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March 13, 1877.

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H. B. WALLIS.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

### Swine.

BY GEORGE GARDNER.

Having just delivered my last lot of hogs, which I sold for eight cents per pound for all those about 200 pounds and under, and for seven cents pr. pound for those above 200 pounds, and having also bought some young ones for another year, I feel free to write a few lines on swine in general. It is astonishing how much improvement has been effected in the whole swine of the country. The Berkshire breed is the most fashionable and is, as the case with the Shorthorn cattle, extraordinary prices are paid for those holding particularly favorite strains, and though there is much bordering on the ridiculous in the absurdly high prices, it is altogether folly, since, beside giving greater renown to this particular breed, it causes a general respect for pure-bred stock. There are several other really good breeds, and much of the excellence of the best types has been attained by high feeding, followed up through several generations. By this remark, there is no reflection intended on high feeding; for, on the contrary, it would be of the utmost benefit to farmers if from the birth of every animal on the farm they all feed in a way to force growth and secure the very best quality.

There is no doubt about the Essex and the white breeds being possessed of all good qualities, as also the Magie and the red breed. In relation to the last mentioned, I can remember when there were hundreds of thousands of the red, or as they were then called, sandy pigs. They were decidedly much more prolific than hogs in general are now-a-days, for it was rare to see a sow, after her first litter, with less than twelve or thirteen pigs. Fifty-seven years ago, my father had a sandy sow killed which weighed forty scores or 800 pounds. Thirty-eight years ago, I was steward for a large land-owner, and had a young sow slaughtered after she had only two litters, and her weight was 900 pounds. Her mother, a Yorkshire white sow, was killed previously, weighing 803 pounds. The mother was nine feet long, and the daughter not eight feet; but she was thicker and deeper. The last mentioned had her pigs by an Essex boar, and won a great many premiums at agricultural shows from this cross. The offspring of which were not as large when full grown like the ones mentioned above, but they came quickly to maturity. The progeny of this cross between the large Yorkshire white and the small black Essex was very cross, but fattened up at any age, for the age of two months would be only just able to waddle about, till at the age of twelve months the show pigs became totally blind from the accumulation of fat, and were fed with balls of barley meal put into their mouths as they sat on their haunches.

It is very certain that it will not pay to keep pigs running around in what is called "stere" condition, but which is often a half-starved state; for, although they eat but little food, they pay nothing at all for that while, whereas, when fed well from the first, they pay all the while, and by being kept in styes they will so enrich any farm with their manure as to bring it up to bear heavy crops. Indeed, the droppings are richer in fertilizing properties than those of any other animals, excepting those fed on a great deal of oilcake. Swine are fattened by a great proportion of the best tenant-farmers in England on account of the prodigious crops which the manure from fattening hogs produces. So well is this understood that a farmer is well satisfied if the manure is all he gains for the trouble; that is, if the hogs when sold make enough to pay for the feeding, the farmer thinks the manure a good profit.

The worst of hog feeding in the West and South is, that the cultivated land is robbed and impoverished by giving the corn to the hogs, either in the woods or in places where the manure is all

lost, and if the present generation of Western farmers could be allowed to revisit the earth a century hence, they would find its inhabitants at that period lamenting the ignorance and terrible selfishness of themselves, the spiritual visitants, when they were in the flesh.

### Come to Georgia.

Northern and North-western men—yea! no matter where you hail from—if you are desirous of making a change of residence, come to Georgia. If you have industry, if you wish to do well, prosper, live well, and to a good old age, come on, and we will cordially welcome you. All the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, can be made here. Prosperity already peeps out from our hills and valleys. The political condition of the State is settled satisfactorily and durably. We have a perfect climate and a good soil. It is now mid-winter and yet a pleasant sunshine holds North Georgia in her arms. Today the skies are ever so blue, over Georgia as ever looked down on Italy, while the air is pleasant and not too cool. Here you do not require as much food or fuel as where you are. And here you can work more hours in the day than where you are. Here in summer the term is not short nor very debilitating, but the country is pleasant, with the melody of birds, the murmur of waterfalls, the songs of laborers, and the cheering of squirrels.

Georgia is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and with intelligent farmers, horticulturists, gardeners and laborers from your section, to aid us, she will rise from all her deprivations, and soon become "magnificently rich and as free as the air." Instead of the "thorn," shall come up the "tree," and our grand old state shall more than ever blossom as the rose.

