# PHE FIELD AND FIREST

Vol. I.

# MARIETTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 5, 1877.

# The field and fireside. J. G. CAMPBELT

OFFICE IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE Building, Powder Springs Street, Mari-etta Georgia.

Irwin, McClatchey & Irwin. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in the Blue Ridge, Ro-and Coweta Circuits. Marietta, March 13, 1877.

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

> J. E. MOSELY. Attorney at Law.

W11.1. attend to all busines confided to him in Cobb and adjacent coun-ties: OFFICE—in McClatchey's Buildng, up stairs. Marietta, March 13, 1877.

E. M. ALLEN.

Resident Dentist,

Of more than twenty years HARGES REASONABLE. OFFICE-North side of Public Sq Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. G. TENNENT. Practicing Physician Office on Cassville street.—Resi-ence on Cherokee street. Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. E. J. SETZE, Physician and Surgeon, TENDERS his professional service in the practice of Medicine in a its branches to the citizens of Mariett and surrounding country. Office at the Drug Store of Wm. Root. mch 13-1

R. W. GABLE BOOT AND & SHOE MAKER AND REPAIRER.

POWDER SPRING STREET. MARIETTA, GEORGIA Work done at very low prices, and wa ranted. March 1, 1877.

# Haley Brothers, CHEROKEE STREET.

Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Marietta, Ga., March 13, 1877. M. R. Lyon,

HEROKEE STREET FAMILY GROCERIES.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Marletta, March 13, 1877. M. T. GRIST.

Saddle and Harness Maker

AND REPAIRER. ietta, Geo., March 13, 1877.

CONTRACTOR

BUILDER

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

House Building and Repairing.

Reprinting

SAM, BLINDS, DOORS FINISHED

Lumber of all kinds, and at the
lowest prices, for sale,
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DRY GOODS, AND NOTIONS, &c.

# Agricultural.

# Selection of Corn for Seed.

The following rule is the expenee of a number of practical altivators. The most essential rience of a number of practical cultivators. The most essential point, first, is to start with a good variety. Start with the best and purest seed that can be found. After this, select the seed from those stalks that have the most ears, taking the best from each stalk. That which is ripe, earliest in the field, is to be preferred, other things favorable. Those stalks that bear their ears nearest the ground are the best to choose from provided the ears are all right.—Select large fair ears, with kernels of a bright, clear rolor. Choose those ears in which the rows are most regular and the most uniform in size. Take also those ears that taper the legst, having their butts little fairger than their rips. Of several on the same stalk, those that grow nearest the ground are to be preferred, if they have the other requisite points: select such ears as grow upon the shortest foot-stalk.—Those ears that are well filled out at the tips, with the grain covering the extreme end of the cob. are much to be preferred. Take the central grains from each ear, rejecting the tips and butts, as it has been proven that the kernels near the ends of the cobs give a smaller yield and an inferior grain. When the seed planted was not raised in the same vicinity, let it be from a colder, rather than a warmer region. It is advisable to appropriate a small piece of ground for raising seed corn at a distance from the main crop. In doing this, a warm situation, free from excessive moisture, with the earth well pulverized and manured, is recommend. ience of a number of practical ultivators. The most essential point, first, is to start with a good crop. In doing this, a warm situ ation, free from excessive mois ture, with the earth well pulver ture, with the earth well pulver-ized and manured, is recommend-ed. In this, the seed is to be planted in hills four or five feet apart each way, with six to eight grains in a hill, thinning out after-wards to one or two stalks. Plant ling more than one intends not only to provide against worms & accidents, but gives a chance for preference or selection, and the preference or selection, and the greater number there is to choose from, the greater is the chance for perfection in those selected.

The Limit of Improvement

IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS BY SELECTION.

My SELECTION.

Most persons have heard of the Darwinian theory as to the variation of animals under domestication, and yet but very few have but the valuest ideas of its character and scope. This theory enunciated by him years ago attracted at that time much attention, and gave rise to a negative. tion, and gave rise to a long and animated controversy. By many it was pronounced, in regard to the conclusions which he drew it was pronounced, in regard to the conclusions which he drew from it, extremely wild and visionary, but some few of the ablest scientists, especially of Germany, heartily accepted and have since endeavored, by elaborate works, to maintain the truth of Darwinian hypothesis. It was easy, however, to see from the first that if every, to see from the first that if when the seed of the seed

so modified as to produce variations, hereds, and with breeds, and after the same species, so also in their with the same species, so also in their same species, so also in their surface, so the same species, so also in their same species, so also in their surface, the same species, so also in their surface, so the same species, so also in their surface, the same species, so also in their surface, so the same species, so also in their surface, so the same species, so also in their surface, surface surface, so also in their surface, the same species, so also in their surface, surface surface, surface surface, surfac

of the Pouter. Carrier or Fan-tail Pigeon. Afterwards the abnormal qualities thus existing were transmitted to the offspring, and thus came these particular breeds. Length of time, however, is all important for this. Each chara-ter, to become strongly distinc-tive, has to be augmented by suc-cessive variations of the same cessive variations of the same kind, and this can only be effect-ed during a long series of gene rations. Length of time will also allow

