

# Tri Weekly Constitutional

STOCKTON & CO

AUGUSTA GA. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1865.

## DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST.

### CHAN OF RATES.

Until further notice, the subscription price for our paper will be as follows:  
Daily.....\$10 per month.  
Tri-Weekly..... 7 for 1 month.  
Weekly..... 10 " 3 "  
No subscription received for a longer period than three months.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

First week, \$5 per square each insertion.  
Second " 4 " " " "  
Third " 3 " " " " "  
Fourth " 2 " " " " "  
One square first month, \$90 00.  
" second " 60 00.  
" third " 40 00.  
April 7, 1865.

### From Evening Edition of Yesterday

**COL. C. A. L. LAMAR.**—We understand that this gentleman was killed on the bridge over the Chattahoochee river, while engaged in the defence of Columbus.

**FIGHT AT COLUMBUS.**—Col. C. A. L. Lamar was killed at Columbus, Ga.

A report was in circulation that Hon. Robert Toombs was also killed at the same place, but we are assured that Mr. Toombs was on his way home yesterday; therefore the report is untrue.

**ROBBERY.**—Capt. Moffit, who was robbed on the street last night, would be thankful to the party if they would put in the postoffice his orders and papers.

**Gen. Hampton, in his dash on Kilpatrick, captured the wagon train and a portion of their artillery, and R. E. Young, A. G. Goodwin, P. F. Frazee, Wm. Morris and wife, who went off with the Yankees from Columbia, S. C., in their late raid through that State, were killed.**

**UNCALLED FOR TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.**—The following messages remain at the telegraph office and cannot be delivered for want of proper address:  
Mrs M C Frost, M B Massey, J D Ramsey.

### The Enemy in Georgia.

Whatever, says the Atlanta Intelligencer, may have been the success of the enemy who are now in heavy force raiding over Georgia, we have the consolation of knowing that upon their approach on West Point and on Columbus, they were gallantly met, and every inch of their advance to occupy those places disputed with heroic valor by the comparatively few who were to defend them.

At West Point, all we know in regard to its defence is, that our forces were commanded by Gen. Tyler, and that the enemy was gallantly repulsed in his charges upon our breastworks several times with considerable loss to him in both killed and wounded; and but for his great superiority in numbers, and the fact, as stated, that the ammunition of Gen. Tyler's command was exhausted, we have no doubt that the enemy would have been driven back, and West Point retained by its brave defender. Report says our losses were small in the fight, but no names of the wounded or killed have been reported. Two or three trains of cars were captured by the enemy.

In endeavoring to make his escape from one of these trains that had run off the track, a Mr W C Thayer, a highly respectable citizen of Atlanta, who had charge of it—an Engineer by profession—was shot through the lungs and fell into the hands of the enemy. It is feared that he died from the effects of the terrible wound. In the capture of West Point, the enemy got into his possession much plunder, public and private. How he demeaned himself towards his helpless citizens and private property, we have yet to learn; and we fear as usual.

At Columbus, we learn, the contest was fierce and terrible, resulting on both sides, we are advised, with heavy losses in killed and wounded. The fight, it is said, was a hand to hand one on the bridge, in which great personal bravery was evinced by the heroic few who were striving manly nerve to hold the city; but the power of numbers prevailed, and Columbus, like West Point, fell, and thus over the Chattahoochee, whose waters were blood stained in the contest, the enemy has again entered Georgia.

**THE SIMPLE SHORT.**—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty "hands" in a printing office. Twenty apprentices in a ship-yard. Twenty young men about a village. All want to get on in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be partner, and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. One of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets into debt, and who gains friends by deserving them. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old, dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go this road.

## CAPITULATION OF LEE'S ARMY.

### General Lee a Prisoner of War.

**Sad Details.**  
From the Carolinian we make a summary of the sad intelligence below. Prior to the eventful Sunday of capitulation, and from the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, our army suffered from retreat and disasters, and was sorely pressed from overwhelming odds, but still fought bravely, until completely surrounded.

Sunday, April 10th—A bright, clear, beautiful day, but it opened gloomily. Our army had reached Appomattox Court House, on the road to Lynchburg. Thomas, with his army, had arrived before us and effected a junction with Grant; cavalry, infantry and artillery completely surrounded our little command. We had from five to eight thousand prisoners, and only eight thousand effective men with muskets, all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. In this emergency General Lee determined to cut his way through. Orders were given to a grand charge, and our troops massed accordingly.