### The Grain Crops.

The reports of the correspondents of the Department of Agriculture, received at Washington, and now in course of preparation for immediate publication, show the enormous aggregate yield of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1877, which is 50,000,000 bushels more than was ever before produced. The same official authority shows that the corn product was 1,300,000,000 bushels, with correspondingly large yields of oats and potatoes. The report shows that the wheat crop was greatly in abundance in the South. One of the wheat product it is estimated, deducting for home consumption in food and seed, that upwards of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat can be spared for export. The largest export year made in one year was 91,000,000 bushels, with an average of 63,000,000 of bushels. The Department is also in receipt of information from wheat producing sections of Europe, from which it is ascertained that the wheat crop in Southern Europe, which produces the largest of the surplus, is good; in Southern Russia amounting to 25 per cent. above the average. The crop in Northwestern and Northern Europe is poor. It is stated in commercial reports from Southern Russia that, if the year should stop shortly, there will be a large shipment, and that shippers are ready to take advantage of the first opportunity. Great Britain is enjoying the lowest market, which will, it is stated, require about 100,000,000 bushels from the present season's yield. The American surplus will have its usual demand in English markets, with an increase existing to the contingency of the existing struggle in the western Europe being prolonged into another season. The Department is also in receipt of very flattering accounts of the encouragement which the great yield of the past season is having on every class of enterprise. The acreage of winter wheat for this year is greater than that of last year.

Sorghum molasses of last year is of superior quality. When it is properly made it is a healthy article of diet and is far better than the syrup made from sulphuric acid and starch.

### Does but Little.

The generality of Georgia farmers are not true to themselves, consequently do not prosper. They should, to aid in their localities as they wish, be seeking to sell rather than to buy. What would the censor say if life could be breathed into him, and he be transported to a Georgia farm to see its management? He would find with a majority of farmers that from the hat to the shoe, and all the articles of clothing, were made abroad that his consumption, use and wear, yet do not breed, raise or manufacture.

### The Tea Plant in America.

A pamphlet treating of the culture of the tea plant in America has been prepared at the Agricultural Department at Washington, under the supervision of General LeDuc, the commissioner. It will soon be published as a supplementary report of the department. Quoting from treasury statistics, which show that the value of the annual importations of tea into this country from China and Japan amounts to about \$20,000,000 in coin, the commissioner expresses the belief that the payment of this large sum to foreign countries can be avoided. He thinks that the United States can at least compete with those countries in its local consumption, even if it cannot rival them in supplying foreign markets. The pamphlet gives a detailed history of the cultivation of the tea plant in the East, and then continues: "The latitudes in which tea is successfully cultivated in China, Assam and Japan, correspond with those of the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and a portion of the Pacific coast, and the conditions of temperature of the soil are also about the same. Successful experiments in tea culture, already made in several of the states mentioned, amply justify the opinion that it can be made an industry in this country of immediate advantage and profit.

The profit calculation will show the profits which may be derived from an acre of land containing 2,000 tea plants three years old. The third year the yield should be 187 pounds, the fourth year 312 pounds, the fifth year 500 pounds, and the sixth year 750 pounds per acre. When the leaves are abundant one person can gather sixteen pounds per day, but the average result of a day's work may not exceed ten to twelve lbs. The leaves are gathered at three different periods, ranging from March to September, and on an acre yielding 500 pounds, the first picking would be about 120 lbs., and could be gathered by four persons in two days. The same number could pick the two crops in three days.

Many extracts from letters written by farmers in the localities named above are given, with the report, and the commissioner thinks they justify the opinion that the practicability of the cultivation of the tea plant successfully in this country is no longer a matter of doubt. On the subject of preparing the tea leaves for use, the report says: "As a business, and in competition with the cheap labor of the Chinese, it would be an experiment in this country, especially regards the coarser article. As the finer teas rarely leave China, and the finest never, there would be no competition in these grades if the manipulation of the leaves is carefully and successfully attempted, to while the possibility that modern methods and appliances might be substituted for the tedious hand-work of the Chinese, seems to promise sufficiently well to make the experiment worth trying."

The conclusions reached are that whether or not the cultivation and curing of tea can ever become an industry among us, it is plain that there are thousands of families in our land who may profitably cultivate tea gardens, and enjoy the fruit of them as they do that of the orchard or the berry patch, at the same time that they have the agreeable sensation of drinking

the tea plant in America. The United States commissioner of original one with Smith made very tended, experienced Greenville, South Carolina, thirty years ago, and success in the Patent ports from 1848 to same experiment is now seated in California by Japanese.

### Hints on the Care of Roses.

In getting roses to bloom in winter, use small plants, and not use over a four inch pot. Keep the foliage clean by frequent sprinkling with lukewarm water, and give the roots a good drink of soot tea occasionally if you want a large quantity of blooms. Do not be afraid to keep them in your bed room at night; it will be beneficial to you and your flowers if you will set a bucket of boiling water on a flower stand at night. Be sure to give them all the sun you can. For winter bloom nothing can give more pleasure than a dozen ever-blooming roses, and to think that that pleasure will fall short of the value of two dollars. I have every one—white, cream, canary, yellow, blue, pink, and crimson.

One of the most interesting and never-fading sources of beauty and fragrance that my yard contained this summer and fall, were my ever-blooming or monthly roses, which I had sent me by mail. When I received them not a single leaf was wilted; some that were received in April are over two feet in height, and have been covered in blooms all the time—Joie G. in Courier Journal.