length of time will also allow, argues Mr. Darwin, any new feature to become permanent by the continual rejection of those individuals which revert or yary, and the preservation of those which inherit the new character. Hence although some few animals have varied rapidly in: certain respects, under new conditions of life, as dogs in India and sheep in the W. Indies, yet all the animals and plants which have produced strongly marked races were downstread of the respective of the strength of the origin of our chief domestic breeds. Even at the present day new strains or breeds are form, ed so slowly that their first appearance passes unmoticed. A man attends to some particular, characteristic or merely watches. day new strains or breeds are form eds os slowly that their first appearance passes unnoticed. A man attends to some particular, characteristic, or merely watches is animals with unusual care, and after a time a slight difference is perceived by his neight bors. The difference goes on, being augmented by unconscions or methodical selection, until at last a new sub breed is formed, receives a local name and spreads. But by this time its history is almost forgotten. When the new to be a superior of the substantial of the s

structive; are derived from a number of rare sources, to most persons difficult of attainment, and are appagnally trustwortly.

There is, in Mr. Darwin's volumes, a profound research into the nature and condition of life of plants and animals, the cause of their variability, the laws which govern these changes, such as food and climate; the essentiality or non-essentiality of different organs and functions, and the degree of change of which domestic organisms are susceptible. No organisms are susceptible. No one denies to Mr. Darwin the mer-it of a profound knowledge of the subjects on which he has under-taken to treat, or underrates the importance of the data he has so-laboriously collected. His facts

importance of the data he has so inboriously collected. His facts relate to matters, the profit of investigating which, will be seen at a glance, when we remember that a glance, when we remember that by judicious selection the English race horse, the American trotter, and the improved breeds of domestic cattle, have been produced. Independent of any theory, a knowledge of the laws that govern the transmission of particular traits, or of a peculiar type of form and structure, is of incalculable value. In search of his data, Mr. Darwin ranges over a wide field, and devotes chapters to domestic dogs and cast; horses and assec; pigs, cattle, sheep and gonia; the meetic rablis; domestic pigeons and low is; duck, goose, peacock, and god, the product of the product of

causes of sterility, as well as crosing, hybridizing, &c.

It is of some concern to us to trace, even upon hypothesis, the possible descent of our animals either from a common ancestor, or from some supposed intermediate type among wild beasts, as in the case of the dog, whose origin is said to be derived from the wolf and the jackal—Mr. Darwin endeavors to point out many of the connecting links, and in doing this he necessarily elucidates many facts in relation to the variations, breeding and changes as mong animals from remote ages. Whatever may eventually be thought of his theory, he gives it to the world in such a manly sort of way, and fortifies it with such a multiplicity of details that even those who, deep his conclusions, and are disposed to charge him with irrevenance, do not hesitate to do justice to the great Varies of his work in other respects.—Margham Planner.

## Grafting Wax.

The following formula for mak-ing Lefart's liquid grafting wax was kept a secret, and sold at a high price for a long time. All who have used it, speak of it as-being the best preparation for covering wounds in trees, or for grafting and healthing their grafting and budding, that

ever been discovered :

" Melt one pound common ro and after a time a slight difference goes on helicobers. The difference goes on helicobers are difference goes on helicobers. The difference goes on helicobers are difference goes on helicobers. The difference goes on helicobers are difference goes on helicobers. The difference goes helicobers are difference goes and a new sub breed is formed, receives a local name and spreads. But by this time its history is almost forgotten. When the new breed has spread widely it gives use to new strains and sub-breeds. The best of these succeed and spreads, and so always onward in the march of improvement.

Such is Mr. Darwin's theory, and with great industry he has collected an immense array of facts-to-support it. These facts in themselves and totally irrespective of call in the march of improvement. The difference of the

# Grapes on Trees.

ORAPE ROT—CAUSE.

In the Cincinnati Hortfeultural ociety, Mr. Thompson stated that a lets his grape vines run at ran dom over tree great success in this plan. Now, this may be new to the grape grovers about Cheinnati, but it has been my practice for the last twenty five years to let them run twenty-live years to let them run just where they like, and climb higher and higher still, if they please, and I always have an abun dant yield of grapes, notwithstan-ding Dr. Warden's opinion to the

contrary.

I must confess that I feed considerably elated when I contrast my view, with those on the vine clad bills around Cincinnatis—Whilst on one of my vines there will be thousands of banches of grapes without five minutes labor in a year. Inose little pipe sten vines, fied to stakes, and requiring constant erre, only produce a few bunches.

Now for the theory. Your little dwarfed and spindling vines, an only lake a corresponding a mount of roots, and consequently a corresponding amount of fruit. It is nonsense to talk of vines or-thearing for two or three years, and then not-bear at all, unless they are cut and trimmed. Experience proves the contrary.

