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**THE HERO OF THE SOUTH.**  
A Monument to be Erected in Honor of Gen. R. E. Lee.

Consolidation of the two Monumental Associations.

New York Herald.  
RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—Governor Lee returned here a day or two ago from Cincinnati, where he had been attending the musical festival, very much pleased with his visit. He was called upon to-day by the *Herald* correspondent, and, agreeable to an old promise, gave him a brief but very important interview in regard to the erection of a monument in the city of Richmond to the memory of his illustrious uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee. The subject of this monument has long been determined upon. As early as the year 1867 a Lee Monument Association was formed by ladies in this and other Southern States but principally in Virginia. A considerable amount of funds was raised by this association in the way of private subscriptions, and several Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia were passed to facilitate the action of the ladies, but no money has ever been appropriated by the State for the purpose. An Act was passed creating a State Lee Monument Association, distinct entirely from that of the ladies. The latter also went to work and raised a fund, creating at first some little jealousy on the part of the ladies' association. The latter, acting independently, advertised for models, which have since been sent to the Secretary of the Senate Chamber of the Capitol building. A prize for the best model of Gen. Lee was awarded to the artist and designer of one of these; but, as far as public sentiment regarding them can be ascertained, none of these models will be acceptable, though all of them, as before stated in the *Herald*, are meritorious, and some of them highly so.

In the meantime still another Act of the Legislature had been passed authorizing the two monument associations to consolidate should they ever feel inclined to do so. They would not, and did not consolidate. In this way the matter has gone along through years in a slipshod, go-as-you-please sort of way, and it was not until Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had been elected Governor that the matter was taken in hand in a serious, business-like manner. It can now be seen from the readers of the *Herald* that the erection of a monument to Lee has become a fixed fact, to be accomplished in the very near future; that ample funds will be forthcoming from time to time as they are needed to defray all expenses; that the monument will be grand in conception, characteristic in design, and highly artistic in execution and finish, and that an artist whose fame is world-wide by reason of his grand achievement in Virginia already will probably be selected to design and execute the model for the monument.

But to return to the Governor, who, while speaking quite freely, did not allow himself to bubble out into enthusiastic expressions. He was deliberate in what he did say, and left unsaid much more, which he did not say at present.

"Governor, have you any objection to stating how you are getting along with the Lee monument for the benefit of the public through the columns of the *Herald*?"

"Oh, no," said the Governor, "I am happy to say we are making some progress toward erecting a monument to Gen. Lee in this city. The different associations which had collected money for that purpose have now been consolidated and the whole subject is in charge of the board of managers which represent the consolidated associations."

"Who compose this board?"

"The new board is composed of the Governor, Col. Mary, first auditor of the State, and Col. Sampson, the State treasurer; also Miss Sarah N. Randolph, late president of the Ladies' Lee Monument Association; Miss Nichols; formerly of Richmond, now of Washington, D. C., and Col. Archer Anderson, of Richmond, Va."

"Has the board selected a design for the monument yet?"

"No. The board has made no progress in this direction except to look at number of models that are on exhibition in the Senate Chamber here, and which were procured by the Ladies' Lee Monument Association."

"Will any of these be acceptable, Governor?"

"That question I can't answer. At their next meeting I will probably be decided what particular design will be chosen. The board, however, is not necessarily limited in its choice to the models now on exhibition."

**OUR CIVIL WAR.**  
The Germ of Discord from Which it Ripened.

The 1 tion of Nation, State, County, Home.

At the commencement exercises of the Washington and Lee University, June 16, Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*, delivered the annual address. The following are extracts from his admirable effort: "Do not shudder at the theme I have chosen. I do not come to criticize the past, or to speak to those of the past. There are deep wounds not yet wholly healed; there are fierce passions which, though effereed, have not perished, there are benevolences whose shadows linger in countless homes; and there are sorrows which are tempered by time but not effaced. I come to speak to a new generation, to which we, who witnessed our great civil conflict, must soon give place. I do so because I address young men, most of whom were not born when Appomattox became historic, and young men who, by reason of their opportunities and attainments, are to be the teachers and leaders when the memorable names of the war shall be known only in the exceptionally grand and thrilling history whose annals they have made illustrious."