### Fruit Growing.

The value of fruit crops in the United States is estimated by the Government Statistician at one hundred and forty million dollars annually, or about half the value of the wheat crop. The value of the annual crop of Michigan is put down at \$4,000,000. California has 60,000 acres of vineyards, producing 10,000,000 gallons of wine annually, besides raisins, raisins, brandy, and fresh grapes. The other states produce five million gallons of wine annually. The single port of Norfolk, Virginia, reported 3,000,000 quarts of strawberries shipped this year. Illinois, a prairie state, whose fruit growing is of recent origin, now has 320,000 acres of orchards.

### Farmers.

What calling more honorable—what pursuit freer from cares and annoyances? God, judgment, energy and attention be the farmer, and sunshine and rain from above, and the business is a success. No fawning to others, no bank bills to meet, no sleepless nights, no painful dependence on others, but work and energy and a reliance on self are the great requisites. No cringing and servility upon another's power and caprice in the supply of their wants. It is immaterial how they please, so long as they vote and shine, and the fruiting influences of His showers, they are the makers of their own fortunes, and get their living by a faithful and upright use of the faculties of God, and with which God has endowed them.

### Winter Plowing.

Clay lands are benefitted by being broken up in the winter. The action of frost, snow freezing and thawing improves such land after being broken up. Do not wait for spring to plow such lands. You will be delayed in your work frequently, you will be forced to break your land when too wet and will be sure to run together. Be sure to plow deeper than you ever have, and with the assistance of the frosts on your plowed land your crops will be better.

### To Cure Warts on Horses.

Take one ounce of cobalt, one of gunpowder, and the same of land, mix well, apply to the warts with a soft woolen rag, twice a day, and they will fall off.

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# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Jan. 8, 1878.

**The Southern Enterprise.**  
Like the *Field and Fireside*,  
this morning paper, published  
by the same firm, is the best  
of its kind in the inter-  
states, and all those who  
read it will be glad to see  
the Editor of the *Field and*

over and the second year bedded  
for cotton, leaving every tenth  
row for grape vines. He applied  
300 lbs of superphosphate per  
acre and made one-half bale of  
Cotton per acre—the same the  
year before. He has now his vines  
in place and will be able to plant  
the crop of cotton, gath-  
ering and selling \$500 in grapes  
making 1000 gallons of  
the best quality.

## The Products of Industry.

These consists of property al-  
ready accumulated, and property  
arising from the constant employ-  
ment of human labor.

Accumulated property consists  
mainly in stocks, securities, and  
real estate, and constitutes the  
aggregate of all the savings of  
all the frugal and avaricious  
for many generations out of  
profits accruing from active la-  
bor. It is true that many who  
have no share in this accumulated  
property live upon it and some-  
times make fortunes out of it as  
speculators, office holders and pro-  
fessional men; still, the thou-  
sands of millions of property in this  
country has all resulted from ac-  
tive labor in the manner stated.

At first, we had one class of  
persons and traders and profes-  
sional men who speculated upon  
the products of active labor.—  
Now, we have another class, who  
live and amass fortunes by specu-  
lating upon the accumulated  
wealth, and with wit, address and  
shrewdness the chances for suc-  
cess is so much greater in these  
speculations and the products of ac-  
tive labor so stated and burdened  
that all aspiration points in that  
direction.

Accumulated wealth, however,  
is often wisely and beneficially  
employed where it facilitates and  
cheapens transportation and the  
interchange of the products of ac-  
tive labor; where it increases and  
cheapens useful manufac-  
tures; where it advances the de-  
velopment of agricultural and  
mineral resources. In all such in-  
stances it is a blessing to the ac-  
tive laborer; in most others, it  
always has been and always will  
be a curse to man. Rome sunk  
under the curse, and modern  
states may profit by her example.

We are not surprised at the con-  
flict between capital and labor.—  
The capitalist is at his ease with  
an income from ten to one hun-  
dred dollars per day. The pro-  
ducer will sweat on his farm from  
morn till night, and net perhaps  
a dollar. This is unhealthy, and  
points to the fatal disease of the  
body politic. It is not right, for  
of all men the producer is en-  
titled to reward. It is not sur-  
prising that he turns his eyes to  
public offices, to trade, professions or  
westward, where there is no cap-  
ital, and where, if the products  
are meagre, all fare alike. But,  
the west will soon be filled up,  
and the recoil, when it gathers its  
force, will crush the social fabric  
that resists it.

## On Sleep.

A letter writer to the *Courier*  
*Journal* relating a conversation  
with Henry Clay in days "long  
syne," when, having used the  
quotation—  
"Tired nature—sweet restorer—balmy  
sleep."  
Was asked from what book he  
quoted and replied, from Young's  
"Night Thoughts." He may have  
been correct but the appropri-  
ation sounds to us something like  
one made by a friend in saying—  
"as the Bible says"—  
"There's a Divinity that shapes our  
ends, rough hew them as we will."