General Grimes' division led the charge, followed successively by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise, and was continued until our men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them nearly a mile and a half and captured several pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of prisoners, which were of light was unsubsided. Meanwhile a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some reason General Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently an officer, said to be Gen. Custar of the Yankee cavalry, entered our lines with a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from General Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for the surrender initiated by Gen. Grant, we are not informed. At this time, our army was in line of battle on or near the Appomattox road, the skirmishers thrown out, while 250 yards from these, on an eminence, was a large body of Federal cavalry.

Soon after the return of Gen. Custar to his lines, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his staff, rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree near the road. The interview is described as being very impressive. After the salutatory formalities, which were doubtless brief and business-like, General Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, with a courtesy for which we must accord him due respect, declined to receive it, or receiving it declined to retain it, and accompanied its return with substantially the following remarks:

"General Lee kept that sword. You have won it by your gallantry. You have not been whipped, but overpowered, and I cannot receive it as a token of surrender from so brave a man." The reply of Gen. Lee was, "I do not know. But Grant and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the occasion and to have shed tears. The scene occurred between ten and eleven o'clock A. M., when the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender and made their way to the woods. Generals Cary of South Carolina and Rosser of Virginia, with a few followers, cut their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army, the men who for four years have done battle so nobly for the cause, together with leaders like Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw and other, whose names are forever distinguished, were obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war—officers to retain their side arms and personal property and the men their baggage. Each one was thereupon paroled and allowed to go his way.

During Sunday and Monday a large number of Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps and looked curiously on our commands, but there was no hint of exultation, no shouting for joy and no word uttered that could add to the mortification already sustained. On the contrary every symptom of respect was manifested, and the southern army was praised for the noble and brave manner in which it had defended our cause.

The force of the Yankee army is estimated at 30,000 men. Our own, at the time of surrender, embraced in a more than 8,000 effective infantry and 2,000 cavalry, but it is said that the total number paroled was about 28,000 of all arms and conditions.

All the Federals spoke of General Lee in unbounded praise. The remark was frequently made "he would receive as many cheers in going down our lines as Gen. Grant himself." It is understood that Gen. Lee, Longstreet and other officers are now on parole in the city of Richmond.

The following is a true copy of General Lee's address to his army, issued after the surrender to General Grant at Appomattox C. H., on Sunday, April 9th, 1865.

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA. } April 10, 1865. }  
GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 9 }**

After four years of arduous service, marked by unexampled courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained so faithful to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing, and could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those who had so long and so bravely defended their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men are to return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

## ALBERT PIKE.

### The Art of Fighting the French Army.

"The mind, that very fiery particle, should lead itself be snuffed out by an article;" but the Delta assuredly went as close to snuffing out Albert Pike, or the narrow mind which goes by that name, as could be accomplished without fatal and melancholy result. It caused the public to imagine a process which is equivalent to a sort of moral throttling—and accordingly, he was silent for two years and a half.

It appears, however, that either his ghost or himself—the ghost in all likelihood—turned up at the Savannah convention, and did a very characteristic thing, viz: made a speech. A ghost with a "splendid head of hair," with huge whiskers, a rufous face, a deal of unpolished phlegm flashing from his eyes, and such a beard! A peripatetic ghost; here, to-day, like Corporal Trim's mortal, and gone to-morrow. In Charleston, in Memphis, in New Orleans, everywhere, he is regarded as Hamlet's progenitor—some, taking as ludicrously as Hamlet, and others, as times arising in such a questionable shape that we might be pardoned for asking him, like Giles Sargents in the story—"are you a ghost, or only an undigested piece of meat?"

Of course the apparition delivered an oration, and joining aside, it deserves an exorcism for its pains. Albert, or his similitude, assailed the Southern party, denounced the revival of the slave trade—hinted at gradual emancipation—laughed at the idea of Southern literature and presented himself, or itself, as a specimen of Massachusetts education, and altogether, was extremely absurd. Albert undertakes to defeat the party of chivalry—he, the Albert of the party of Sam! Poor troubled ghost! It is only mattering, perhaps, in its uneasy sleep. The South must submit to every Northern theory; desirable; Albert says so. The formation of a purely Southern party can never be achieved; Albert says so. And to all this we say, in reply,—"Apaga Salanus—depart, poor ghost, into brimstone and sulphur, for we see something of Satan lurking about you. You are one of the prating humbugs who have kept the South in her present position; your time is up; go!—New Orleans Delta, about 1854.

"Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, in a pamphlet, printed some years ago, gave, as the first principle of the French army, that the French soldier always marches forward; the French says, it is the moral is superior to the physical force. So Marshall Napoleon, when he had a coup de main on his hands, in the Crimea, always asked his soldiers, 'Do you feel equal to it?' They never answered 'No'; and the promise, which they themselves had given to their general, was the guarantee of their success. The third principle of the French, according to the prince, is to hold themselves in a serrated column, against an enemy which is badly disciplined, and unaccustomed to military manoeuvres; and, on the contrary, to fight with disordered ranks, and like skirmishers, when they have to do with regular and well-disciplined troops. The fourth French principle is, never to defend themselves passively. Of this, the prince says, 'It happens that the French are attacked by a close column, they proceed in this way, and it is especially correct, when the attack is not supported by a corps de reserve. The French riflemen give way, at the point of attack; the attacking column, imagining that this is the commencement of a retreat, pushes on, but the riflemen present a new front; one or two columns advance; the sharpshooters surround the enemy, on all sides; he hesitates, he loses time; he cannot turn back; there he is compelled to fight, and is abandoned to his fate. The French soldiers are ordered in this case, not to kill any more, but to make prisoners; because a soldier can take five or six prisoners in the time required to kill one man.'

"It is a principle," says the prince, "in the French army, that an attack, when once resolved upon, can never be executed too soon, or too rapidly. For a long time, the French have had a quarter of an hour before they came to the bayonet during the attack. It appears, now, that the French attacked at a full run, to which they are accustomed during peace, so that, when they reach the enemy they are 'not out of breath.' The Prince claims that this is one of the principles of Prussia's original. He believes that they are not even the product of the French national character, and that the temperament of the Prussian soldiers is admirably adapted to their adoption. In conclusion, he proposes, first, to employ them by columns of one company each; second, to dispose the armed in depth, rather than in breadth, which increases the power of resistance on the flanks, and prevents a rapid loss of men; and thirdly, the disposition of an army as much as possible like the squares on a chess board, which is the best means of sustaining the impetuous attack of a full run, and with the bayonet. Perhaps it would be well for some of our own authorities to study these principles."

**ALBERT PIKE.**  
The hyacinthine curls waved recently in Savannah; the brow of Jove towered there; "the greatest poet, the greatest orator," and the most superhuman know-nothing of his age, was at his post; in a word, Albert Pike attended the Savannah convention. At his own Olympus shook, and we presume he would have served in the case of Homer's Ulysses, but the true Southern men assembled in Savannah, believed that to be molasses or an inferior brand. The bees may gather round his lips, as they buzzed round the lips of Plato in his cradle, but shrewd people suspected them to be drones.

Albert is a remarkable man. We were under the impression that he was defunct long ago—indeed, we regarded him as "one of our dead." Byron was right when he declared it strange that "The mind, that very fiery particle, should lead itself be snuffed out by an article;" but the Delta assuredly went as close to snuffing out Albert Pike, or the narrow mind which goes by that name, as could be accomplished without fatal and melancholy result. It caused the public to imagine a process which is equivalent to a sort of moral throttling—and accordingly, he was silent for two years and a half.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES

**CONSIGNEE FOR AUGUSTA & SAVANNAH RAIL ROAD.** April 22, 1865.—Merchandise—Mrs C M Davis, R F Connally, N & M Bureau, S Miller.

**OFFICE POST Q. M. TAX IN KIND,** Thomson, Ga., April 18, 1865.  
Planters of this District take notice and pay all Tithes due by you, by the 1st day of June. A failure will subject you to the five fold penalty.  
Your obt' servt,  
J. M. ELLIOTT,  
Capt. and A. Q. M. 5th C. D.