If any one does not agree with me, he is welcome to his theories, whilst I can and do have an alundance of grapes. I have used ist confess that I feel con

me, he is welcome to his theories, whilst I can addo have an abundance of grapes. I have used sulphur more than twenty years, and with benefit, to prevent rot. Rot is not caused by a fungus, as some suppose, but is caused by some insect puncturing the grapes whether to deposit their eggs or not, I don't kinow, but presume it is for that purpose, yet I never cuceeded in finding any eggs or worms in a rotted grape. Well, aws one, how do your know they have been stung by an insect!—
Heeause I have seen the puncture and the jet of juice which oozed out. Whenever you find a grape, which has been stung, the a string to it for a mark, so as to find it, and watch the result. After a lon-

ger or shorter period, it will turn whitish around the place where of stung and continue to spread until the whole grape is rotted. If, is at any time, with a sharp knife, you cut out the black spot, the remainder of the grape will grow and ripen, thus proving there is no defect in the vine.

Upon this discovery was based it he sulphur remedy for the rot, being distasteful to the insect tribe. Funnigation with sulphur in the eventual is better than the dust, as I think the degrecators work at night. I have no certain when the sulphur supplies the supplies of the enemy, by ways find a few large yellout the vines when the great tribes are the supplies that the supplies the supplies that the supplies the supplies that the sup on the vines when the grant of the vines when the grant of the control of the con

# The Value of Clover.

Clover is a crop which has rath-Clover is a crop which has rath-er more intrinsic value than any other product of the farm. It can be appropriated to three very val-uable purposes. First, for pasture and hay to feed stock; second, to plow under to improve the land, and third, to raise seed and fill the purse.

be left to go to seed, the grass for hay, as a rule, should be ent some day, carlier; though there be some disadvantage in drying the hay, the loss will likely be more than made up be the increase of seed, than if left standing uneut a longer time. But if it is not the desire to grow clover for seed, the first erop had better remain standing till the clover blossoms have become partially brown. It will render into hay more readily, and where will be less danger in curing on account of the weather, and the food will be relished by the stock equally as well, if not better, than when cut greener and in a slippery state.

the improvement of the soil, the half has not been said or told. In keeping up the fertility of lands, there is no crop that can be keeping up the fertility of lands, there is no crop that can be raised on the farm that is equal to clover, because, if properly secured, the hay is the best food for stock, and for heavy soil it is the best plant that can be raised to plow under to make the ground loose and rich. Lime and clover should go had in hand; the ways, to ancilorate the softrand together, with the aid of other special feetilizers, it will go a great way toward supplying the deficiency of animal manure.

Clover, to have the best seffect.

Clover, to have the best effect Clover, to have the best effect in improving soil, should be ploy-ed under after most of the blos-sons have become brown, as the the saccharine matter will not be so abundant as to create the soin-mould when buried under the-earth. But in all stages of its growth-clover turned under or left to rot on the surface, is the cheap-est fertilizing substance that ever grows. Journal of the Farm.

## A Useful Table.

A Useful Tanne.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary.

cultivation. The property of the property of the porary of

ng contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 yards stimulate i ng contains one acre.

Eighty yards wide by 601 yards milk" a

Eigenty yarus wine by 005 yarus milk" at an Sevenity yards wide by (69) yards ciail parpose to the yards for the yards for the yards for the yards of the yards o

One hundred and to by 396 feet long conta Sixty feet wide by 7 contains one wide by 363 long of Two hundred and

and third, to raise seed and fill the purse.

If intended for pasture, turn in the stock in May, or when the ground is firm, so that the earlier feet. About that time the growth will be enough advanced to enable the cattle to thrive, and if if its the design to raise seed, the cattle can remain on the grasstill, the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the 15th or 20th of June, and if will be well to have the clover the seed.

When a crop of hy is intended to be made, and the after crop to he left tog to to seed, the grass for hav, as a rule, should be cut some days carlier; though there days carlier; though there was a way cannot affect the follow the seed the council to the composition of the compo Iriends to follow the exat the farmer with the forty My advice to all is, keep make your hogs work-is-cheaper than hog lal none brings a better Mass. Ploughman.

Rearing Steel.

To Make Good Miller

The best method of stock to make them most ble for the dairy has recent discussed by A. L. Fish, of mer, in the Utica Herold prominent idea advanced by Fish is that in order to rear. For "fluent milkers," they shot have succulent food from therbirth till Drought into milk, which, he says, is usually at two years of age, if the animal is well raised. He argues that the food of a calf, when a change is made from milk, should be cooked and fed warm, or near the temperature of blood heat, because it facilitates a more perfect digestion, for which the distributing functions are in waiting. This position, he says, is fully demonstrated by the fact that in the change from milk to grosser food the young animal show less thrift, proportionate to increased too donal labor required to fit the constitute of the same and the food it falses during the first of the first of the same and the food it falses during the first of the same and the food it falses during the first of the same and will attain at eight in growth from a calf will statin at eight in growth in the heavy milk it would take, the times a day, compared for ready similation, shows it expedient to prepare the food as near a possibile is ready distribution in the yelen, especially for a force growth-shot for milch cows.