Notwithstanding the admira-  
tion of Mr. Clay, for the expres-  
sion, Shakespeare touched the  
matter with equal delicacy in  
saying—  
"Sleep—balmy sleep! restores sweet  
nature."

And Sancho Panza as well as  
either in his grateful expres-  
sion—  
"Blessings on the man that in-  
vented sleep! It covers one all  
over like a cloak."

## Massachusetts.

The Governor's message endor-  
ses the Southern policy of the  
President, saying—

The country has declared with  
great unanimity for the return of  
peace and the restoration of inter-  
course and good feelings between  
the sections that were alienated  
by slavery and the war. It is the  
policy of the north to adhere to a  
peace policy on the basis of the  
constitutional amendments, and  
the great body of the people in  
the south have manifested the  
purpose to accept these amend-  
ments as unalterable conditions.  
It must needs be, perhaps, that  
occasional conflicts will arise out  
of political ambition and partisan  
zeal, but if they do they must be  
dealt with by wise and ingenious  
statesmanship, as difficulties in-  
separable from a free government  
extending over a continental do-  
main. There must be steadfast  
adherence to sound principles of  
government with great tolerance  
as to choice of methods of ad-  
ministration. The right of local  
government in the states respec-  
tively in time of peace, so it be  
republican in form, is practi-  
cally undisputed. The latter can-  
not be said to be granted while a  
state is menaced by military force  
in its own borders, and not under  
its own authority, and peace and  
fellowship cannot stand to be  
accomplished without the signs of  
recognition, which demonstrate  
that the pacification is genuine  
and worthy to be trusted. If any  
section of the country is, in fact,  
false to its professions on this sub-  
ject, the sooner that it is made  
manifest, the less dangerous will  
be its power for evil, and the eas-  
ier will be the remedy for the  
mischiefs it may have already ac-  
complished. Massachusetts will  
also heartily support all practical  
and just means to correct any  
evil in the civil service of the  
country, and is in full accord with  
the honest purpose of the presi-  
dent to render practical what has  
been so eloquently declared in  
constitution, by speech and resolu-  
tion. Public sentiment in this  
country will sustain the appoint-  
ment of competent and trustwor-  
thy persons in the civil service  
and the removal of those who are  
not or who abuse their places for  
unjustifiable ends.

## Talk up your Town.

Talk up your town. Yes, talk  
it up, if it has good schools, good  
churches, good newspapers,  
clean streets ornamented with  
benches and trees, if it is a  
grumble if anything is not to  
your idea, especially if you do  
nothing to help make the place.  
Don't tell strangers it is the worst  
place you know to bring up a  
child, unless you know it is worse  
than other places. Talk it up, talk  
it up, and let it be a place of en-  
couragement to all who enter  
your useful and creditable en-  
terprise in your midst, for as ef-  
fect follows cause, so sure enter-  
prise or merit repays every cit-  
izen. You can not live to your  
self, and you can not encourage  
any movement in behalf of a  
place without inflicting upon your-  
selves a personal injury. If you  
see a needed improvement, go  
demand it and talk vigorously un-  
til the community is im-  
pressed with the idea—until a  
storm of public sentiment com-  
plains the place. But if you can't  
get up everything that is needed,  
remember that in that respect it  
is just like thousands of other places  
in the land. Keep on talking,  
encouraging, not grumbling.  
Don't stop because some mot-  
mummy out of whom has wider-  
ed all public spirit and love of  
advancement moans out his  
sepulchral whine, "it won't pay."  
If you can't live fellows that it  
will pay and leave the mummy  
his embalmed and swaddled in  
and by and by you will see the  
result of your courage and talk in  
universal improvement, increased  
facilities for business, cultivated  
society, and a broad, liberal gen-  
erous spirit that pervades and  
vivifies and makes pleasant and  
beautiful every place where it  
enters.

As the president is bitterly op-  
posed within his party almost  
solely because of his steadfast per-  
sistence in the southern policy, is  
it not palpably the duty of demo-  
cratic senators to stand by his  
alliance? Democratic senators  
only defend their policy, but the  
man who defends it—*Cincinnati*  
*Enquirer*, dem.

We, for our lives, can't tell  
which are most friendly to the  
interests of the South and West  
—the Democratic New York pa-

pers, or the Radical New York  
papers.—[*Vicksburg Herald*.]

## South Carolina Robbers.

Of the band of robbers and  
choppers who degraded and plun-  
dered South Carolina, none have  
escaped ignominy and public  
shame. Some, like Lee, Corwin  
and Seale, were allowed to re-  
sign. Others, like Woodruff and  
Nash, made partial restitution of  
the money they had stolen.

