

terms to the legislature, a member of congress from 1807 to 1813 and United States senator 1813 until 1816. He removed to the territory of Alabama and was elected governor there 1817, and 1819, and was the first executive 1819-21, after its admission as a state. He died July 9, 1820.

DUNN, JAMES, was born of humble parents in Virginia in 1739. Receiving the benefits of a common school education, he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He joined the continental army and as captain of dragoons he participated, under Gen. Wayne, in the movement for the relief of Savannah, in 1782. After the war he selected that town as his home and resumed the practice of law. He became a colonel of the state militia and subsequently brigadier-general. He was elected a member of the continental congress but never took his seat. He was a member of the first congress under the constitution of 1787, and a United States senator from Georgia, in 1795 and 1796. He was forced from office by his connection with the "Yazoo Frauds" and died in Louisville, Ky.

IVERSON, ALFRED, was born in Burke county, Dec. 3, 1798, was graduated at Princeton and began the practice of law at Columbus. He was a member of the legislature for eight years and was for seven years judge of the superior court for the Columbus circuit. In 1846 he was chosen to congress as a democrat and in 1855 took his seat as a United States senator, withdrawing in 1861 when his state seceded. During the war he was colonel of a Confederate regiment and was commissioned brigadier-general in 1862. In a speech in the senate, before his withdrawal, Mr. Iverson said the southern states would never be satisfied with any concession "that does not fully recognize, not only the existence of slavery in its present form, but the right of the southern people to immigrate to the common territories with their slave property, and their right to congressional protection, while the territorial existence lasts." He died in Macon, March 4, 1873.

JOHNSON, JAMES, was born in Robinson county, N. C., Feb. 24, 1810. He was of Scotch descent, his grand-parents being natives of Scotland. He was graduated from Georgia state university in 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He practiced in Columbus with great success and in 1857 was elected to congress, but was defeated two years later by A. H. Colquitt, he then being the nominee of the unionists. He was a member of the Georgia know-nothing convention in 1857 and of the Georgia American convention in 1858. By appointment of President Johnson he was provisional governor of Georgia from June 7 to Dec. 19, 1865. He was appointed United States collector of customs at Savannah in 1866, serving until 1869; was made a judge of the superior court in 1870 and in 1872 was an elector on the Grant ticket. It was a high tribute to his qualities as a firm and devoted unionist that he was selected for the delicate duty of restoring Georgia to the Union after the war.

AKERMAN, AMOS TAPPAN, was born in New Hampshire in 1819. In 1842 he was graduated at Dartmouth college, and settled in Elberton, Ga., in 1850, practicing the profession of law. He went with his state in secession and was quartermaster-general in the Confederate service. He joined the republican party after the war and supported the reconstruction acts. He was district attorney for Georgia in 1866, and attorney-general of the United States in 1870, resigning in 1872.