A skillful breeder, he argus must understand adapting the violes habit in the constructional relatio organism are based cipal of demand hence the early statement of the constructions of the constructions of the constructions of the men will be a ready distribution in the sential points, and

# THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

of the War

Vienna corr sp s are considerable Russian army on all be increased to rps—that is to dou-at present. Each complete ought to have giving an strength of

the Times from tes a council of id and measure h it is hoped will n their

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ninisters at Bel 1 Prince Milan r after the m of inde cannot re

laration caused tt Vienna. papers, however, te hour for action for Austria and Hur

from Kossuth, pub rges an alliance between and Turkey agains amon enemy, Russia. a dispatch to the Time

ina dispatch to the Times liek Ul Islam in proclaim-oly, war against Russia, almost simultaneous anahnost simultaneous an-iment from Constantinople de departure of the sultan te Danube has been decided would seem to show that trice of those who, all along looked upon the present le as one of existence of oftoman empire has gained pendency in the council of note.

e Turkish council of miniresolved to send all reinforce its arriving to Erzeroum and bum. The fall of Ardahan se estoum. The fall of Ardahan secures the Russians in their posi-tion before Kars, and opens a new line of operations against Fraeroum. The Russians have replaced the Romanian troops is Oftenitize. The relieved Romanians marched toward Lattle Wallachia, where they will con-centrate and remain on the de-donitive.

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rison will be courtmartialed.
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ixople, May 21—The from Erzer om an-of the Ressians are heir left wing in the direction. Detachection. Detach-sacks have been Fack Pasha has at Abogha. The ported to be with-narch of it- Con-

> Mukhta nd all the t their pri-ninistry of requisition

military functionaries for the ar-

The London Standard's special correspondent has the following dated May 25th: Redlif' Pasha, minister of war, is now dietator, and for the time more powerful than ever. Great anxiety prevails among the European population, who fear that during the state of seige, if news of fresh disaster arrives, there will be a collision between the populace and the troop. Our position is generally so regarded. It is certain that fresh disasters must happen. The fall of Ardahan and Bayazid has enabled the Russians to march in two converging lines towards Exercomm. They have turned Ezzerom, and Mukhtar Pasha must either accept battle again a vastly superior force or unust fall, for it is without tions and the force in it. The London Standard's special

dl. charest dispatch says; Rusof peace are becoming more y defined. It is reported a negotiations are actually on the first or a cessation of

of in Berlin for a cessation of hostilities. A special dispatch from Vienna to the London Times of the 29th. A special dispatch from Vienna to the London Times of the 29th says: To south of Sukunkaleh a detachment is concentrated under Gen. Alchafoff to prevent a Turcot Circassian force moving along the shore into the plains of Mingrella; if they did so now, the positions of the flussians in the rear of Sukumkaleh and Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circassians is only an inconvenience, the descent of the Turks and Cir-cassians is only an inconvenience, but should the movement reach the Tehetkens, when the revolt in Terek does not seem quite sup-pressed, then it might become real danger to the Russian lines of communication in the Caucas-sts.

dispatch dated Erzeroun, the A dispatch dated Erzeroun, the 29th May, says that three days ago reinforcements were sent to Ardahan to effect a junction with a portion of its former garrison. We have just received news here that the combined force by a coup de main succeeded in recapturing the town. The Turks numbered sight thousand.

that the commone more of a volume de main succeeded in recapturing the town. The Turks numbered eight thousand.

The London Telegraph of the State of the Common telegraph of the State of the Common telegraph of the London: The Russians yesterday at Lacked the Turkish position here. Notwithstanding the large force which the Russians brought to at-tack, and their persistence against the galling fire of the Ottoman artillery, they were finally repuls-ed, leaving great numbers of dead and wounded. The engagement lasted ten hours, during which time several close combats took place.

time several cines combais took place.

The Telegraph's Erzeroum spe-cial confirms the report that the Russian left wing was repulsed in the attack on Karakiesia.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the London Telegraph of June 1st, says, on the Cras's arrival at Ploesti a council of war will be held, and on the 7th instant orders are to be given for crossing the Danube at Brail and Turma Ni-gueril. An important demonstra-tion under Prince Charles will be made from Kalafat.

# The War Talk at Paris.

dollars a day, cost the peeple for every day the legislature is in session \$833,320. And then the expense of the expense of the officers of the form of all reasoning men see that may and he involved at this time, for all reasoning men see that may and he involved at this time, for all reasoning men see that may and he involved at this time, for all reasoning men see that the first of the clarks of the houke. Which have to struggle again without allies. Changes may be provided that the strength have to struggle again without allies. Changes may be provided to the clarks of the houke. Which all the saved, which a single regiment to the strength of the clarks of the houke. Which all the saved with the saved with the strength of the clarks of the houke. Which all the saved with t

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city.

Gen. Ord was in consultation at the state department in Washington upon the Mexican border affinis. He represented that there were but two ways of stopping incursions into Texas: one by cooperation with the Mexican good earnment; and the other by following maranders into Mexico. The matter rests with the secretary of state, who hopes the necessity for one of the cooperation of the United States and Micro.

The secretary of war gives, not

The secretary of war does not believe in the proposed expedition from Texas into Mexico in Lerdo's interest. He knows nothing of it except from newspaper reports.

two The cabinet instructed Secretaadge,
ry Evarts to address a letter to
from Minister Foster at Mexico, to
elect communicate the determination of
this government to stop predaout of the government to stop predaout of the control of the control of
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a state of things.—[New Orleans Preayune, Dem.