Whittemore and Kimpton are  
fugitives from justice. Small,  
trifled and convicted, avoids the  
common jail by seeking a new  
trial. Cardozo and Carpenter  
and Parker are in jail. Ex Gov-  
nor Moses is threatened by a re-  
publican judge with arrest as a va-  
gant. Upon the shoulders of Mr.  
Charleston the hands of the  
officers have been laid. The  
committee on frauds have re-  
ports concerning him. Markey's  
occupation is gone. Bowen, how-  
ever, is sheriff of Charleston. Of  
Patterson we could speak more  
fully if it were further from the  
United States scutcher as he is,  
he is, he dare not plant his foot  
on the soil of South Carolina.  
Scott is in Ohio. For Gorbin,  
the doors of the jail yawn. Butz  
seldom disfigures Charleston by  
his presence. Like a crushed  
eggshell is the hand work of Scott  
Moses and Chamberlain.—[*Cher-*  
*leston News and Courier*.]

## The Question of Hell.

As the Catholic and Protestant  
Clergy of Atlanta are giving their  
views of "Hell" and the Spiritual  
punishment for sin, we submit  
the following from a "Universa-  
list Minister" of New York:

The Rev. Mr. Sweetzer, who in  
spite of the Rev. Mr. McCarthy  
is the pastor of the *Chichester*  
Church, Universalist, has  
preached Sunday the comfortable  
doctrine of no hell fire, taking  
for his text, however, nothing  
less than the seventeenth verse  
of the ninth psalm, which reads:  
"The wicked shall be turned into  
hell, and all nations that forget  
God."

Lord Macaulay was once when  
a child lifted up that he might  
look into the mouth of a smok-  
ing chimney, and he immediately  
asked if it was hell. This was  
a childish question, but it was  
childish and ridiculous, too, a  
popular notion of that place  
which is prevalent among grown  
people of to-day. There are four  
different words in the original  
Bible which have been translated  
into the word hell; these are  
"sheol, hades, gehenna and tartar-  
us." The Hebrew word "sheol"  
occurs sixty-four times. It is  
translated "hell" thirty-one times,  
"grave" thirty times, and "pit"  
three times. Dr. Riechy has said  
that it signifies only "grave."  
Dr. Campbell, that it is "used to  
express the state of the dead  
without regard to their goodness  
or their sinfulness." Whatever  
it was it means, it seems clear  
that that meaning must attach to  
it, wherever used, and that it  
means hell, a place of future pun-  
ishment, once it must mean hell  
always. It is, however, difficult  
to reconcile the meaning with  
the condition under which the  
word is many times used. Jacob  
said, "I will go down into sheol  
unto my son mourning." And  
again it is said, "You will bring  
down my gray hairs in sorrow  
to sheol." Evidently it will not  
do to translate sheol "hell" in these  
and many other instances. Yet  
how can its meaning be essentially  
different in various passages? It  
is quite clear that "sheol" signified,  
primarily and literally, the grave,  
and secondly, sorrow and trouble.  
"Hades" occurs in the Bible  
eleven times. Ten translations  
of the eleven render it hell, while  
once it is translated grave.  
Hades, however, is but the Greek  
form of sheol, and the same ar-  
gument therefore attaches to it.  
It should have been translated  
simply and invariably grave. St.  
Paul's sublime utterance reads:  
"O death where is thy sting? O  
hades where is thy victory?"

Gehenna is found twelve times  
in the New Testament. It is  
used only by Christ and St.  
James. Hades is referred to a fu-  
ture state, a place of everlasting  
punishment, it is likely that it  
would have been constantly on  
the lips of all the disciples. It  
has no such reference or mean-  
ing; its origin is well known and  
its application is readily un-  
derstood. It is the Greek form of  
the compound Hebrew word *g-hinnom*. The Valley of Hinnom  
was the place where the barba-  
ric rites of Moloch, consisting