**HEADQUARTERS,** Augusta, Ga., April 6th, 1865 }  
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. }  
I, Major J. B. Dorman, A. A. G., having, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 49, A. & I. G. O., reported this day at these Headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**OFFICE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,** DEPARTMENT SO. CA., GA. & FLA., NEWBERRY, April 12, 1865.  
CIRCULAR.  
All Medical Officers in the Field Department, who were prevented from joining their commands during the evacuation of the city of Charleston and the coast, or who are now on duty in this Department, will report forthwith by letter to these Headquarters, stating, first, on duty, the cause of their absence, and if on duty, will state on what duty, to whom reporting, and by whom assigned. Surgeon T. L. Ogier, Medical Director, having by order, dated March 28th, returned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and resumed his duties:  
T. L. OGIER,  
Medical Director Field Dept.

**TO ABSENTES—OFFICIAL.** Boone Hill, April 6th, 1865.  
SPECIAL ORDER.  
All men belonging to the cavalry service in this my are ordered to report at Raleigh forthwith. Dis mounted men will come by train. I earnestly call on my men to pair to the front.  
ap16 12 WADE HAMPTON, Lt. Gen.

**JUST RECEIVED AT 313 BROAD STREET—**  
340 yards superfine Linen Shirting,  
300 " Colored Calico;  
50,000 Needles, 200 to 10;  
500 yards Red Flannel;  
20 doz Misses Hose;  
And a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap, by  
T. PHIBBS,  
At the old store of S. Dickey.

**TO HIRE—A first rate Cook, Washer, &c.**  
Apply to  
W. H. SMITH,  
ay22 3\* E. Tenn. & Ga. R. R. Shop.

**SUGAR—2 hds good quality New Orleans Sugar,** just received on consignment and for sale by  
B. L. ADAMS & SONS.  
ap22 2\*

**FOR SALE!**  
50 BOXES Bar Soap;  
20 doz Misses Hose;  
50 doz Socks;  
20 doz Children's Round Combs;  
100 reams Note Paper;  
200 Pens and Pen Holders;  
1000 Hooks and Eyes;  
5000 Gun Caps;  
20 doz Tumbler's;  
500 cases Smoking Tobacco;  
20 doz Ladies Bibles;  
300 yds Melton Cloth;  
50 yds English White Lead;  
10,000 lbs Hoop Iron;  
Large lot of HARDWARE and other goods.  
Apply to  
M. HYAMS,  
Corner Broad & McIntosh.

**PAPER AND NEEDLES—\$5,000** Needles, assorted;  
40 reams Note and Letter Paper.  
On consignment and for sale by  
ap21 12 NEAL & WHITLOCK.

**WANTED TO RENT—A four or five** room house, with usual outbuildings and garden, in or within three miles of Augusta.  
J. RICKMAN,  
287 Broad street.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY A** small Camera Lucida. Apply at  
THIS OFFICE.  
ap19 5\*

**FOR SALE—1 fine Rockaway, (new);** 1 fine Carriage.  
C D McGOY,  
No. 45, cor. Centre and Ellis streets  
eod 1w

**TO HIRE—A good house servant and cook.** Apply at 351 Broad street.  
ap20 4\*

**TO RENT—A commodious dwelling in** Sumnerville, near the Arsenal, opposite the residence of M. Wilkinson. For terms apply to Mrs. K. Moore, or  
W. A. WALTON,  
No 122 Greene street.

**LADIES WATCH—An extra fine** 18 K Gold Lady's Watch of Superior quality and fine time keeper let with me for sale. Also, a large Store for rent.  
Apply at 336 Broad Street.  
ap19 4

**J. C. MILLNER,** AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.  
**W. B. GRIFFIN,** AUCTIONEER.

Will give his prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to him. Such as Merchandize, Bonds, Stocks, Negroes, Real Estate, Tobacco, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments in Store.  
REFERENCES.  
Robt H May, Mayor, Ross & Seymour, Macon, J A Ansel & Co., J Walker, Mayor, Dan Churchhill & Johnson, W W Keen, Danville, Dr M E Swinney, W T Sutherland, Danville, Hickman & Co.,

**H. F. Russell & Co,** AUCTIONEERS,  
Will rent a house containing five rooms with closets and all necessary out buildings, all in good order.  
Pleasantly situated on the Sand Hills.  
Apply immediately.  
ap19 11

## Exchange Restaurant.

**THE EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,** corner of Ellis and McIntosh streets, is open to the eating public, and will serve meals at all hours of the day, at the shortest notice and in the best style. Everything the market affords can be had. All orders for meals to be sent out promptly attended to.  
ap13 1m H. RAWLS.