Two MONTHS have satisfied the country that the Administration has rare ability and rare courage to deal with the gravest evils and the smoot diffiguit problems. Satisfied the smoot substrate cattering the problems of the smooth of the suffering of particle pioneers from perificient of the suffering of particle pioneers from perificient Mexico, it is due to the Lone Stat Republic that such a smooth of the suffering of particle pioneers from perificient Mexico, it is due to the Lone Stat Republic that such means of satisfaction should be accorded by the suffering that the suffering the sufferi

Should the Secretary of War resign and the army go to ever-lasting smash on the 13th of June for want of an appropriation, the people will have time, before the extra session meets. people will have time, before the extra session meets, to discover how well the country can get on without that worse than useless institution, which costs thirty millions per amount. In that even the country of the

# THE FIELD AND PIRESIDE.

Marietta, June 5, 1877.

THE Marietta Paper Manufacturing Co. Manufactures the best of News and Wrapping paper, at lowest prices S. A Andrewson, Agent.

The Convention.

It is still uncertain whether the people will give analogity of votes for or against a Convention. The newspaper-sem satisfied thich sufficient number of statesmin lines been uncoinsted to secure the fraining of a better Constitution. We hope they are right, if we are to have a Conformation. Throoday next is the day of election, and we will print elected change for all who will call upon the conformation.

Delegates to the Convention.

a meeting of the Convention for he thirty-fifth Senatorial District, held of Atlantagen the 23d uit, the following centiumen were nominated for delegates at Athar

From Cobb—A. C. McIntosh and Geo.

From Fulton—L. J. Gartrell, Benj. E. Crane, N. J. Hammond, P. L. Mynatt, and John Collier.

From Clayton—J. T. Spence. Delegate at large—J. W. Ro Cobb.

Crop Disasters.

It is predicted that the cotton crop of South-west Georgia will be an entire failure. The cut-worn and grasshopper have put the planetrs on the third planting this season.

A Radical of the Right items.
We republish the larger part of the admirable letter of flow. Warren Akin, presenting, as it does, all the issues of the Convention question. If inen are selected representing those views, great good may be accomplished in the economy and efficiency of regletation, in relieving the people of oppressive burshess, and in checkingshet tide of political corruption. Col. Akin proposes, in the first place, the abolition of the Senate, as a wholly uncless branch of the Legislature. Leaving out this proposes, the proposes of the legislature. Leaving out this proposes, deep the control of his letter, we give the remainder, it which our readers will take a lively interest.

Another New Paper. We have received from Cummin Georgii, a copy of a large, handsonic printed, and ably conducted pager, e-titled. The Zealons Christian, publishe

Octave Plant Cont free and autrammelled, leaving the per to rely use upon its absence, but open its well on his fast was but open its merit, to sustain its success. There is good reason why fare times as many papers as we now have north of the Chattaloachee may us be well austained by its population without any appreciable burthen, and greatly to the gublic benefit. They need not be purely official, local positions in character, but may be as distinctly selligious, literary, agricultural, or scientific in their prominent features.

It is runnered that we see that the selligious in the control of the selligious in the selligious interests in the selligious in the selligious interests in the selligious interes

prominent features.

It is rumored that we may soon have published in Marietta a paper, purely literary, and ably conducted. Let the

Disasters in California.

Disasters in California.

Southern Cellfornia is described as a paipitating ash heap from the drouth, and the Somona, Sacraments and Sonora valleys burnt to a crisp. There is no grass, and one ranch man was esimpelled to kill his 25,000 sheep for their pelts as they could not be fed. Cattle and Sireep are dying by the thoseands for want of water and grass; they cannot be sold for any sum, and the vast tracts be sold for any sum, and the vast tracts of land which have long been held in larger rancines and farms will pass inches hands as the present proprietors are bankrupts. San Francisco property is a much depressed as country property, and either can now be purchased to one-centulor their value for cash,—for one-centulor their value for cash, and their value of their value for their value of their value for their value of their value for their value of their value for their value of thei

property taken from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line."

The Chronicles of Communication of Marietta The Historian of Marietta furnishe many interesting matters relating to the early settlers of the county; but, in dwelling upon its illustrious characters ne iais to throw the shadows so neces-sary to contrast and to give us a full and complete description of the men, and manners of the times of which he writes. Perhaps he intends to write at book handing Marketta down to admir-ing ages.

(SOMUNICATE).

Marstette.

It is with pleasure, Mr. Editor, that I can in truth say that the city of Marietta can in truth say that the city of Marietta has the right men in the right place, and it is no compliment to speak well of the Mayor and Aldermen of your city, for their management of its affairs is admirable. It would be gain to a larger and more populous city than Marietta to have such a gentleman as Mr. E. Denmend for Mayor, for to look at the elevations of the Marietta of the Ma

POR THE PINID AND PHENDID!