chiefly of the sacrifice of infants  
in fire were performed. When  
the good King Josiah put an end  
to this dreadful practice he caused  
the valley, which had been its  
theatre, to become an accursed  
spot, reserved for the deposit of  
filth and refuse, and made the  
place of all public executions.  
To prevent this foul spot from  
polluting the entire atmosphere  
a fire was kept constantly burn-  
ing. It is this Valley of Hinnom,  
which was well known to the  
Jews and had come to be a sym-  
bol of all terrible judgments, to  
which Christ referred when he  
said, "It is better to enter into  
the kingdom of heaven with one  
eye than, having two, to be cast  
into gehenna" (translated, "hell-  
fire"). Nobly takes the state-  
ment "enter into the kingdom of  
heaven with one eye" literally; the  
subsequent, should the subsequent  
sentence be so construed, those to  
whom it was addressed doubtless  
understood that nothing stressed  
a state of suffering and des-  
pair, such as sin, tails, better or  
more forcibly than an allusion to  
the accursed valley of death  
and pollution. It is very charac-  
ter of this spot also to be cast  
words, "Where the worm dieth  
not, and the fire is not quenched."  
The word "tartarus," which has  
been translated "hell" is found  
of St. Peter, who refers to  
God's not having spared even  
the angels but cast them down  
into hell. Tartarus was, how-  
ever, but a portion of hades, and  
it is evident that St. Peter used  
the word only as we now often use  
the figure of "hell."  
"But," continued Mr. Sweet-  
zer, after having carefully elab-  
rated his argument in proof of  
an erroneous translation, "sup-  
pose sheol and hades and gehenna  
and tartarus do mean literally  
a place of future punishment,  
there is even then no "slightest"  
proof that it is to be a place  
of eternal punishment. The Uni-  
versalists do believe in the words  
of the text that "the wicked shall  
be turned into hell and all na-  
tions that forget God." We be-  
lieve in it more fully than they do,  
who call themselves more ortho-  
dox, for they say sinners may re-  
pent and escape hell. God says  
positively the wicked shall not  
be turned into hell. And al-  
though this command is new and al-  
ways has been and always  
will be in force, who can deny  
that the moment he begins to  
get into hell, if the meaning of  
the word "sheol" in the text is  
made literally, he is solely the  
grave even then the condition  
is fulfilled. Ask the police about  
this matter; consult the Bureau  
of Vital Statistics, and you will  
find that the average life of the  
criminal classes is  
short. Sin in any form violates  
a law, which, if observed in the  
generality of instances, enables  
mankind to reach three, score  
years and ten. But if it is not  
simply in its literal meaning of  
"the grave" that we see the text  
made literally (sheol) verified.  
The hell made by the translation  
science David well knew. When  
confronted by that terrible ac-  
cuser, "Thou art the man," he was  
plunged into the "lowest hell."  
Who was not shrieking in agony  
with Richard O. Howard con-  
science, how dost thou offend? Is  
Whether this hell will extend in-  
to the future life the Bible does  
not say, but it is probable that  
that will be the case. If a man  
dies in the hell of sin, he will  
doubtless be in the same con-  
dition, intensified perhaps, and  
probably by the very freedom  
of the soul and the increased op-  
portunities for suffering. For the  
freed soul can still continue  
to sin. If it can, hell will cer-  
tainly be a place of future pun-  
ishment. But the time must come  
when hell will have accomplished  
its purpose and be done away with  
forever and forever."

We heard of a curious case of  
absorption the other day, which  
will be of interest to the medical  
profession at least. A negro wa-  
man of Henry county, about 40  
years of age, and formerly the pro-  
perty of J. R. Fontaine, deceased,  
was ill for a long time, and im-  
agined that she was "tricked." She  
died, but previous to death she re-  
quested Dr. Smith to perform an  
anatomical examination which he  
found in the uterus the re-  
mains of a fetus, part of the skull  
and other bones remaining. The  
fetus, it is not doubted, had been  
there a number of years, and had  
been nearly all taken up by ab-  
sorption, thus causing its death  
and death.—*Danville (Va) Reg.*

## Cost of Cultivating Cotton.

The State Department of Agri-  
culture, from its extensive State  
correspondence estimates the  
cost of raising Cotton at a frac-  
tion over nine cents per pound,  
when everything else is produced  
at home, and fourteen cents when  
supplies are purchased. It fol-  
lows, then, that when everything  
else is produced at home the far-  
mer is not losing when he sells  
his Cotton at ten cents and that  
he is following a losing business  
otherwise.

In the estimate of cost is in-  
cluded, of course, the value of labor,  
interest on capital invested and  
expenses of culture. At nine  
cents the farmer gets, if he does  
his own work, pay for his labor,  
interest on his capital invested and  
is reimbursed for his un-  
avoidable expenses. Poor remun-  
eration for the hardest toil. Let  
him cultivate well—fertilize his  
land and make a bale of Cotton  
per acre—20 bushels of Wheat  
and 50 bushels of Corn—this he  
can do, and fortune will smile  
upon him.

## Common Sense.

Phosphoric Acid, Potash and  
Ammonia are the principal ele-  
ments of plant food. Stable man-  
ure—ashes, and cotton seed, will  
furnish each in moderate quan-  
tities. Save all you can and then  
gather surface soil from the woods  
or muck from the swamps, and  
with plaster or lime preserve the  
humus of the soil. When you  
have done this add all the first  
class fertilizing elements you can  
afford to pay for, these contain or  
ought to contain, just the fertiliz-  
ing elements you require. Phos-  
phoric acid, potash and ammonia  
—and then you may hope to  
farm with intelligence and profit.  
Recollect that the land you cul-  
tivate can never be made too  
rich—that the more productive  
it is made, the greater the profit  
from your employment.

## What Do You Think of It?

Nature has fixed no limit to  
her resources in Georgia, climatic  
vegetable or mineral, for the com-  
fort and happiness of man. Mr.  
Woodruff, near Griffin, took an  
old sedge field which had lain out  
for twenty-five years, turned it

later, and  
he want the  
Brockett's motto,  
"show little of the  
kindness, high-  
ness, surprise, and generous  
service one against the  
authorities of selfish,  
self-serving, and disgen-  
erous, money worshippers,  
the latter carry their  
on their faces, and how it  
uses us to meet them; they  
known by their fear of be-  
coming somebody besides self-  
ish, pitiable fellows; and some, with  
egotism and stupidity, and culti-  
vation, and cunning, a spirit of  
cruelty or evil, and of putting on  
everything that pays, have so dis-  
couraged us at times, we all  
abandoned our purposes."  
The former class  
of names on their faces  
and how we delight to honor  
they are known by their  
benefiting somebody be-  
sides self—some, with  
modesty, and honesty, and  
diligence, and of giving honor  
to whom honor is due, to encourage  
us again, we press onward with  
reviving hope."