**Wanted to Hire,** A GOOD COOK.  
Apply to  
F. CORRA,  
202 Broad Street.

**FIFTY SHARES** Georgia Railroad and Banking Company Stock.  
For sale by  
SOLOMON COHEN.  
ap11 1f

**TO RENT—Until the 1st of October next,** a very handsome and comfortable Country Residence, two and a half miles from the Augusta Bridge, on the Carolina side, containing fourteen rooms, most of which are furnished. All necessary outbuildings, stables, &c., are in fine order; a well of never failing, delightful water in the yard, with plenty of wood convenient; a peach orchard of about 1,500 trees, now in prime bearing condition; also a grape vineyard. The fruit crop, if properly managed, will yield an income near equal to the rent, which must be payable in advance.  
Apply to  
ap15 1f JAMES T. GARDNER,  
McIntosh Street.

**"SELLING OFF."** BLOCKADE GOODS At Reduced Prices.

10 KEGS 81 Carb Soda;  
5 bbls Borax;  
5 cases English Mustard, (Colman's) 1 and 2 lb cans;  
20 cases French White Red Wine Vinegar;  
3 Bbls Cassia French Brandy;  
5 bbls Linsed Oil;  
1500 pairs English Cotton Cards, No. 10;  
200 " Wool Cards;  
400 sets Knives and Forks;  
100 gross Pearl Buttons;  
50 doz Shoe Knives;  
200 lbs Black and Drab Flax Thread;  
50 doz assorted Razors;  
25 doz Druggers;  
25 doz Children's Round Combs;  
100 reams Note Paper;  
200 Pens and Pen Holders;  
1000 Hooks and Eyes;  
5000 Gun Caps;  
20 gross Tumbler's;  
500 cases Smoking Tobacco;  
20 doz Ladies Bibles;  
300 yds Melton Cloth;  
50 yds English White Lead;  
10,000 lbs Hoop Iron;  
Large lot of HARDWARE and other goods.  
Apply to  
M. HYAMS,  
Corner Broad & McIntosh.

**MRS. M. E. DAVIS** would respectfully inform her customers and the public generally, that she is located at No. 9 McIntosh street, 3d door below Reynolds.  
Bonnets and Hats Preserved, Dyed and Altered in the latest styles. Bonnets and Hats for sale and made to order. Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans made Also, Gentlemen's Panama and Leithorn Hats cleaned or dyed.  
Wanted in immediate, two good Hat Pressers; those who understand straw sewing; none others need apply.  
ap21 4\*

**SUNDRIES.**  
Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Quinine,  
Morphine,  
Pepper,  
Whiskey,  
Brandy,  
Cards,  
Sheeting,  
Shirtings, &c.  
For sale by  
ap20 eod E. B. LONG & CO.

**Notice.**  
APPLICATION will be made to the Confederate Depository at Augusta, Ga., for duplicates of the following 4 per cent. Certificate, No. 5681, dated March 25, 1864, for one thousand dollars, the same having been lost.  
ap14 1am6\* J. J. BROWN.

**RAISE YOUR OWN MULES.**—A fine Jack will stand at Byrd & Criss old stable in rear of Southern States Hotel, for sale until 1st July.  
Terms ten (10) bushels of corn or its equivalent in money.  
ap15 11\*

**J. R. KEEN, C. R. KEEN, T. COLEMAN,** J. R. KEEN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AUGUSTA, GA.

Will give their individual attention to the Sale or Purchase of all kinds of Produce or Merchandize. Commissions 5 per cent. and Taxes. Storage at Reasonable Rates. Insurance effected when requested. Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Returns.

J. A Ansel & Co. J. B. Ross.  
G. H. Crump & Co. E. Bond.  
Geo. T. Rogers & Son.  
Dunn & Mangum.  
Macon, Ga.  
ap 18 11

**MULE STOLEN.**—A medium sized mouse colored horse Mule, galled on the shoulder, otherwise in good order, was stolen near the Market yesterday (Saturday) morning. It may be offered for sale or trade, in or near the city. Also, with it an old Saddle and Cur-bit Bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the Mule, or for information that will lead to its recovery at the Constitutionalist Office.  
ap 16 1f

**To Rent.**  
A WORK SHOP, 80 by 80 feet, with or without water power near the Augusta Factory.  
march 31—1f H. T. NELSON.

the country  
desiring which  
in his own  
and thus he  
the people  
shyly look out.