The Convention.
The relitor of the Atlanta Constitution says he has sinably opposed any discussion of the whys and wherefulnes that mixing Convention necessary; I sannot see why he should perfect darkness to light, for every important subject should be clearly presented to the people, and let them chance for themsolpes.

peops.

A this issue of May the 7th, he gave
In his issue of May the 7th, he gave
had; therefore it wish to alter his platthere is the form a little. In does not matter whe
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amazere and antery eggst, and that any hore could be a so sole at a real housand. Then it the seate be composed by a drawing, every three counties contiguished of the county of the county, for a good law for Chatham would be a good law for chatham would law for the county of th

you may renounce all your selems and written promises with Impurity—you may whelde whomsoever you can, and twill guard your unjust savings.

The Constitution gives some good advice. It says send your great and wises men, but it did not tell us who they were, no how we may know them.— New, if we desire a fifty thousand dollar homestead, and we elect our great men, asy Joseph E Brown, Hiram Warner and H. V. Johnson, will they give us that homestead to his they give us that homestead sholled, will they do that. We do know that great such that homestead sholled, will they do that. We do know that great such that we will have been selected and it the people with that homestead sholled, will they do that. We do know that great such differs we ought to select only such mar a desire to do what we wish done; this would be much after than to demand the such as the such as the such as the consideration of the

TO HON. JOHN C. BASSD. At a meeting of the democratic executive committee of DeKalb county, held at Decatur, the following tribute to the memory of Hon. J. C. Ragsdale, was unani-

mously adopted:

"Hon. John C. Ragedale was born in Jackson county, Georgis, March 13, 1813. Was married March 31, 1813. Was married March 31, 1836, to Miss Namey Lucas, daughter of Chas. Lucas, of Newton county, Georgis, and resided in that county until 1847, when he removed to DeKalb county. He was a tax receiver of De Kalb county for four years, filling that office with honor to himself and with fidelity to his causitutents. In 1859 and '80 he represented the county in the legislature with ability and faithfulness. At various times he was called on by his fellow-citizens, both in Newton and DeKalb counties to serve them in the office of justice of the peace, which he always did impartially and faithfully. At the time of the democratic executive committee of DeKalb county.

He was one of the most energetic, enterprising and successful farmers of his day. The premiums awarded him from the agricultural fair in the state at different times upon various productions amounted to over fifteen hundrigh dollars. He was tender and industry and the state of the state as gricultural indices of the state, agricultural indices of the state, agricultural fair in the state at different indices of the state, agricultural mother of the state, agricultural indices of the state, agricultural successful, and was deeply solicitious for the welfare of his children, always manifesting a deep state, and was deeply solicitious for the welfare of his children, always manifesting a deep state, and high tone, fair hand decided in his convictions of right and twong, and conscientions in all, his business transactions.

He died at his residence in Ale. Kalb county, on the fiftst day of March, 1877, after an illness of visit days. He leaves to his fifthilly and friends the comforting assur-ance that their loss is his gernal area.

ance that their loss is his eternal gain. Therefore
Resolved, that is the death of flon. John C. Ragsdale, DeKaib county has lost one of her most eminent and worthy citizens, the community in which he lived one of their best friends.

2d, that his wife and children sustain in his death an irrepara-ble loss.

ble loss.

9d, that we hereby tender to his bereaved family our tender, heartfelt sympathy in their deep affiction.

# Georgia Matters

Judge Peeples died at Atlanta last week, and there are already a dozen applicants for the vacancy occasioned by his death.

occasioned by his death.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, on
the 44th ult. reviewed the volunteer soldiery of Savannah in the
presence of an immense concours
of citizens. The governor was to
review the next day the colored
military, and attend the reception
at one of the colored armories.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, who has been on a visit to Texas, was in Atlanta on the 26th ult. The general seemed much improved by his southwestern trip.

Ex-Gov. Jos. E. Brown reached San Antonio, Texas, on the night of the 19th ult. on a special car from Atlanta. He is quietly and unostentatiously travelling thro the west for his health, accompa-nied by his son, Julius.

It is stated, on the authoof the Washington correspond of the Baltimore Sun, that of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the President had determined to reappoint Major Smythe to the office of Marshal of Georgia.

nee of Marshal of Georgia.

The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist says a gestleman of that city has received a letter "from a prominent Polish exile in Washington city, stating that two bundred and ninety-three families in Russian Poland, with an average of one-thousand dollars to the family, were dees, nominated and indepentation of the control of t

Goston. Brown's alliance with Buleck and his carpetbag plunderers is too freeh in our mind to allow us to pay any respect to anything he might say against the frue and noble Gordon."—And upon the same subject the Albaun news is of the opinion that eff will take years of time and much more actious Florida wift to bring the ex-Governor squarely back into the ranks of political respectability. His attack upon Georgia's honored Senator is looked upon as a piece of grossest impudence."

Senator is looked upon as a piece of grossest impudence."