When I  
to be cov-  
from the  
ward in all the States  
the Mississippi to the sea-  
ard at Darien, Col. Frobel,  
with engineers, is engaged clear-  
out the river channels in low-  
Georgia, on the Ocmulgee, and  
on the rivers are made right,  
there will be very little more  
work to do. It is said the com-  
pleting the work is an assured  
Frobel's name will  
with the great-  
est of the age  
the popu-  
are already  
negotiate peace on  
terms to be obtained  
Bosnia. It is not probable  
any obstacle will be inter-  
posed by other powers.  
The Order of Trade.  
is destined to be the  
contributing center of the  
of North Georgia.  
supplies for all the  
of this section will be  
ought there from her wholesale  
establishments. The capital is  
large and will accumulate and  
the merchants are there to man-  
age it. Tributary towns will do  
a retail business; but it does not  
allow that buyers may not do as  
well in these towns as in Atlan-  
ta. There, as in New York, they  
must purchase from retailers who  
have no advantage, except in  
heights, over Merchants away  
from the center.  
Atlanta Daily Tribune  
like several of its predecessors  
make all new enterprises, this  
and excellent Evening Dai-  
ly working earnestly for the  
tion to which it is entitled,  
under adverse circumstances.  
The public mind is largely pre-  
pared with the gossip of old  
times, and requires no little  
to hear no nat-  
ural talent may be  
of intellect.  
published at \$6  
month it suc-



# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Large and New Arrivals!

## L. S. Northcutt's,

Corner of the Public Square.

A LARGE and select stock of **DRY GOODS**, embracing everything usual in the trade, and of the best quality, and will be sold at low or 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 factories and never fail to give entire satisfaction. L. S. NORTHCUTT, Marietta, Oct. 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 will make a company has paid in thousands of dollars to claimants in all cases of fire, and will maintain its well earned reputation for skill, promptness, and integrity.

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

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

## NEW LAND AGENCY.

## Something New! MILLINERY!

I HAVE lately become associated with several gentlemen in different parts of North Georgia for the purpose of inviting immigration and offering the sale of our surplus lands.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR Fall and Winter, at Mrs. E. P. ANDERSON'S Millinery Store, where the public are invited to call and see our beautiful STOCK OF GOODS

We have made arrangements with Agents and Companies in several of the Northern States which, we think, will secure SALES ON SATISFACTORY TERMS. Within a reasonable time.

Of every conceivable variety: Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, TIES, LACES, BELTS, GLOVES, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, &c. The stock is one of the best ever selected for this market.

LANDS FOR SALE

E. F. ANDERSON, Marietta, September 27th, 1877.

will find it to their interest to place the same with us.

Bottom Knocked Out.

A. Van Wyck, At the Marietta Savings Bank.

W. J. KISER & CO.

Marietta LIVERY STABLE.

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, Marietta, Geo.



WE HAVE just received and are receiving a large and select stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING!

THE best of Vehicles, the safest of Drivers, and the fastest of Horses, are always ready, night and day, for hire.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. We are offering at prices to suit the trading public—cheaper than the cheapest—Atlanta not excepted. We also have a large and full supply of HARDWARE!

IN addition to this, there will be an Art Department, in which will be taught Drawing, Wax Work, Embroidery, &c. This Department will be in charge of Mrs. Maxson, who will also assist in the English Branches.

GROCERIES, &c. &c. That can be had at the lowest cash prices. In fact, we keep everything that is needed by the trading public. Call, examine and price our goods, and you will be satisfied.

Faithful thorough instruction, and firm discipline, are guaranteed.

W. J. KISER & CO., October 20, 1877.

The School-room is well lighted and ventilated, and care is taken to measure the comfort of pupils will be given.

J. M. Wilson, MANUFACTURER OF TIN & SHEET IRON AND Wooden Wares.

TERMS: Per Scholastic Month of Four Weeks, FROM \$2.00 TO \$5.00.

STOVES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

There will be an incidental fee of one dollar per scholar for fuel, ink, and pens.

Straw and Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Plows, Wheel Barrows, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Grass Scythes, Plows, Plow Stocks, &c.

One pupil from each of the Churches of the city will be received free of charges for tuition. The only condition being that the pupil is unable to pay tuition, and that while in school his department and application must be satisfactory. It is hoped that the Ministers in charge of the Churches will see that the pupil is selected carefully.

Also, Syrup Mills, Of a Superior Make. POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY.

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

AND DEALER IN

Improved Sorghum Mills, GRIFF MILL MACHINERY.

Photograph Gallery!

Running Gear for Water Wheels, of every size and description; Plans and Specifications for Mill Work furnished free of charge. Also, Manufacturer of Gold Mining Machinery of latest improvements.

McCLACHRY'S BUILDING, South-east side Public Square, Marietta, Georgia.

Prices to suit the times.

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

ALL work first class, AND GUARANTEED.

Photography and Stereotypes in the best style of the art. Also, old Pictures copied and enlarged in the best manner, and at the lowest prices.

And having just built new buildings, and having of 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. Being 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.

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

Iron Founder & Machinist.

October 1, 1877.

Steam Engines, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Improved Sorghum Mills, GRIFF MILL MACHINERY.

Photography and Stereotypes in the best style of the art. Also, old Pictures copied and enlarged in the best manner, and at the lowest prices.

Prices to suit the times.

October 1, 1877.

ALL work first class, AND GUARANTEED.

October 1, 1877.

## W. P. ANDERSON & SONS

STORE AND WAREHOUSE, South-west Corner of the Pub

Great **OF COBB AND** Having just completed our new building on the Railroad, we are prepared to receive our goods in larger space than ever. We buy in large lots and extend our credit to our customers. We keep on hand the largest and most complete stock of

## General Merchant IN MARIETTA. A large lot of Bagging and BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

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

## 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, 2d to 60d. Tacks and Brads. Harness Buckles. Copper Rivets, Sash Pullies. Files, Hinges, Picture Nails. Strap Hinges, Brass Butts. Hooks and Staples. Butts, inch to 6x6, Wagon Nails. Wardrobe Hooks, Dash Cords, Garden Hoes, Spade Forks, Carriage Bolts, Door Bolts, Saddle Paper, Glue, &c.

PAINTS. Lamp Black, Drop Black, Venetian Red, Blue Paint, Green Paint, Yellow Paint, Brown Paint, &c.

DYE STUFFS. WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. The largest assortment in town. WILLIAM ROOT, Marietta, October 1, 1877.

## B. R. STRONG,

Successor to G. W. Williams.)

## Druggist & Apothecary.

WILL continue business at the OLD STAND in MARIETTA, and will keep 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 compounded by an experienced Apothecary, as HERETOFORE. B. R. STRONG, Marietta, Oct. 1, 1877.

## HALEY BROTHERS.

(DEALERS IN) GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NORTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE, Marietta Georgia.

October 1, 1877.

October 1, 1877.

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### Miscellaneous.

pered Henry May,  
 o, after all, this was not to be  
 of the world's sacrifices. But,  
 many such take place daily.

## Agricola's Bakery

The public are respectfully informed  
 that we have re-opened my Baker-  
 y, Mariaetta, and will furnish the ves-  
 tment of.

### BREAD, CAKES, &c.

We, at the store of Mrs. Shoenhall,  
 takes etc., for sale at R. Hirsch's  
 to parties at their residences, and  
 moderate prices for cash. Having  
 entire satisfaction in the past, I  
 assure that no one will be disappoint-  
 ed in giving me their custom.  
 Articles supplied at short notice. Gran-  
 and Rye Bread made to order, and  
 kept for sale.

R. J. T. AGRICOLA.  
 30-1y

## FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

### BOOK AND JOB

## Printing Establishment!

### POWDER SPRING STREET

## MARIAETTA, GEO.,

### PRINTING FULLY PREPARED

### WITH

### NEW & IMPROVED PRESSES,

Also, with the latest styles of

## Type, Borders,

### ORNAMENTS, &c.

Is prepared to execute

### EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

### Book & Job Printing,

### IN A NEAT MANNER:

Such as

of Fare,  
 Programmes, Drug Tickets,  
 Picnic and Ball Tickets,  
 Auction Bills,  
 Hand Bills,  
 Circulars,  
 Deeds,  
 Invoices,  
 Bill Heads,  
 Headings,  
 Patent Tags,  
 Bills Lading,  
 Druggists's Labels  
 Promissory Notes,  
 Cards, Bank Checks,  
 Catalogues,  
 Envelopes,  
 Packages,  
 Labels,

AND

### VARIETY OF BLANKS!

Posters,  
 Street Bills,  
 Programmes,

for Shows, &c.

DONE IN  
 PERIOR STYLE.

AND

### the very Lowest Rates.

Orders by Mail promptly at-  
 tended to, and estimates for-  
 warded, on application to

J. G. CAMPBELL & CO

### LOOK HERE!

### AND BUYERS.

offering for sale, a neat little  
 containing 20 acres of good  
 newly settled, with a good  
 1200 ft. well, kitchen, stables, crib,  
 necessary out-houses, all built in  
 1888; a young orchard of  
 fruit trees. This land pro-  
 ducing raised in this country,  
 be us repairing needed for  
 trees; twenty-five acres of open  
 half fresh land, some worn  
 further particulars, apply to

type, new presses, and good  
workmen, to do all kinds of Job

[illegible]