The extract following from the letter of Robert Toombs, embodies a pure and lofty sentiment, in language as forcible and eloquent as ever fell from the lips of Edmund Burke or Dan'l Webster. I trust, says an admiring friend, that it may become the controlling sentiment of state legislation: "I am in favor of a homestead, one whichehall be unalienable—that shall be tutil the angel from heaven shall stand, with one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, and procle unthat time shall be no longer!" Let the mothers and children of Georgia be protected! Save them from the vant of misery and crime! Save them from the poor house, where every breeze brings its sneers and temp-tations! Save them from the frost biting charity of the world! Save them from being outcasts by the wayside, where every sun goes fown upon scenes of despairing sorrow, and every morn dawns upon new miseries! Save them, if you can, for heaven!" God bless the old true-hearted moral hero, and help the people to listen to his elequent counsels.

On the morning of the 25th uit. before daylight, Mrs. C. C. Chambers and the process of the politic hard.

hero, and help the people to listen to his eloquent counsels.

On the morning of the 25th ult. before daylight, Mrs. C. C. Chamblias, of Stewart county, was murdered by three negroes of the neighborhood. They fired the fences and drew her husband from the house. The negroes then proceeded to the house to rob it, and were met by Mrs. Chambliss, a beautiful woman, aged 18 years, armed with a gun. One of the negroes, Jerry Snead, took the negroes burned the corn cribs and fied.—They were porsued and captured. Jerry dmitted the deed, and implicated his companions, Stephen, Abram and William Booth. They were possed and captured. Jerry dmitted the deed, and implicated his companions, Stephen, Abram and William Booth. They were possed and captured decided by about 300 white and blacks present that they should be hung. A gallows was erected and the murderers were hanged with trace chains. The colored participants in the lynching threw the lifeless bodies into an old field with trace chains. The colored participants in the lynching threw the lifeless bodies into an old field to rot, and it was with difficulty that the whites could persuade them to permit a burial. The cul-prits met their death sneeringly, gloried in the deed, and taunting their executioners.

gioried in the deed, and taunting their executioners.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. M. Shaw, who lives in Baldwin county, near the Jones county line, was most brutally murdred in her house by two flends in human shape.—
Mr. Shaw left home after an early breakfast, crossed Turkey creek near by, to cut some timber blown down by the wind; he heard a gun shot at his house and reasons of the door, with her brains beaten out with a lightwood knot; her skull was broken in several places also her arm and hand, which she could be seen to be seen the shown of the hlows. By her side sat their little daughter, four years of age, who said two black men had killed her mother. But, since the murder, and through the energy of Capt. E. C. Murphy, the Atlanta detective, sufficient evidence has been procured to cases. Michael Shaw, her husband, to he arrested for the murder.

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The best of Vehicles Drivers, and the fas are always ready, nigh hire. No man or woman drawn

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CALL soon or you will lot gain. Come and see for A large assortment of Dry Go Goods, Ready-Made Clothing and Shirtings, Boots, Shoes, I tions, &c. Also, for yourself. GROCERIES

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A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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

PAD LOCKS. Nails, 2d to 60d. Tacks and Brad-Harness Buckles. Copper Rivets,

Files, Hinges, Picture Nails, Strap Hinges. Brass Butts, &c.

Brass Butts, & Hooks and Staples, Butts, inch to 6x6, Wardrobe Hooks, Sash Cord, Wagon Nails.

Sasu Coro, Wagon ... Garden Hoes, Garden Rakes, Spade Forks,

Space.

Manne.

Carriage Bolts.

Door Bolts.

Glue, &c.

Glue, &c.
SCREWS,
The largest assortment in fown
WILLIAM ROOF
Marletta, March 13, 1877. Seeds

I HAVE ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF

Eresh Garden Seeds. IN 5 AND 10 CENT PAPERS.

Wholesale and Retail. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Flower Seeds.

ALSO German Millet, Red and White Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Lucerne, Red Top, & Cat Tail Millet.

Eastern Seed Potatoes.

Jackson White Goodrich. Early Rose. WILLIAM ROOT.

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Powder Spring street, Marietta,
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Tune, 1877. E. N. RAGSDALE.
Call and get a supply,

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WE are now

BOOTS AND and every thing else sods business,

DRUG Medici William 🔭

OLD STAN

Himost way thing wanted in the line of business. PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

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

OILS. Linseed, Train, Machine, Lard, Neat's Foot, Sweet, Castor, &c.

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

DYE STUFFS. WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. All at moderate prices.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

CHAN, E. CADWELL,
CHAN, E. CADWELL,
Concerd agent for the State of George
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THE FIELD

Weekly C FOR TW

T.J. ATKIN EAST SIDE OF PUT

# incous.

want to go to the Red Ranch; you must wait for me?" cried a pretry, insperious voice, first as Fred's horse had made a step for ward, and a tall slight girl cameruning down the veranda-steps, her nut brown hair shining like burnished gold in the smilght, a bright color in her fair archied face. Fred was down instantly, his face assuming an expression of surprise. Not half an hour fefore he and Nancie had had high words, and that she should voluntarily seek his escort now was somewhat unaccountable. PERIL. nighted "pla world. of the world." -hut was five Red Ranch thirty The pitched upon it, when they the old the old coun-re, Mr. Forest ast track of un-the Red River, like the with his wife

But most of Miss Nancie's capri-res were unaccountable.—It is too hot, child, "interposed her father. This works in the her father. "Thirty miles in this blazing sun—it would half kill

and it would not, urged the lark eyes sweet and the will not hurt me,—
to daddy -do! I can tollie, and"—with a lif-mischievous look and man --Fred will

Series and series of the serie price, as a brilliant messaing in summer weather in the West, the sun already blaz ing down flercely, and promising a tropical noon day.

Mr. Forest and young Fred groups and the summer of the spending a day or two at Forest Hill.

Northcote, who had been spending a day or two at Forest Hill. were standing together before the picturesque porch of the long, low farm-house. Fred was an brown-faced, blue cyel young low farm-house. Fred was an brown-faced, blue cyel young carletes was an brown-faced, blue cyel young carletes was an abrown-faced, blue cyel young strength and broad to the strength of the

be beaten, asserted. Mancie with a sob Nancie turned silent ly from her favorite and gaze so close had been the fitte, go will you try? he asked, "No. I yount? If is too hot to race. How can you suggest such a thing in this blazing sun?" "Hot or not, it strikes me, it is what you will have to do." her est marked, coolly. "What do you mean?" she said is what you will have to do." her est marked, raising a pair of dark incredulous eyes. "What do you mean?" she said is what you will have to do." her est marked, raising a pair of dark incredulous eyes. "What does that fook held them, whence the leaden hind them, whence the leaden hind them, whence the leaden hind clend was spreading over the sky. "What does that fook held them, whence the leaden hind cloud was spreading over the sky. "What does that fook dike?" Nancie turned her eyes in the direction indicated, and as she looked, her face blanched to an awful whiteness.

"Fire?" The prairie is on fire, "I was sweeping down upon themal gazed anxionsly around.

The ominous leaden gray haze was sweeping down upon themal gazed anxionsly around.

The ominous leaden gray haze was sweeping down upon themal raday it had crept round be hind them. Below the haze a faint line of dull red was just visible.

"Yes, the prairie is on fire, sure chain the constant her cheek manched the gaze and the dead against the cheek manched will have to consider the faint of the fire of the fire sounded feat was sweeping down upon themal gazed anxionsly around.

The ominous leaden gray haze was weeping down upon themal gazed anxionsly around.

The ominous leaden gray haze was sweeping down upon themal gazed anxionsly around be hind them. Below the haze a faint line of dull red was just visible.

"Yes, the prairie is on fire, sure chain line and the surface of the fire sounded feat gazinst her cheek manched white agazinst her cheek

the was ine "call your witnesses." Still the court.

"Mrs. Scott, come here. "tilled out Mrs. Alnesly." Programs, Scott, with a laby on her arm, came forward.

"Do you know this man," ask ed the indge.

"That I do sir," was the reply. "When did you know him." "Two year ago, sir, it wor. last be indicated the indicate with the single of the lady. He spokes for the base and this hair deed in the shall his hair deed the was know from whose scottendik and be has had his hair deed to work the was the spokes Scottendik and be has had his hair deed to work the was the was the spokes Scottendik and be has had his hair deed to work the was the was

this hardy after a peaus submitted in the state of the st

will now hear gour story; said the judge to the affeged John de "Vell sig. I am not Jan at all; in ha hard its Angiose Janken."

am a Prussian, and I hoff vorked as watchman in der shore at No. 477 Broome street for seven years. Dat woman she meet me yesterday on Broadway. She throw her arms around any necks "she pull ap my mustache to look at mine teeth. She say i um her hisband and that I must giff her £29,000 to sipport her. Them she go a way, and dis morning she cum in front of No. 477 Broome street and waif for me. I haft her arrested, and that is all about it."

Mr. Jansen's employer was present with him, and assured His Honor that Jansen had lived in the store at No. 477 Broome stry for the last seven years; that he had a wife and two conditions, and that he case, was one of mistaken identity.

Mrs. Almesly, said the court, "you must he mistaken."

No. sir, he is my John."

"I'we no doubt he looks like the man." "Vell, sir, I am not Jan at all my hame it is August Jansen.

an. "He is the man."

"He is the man."
"Well. I'm going to discharge
"Well. I'm going to discharge
whell. I'm going to go as I
am satisfied there is a mistake."
"The Lord have mercy upon
me." exclaimed the stout lady,
throwing up her hands.
"I hope he will," said the judge.
"As the alleged John turned to
go, Mrs. Alnesly said, "can't I ar
rest him, Judge."
"No, you must not molest him."
"My Cod." Who clest can I arrest
but you, Alnesly Berger the claibut you, Alnesly Berger.

but you, Alnesty?" cried the claimant, as she went out of court, wringing her hands.—N. F. World

Somebow has discovered that there is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Mil ton. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spen seat, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Byron, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Seott, Moore, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake, Cromwell, Hampton, Monk, Peterdon, Marlborough, Addison, Johnson, Swift, Walpoole, Bolimbroke, Fox, Chatham, Pitt, Burke, McCauley, Grattans, Alenaing, Bason, Locke, Newton, Davy, Humee, Gibbba, Hogarth, Sir John Reynelds, David Garrick, John Kemble or Edmind Sear. SomeBody has discovered that

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