There were rational causes arising from sincere conviction, which became too great for adjustment by statesmanship, and war came because of irreconcilable disputes on problems which defied solution by the methods of peace. You must intelligently and dispassionately search beneath the partisan and sectional rubbish of the day for the rational causes and the logical results of the struggle.

Will it startle you to be told that the germ of discord, that ripened into civil war after two generations had nourished it, was planted by the most illustrious hero of our history? They were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson; men who made the grandest records of unsullied patriotism, of loftiest heroism, of wisest statesmanship. They differed widely, radically, as to the true theory of popular government. Washington believed in a strong centralized government. Jefferson believed in the supreme power of the people; and the conflicts between the elder Adams and Jefferson surpassed even the intense partisan asperities of the present time.

**PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.**  
The Political Situation in England.

A member of Parliament, in a special cable dispatch to the *New York Herald*, under date of June 12, says:

"The din of preparation for the coming battle now rages on all sides. I am informed that Gladstone's confidence is unabated, but this is also equally true of his opponents. Indications of public opinion thus far only come from the local canoes, which were chosen when different issues were before the country, and cannot safely be assumed to accurately represent the state of feeling on the totally new question of home rule and its treatment by Gladstone, therefore we are all making a leap in the dark. The Irish party everywhere will go solid against the Conservatives, but it is expected that this will be neutralized in most places by Liberal actions."

"Old hands assert that it will be fought in the city of London, and have exaggerated their influence in England. As a matter of course their representation in Ireland will remain unchanged. Their boasts of owning so many English boroughs are already stirring up bitter feelings in those constituencies, as you will probably see by the results. Even on this point, however, there cannot be any certainty, for no election was ever before conducted under the present conditions. The Liberal party is utterly divided, people are half confused by the conflicting versions of home rule, and Chamberlain's new organization will soon be in motion. With so many Richmonds in the field candidates and nation alike are bewildered."

"Depend upon it, Chamberlain will play an important part in the preponderating part in settling the Irish difficulty. I therefore cannot but think it a mistake for the Nationalists to declare war to the knife so savagely against him. Better follow Cobden's principle of the Corn Law League—get all you can from every one and no revenge on nobody. Chamberlain is far too able and powerful to be suppressed. His proposals, if accepted by the people, must form the basis of settlement. Recollect he was a friend of Ireland when Harcourt—now flattered by the Parnellites—was its most malignant and brutal enemy. His manifesto has already produced a startling effect in the country. To proclaim eternal enmity against such a man would be mere folly."

"I expect the first elections will be over by the 7th of July. We cannot judge the result till a fortnight later. At present, according to forecasts carefully gathered from good authorities on all sides, the Ministerialists expect to gain fifteen to twenty seats, the Parnellites say they will transfer forty English boroughs from the Conservatives to Gladstone, the Conservatives anticipate winning fifty seats—making a total result of three hundred in their own strength to one hundred and twenty Unionist-Liberals. Here you have three predictions—they can't all be right—make your choice. My only prediction is that whichever side wins a long and dangerous struggle is before us, shaking the social and political fabric to its very centre. It will be happy, indeed, for the country if the problem finds a peaceful solution at last."

LADIES!—Now is your time for cheap Gossamer. Childrens at 95 cents, worth \$1.35. Ladies \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Call at once on Mrs. E. W. Moore.

**BURGAW ACADEMY.**  
Examination and Closing Exercises at Burgaw.

Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.

BURGAW, June 12.—Pender, firm and strong still, as formerly, in her attachment to the principles of the Blair bill, has too much many independence to relax, on that account, her laudable efforts for education. This is seen in the increasing attention given by the people of this country to the subject and the higher standard of qualifications required for teachers. But the important event in Pender of closing school terms, occurred here on yesterday. It was the interesting occasion of the examination and commencement exercises of the flourishing Burgaw Academy now in charge of that sterling and accomplished gentleman and champion educator, Prof. A. R. Black. This gifted and progressive gentleman, a great favorite in Pender, both as a leading man as well as a successful teacher, always shows large crowds at his examinations and commencement exercises. Yesterday was no exception to the general rule. The scholars, had been on the day before, of his well-taught classes, illustrated anew his devotion, his energy, his success, as one of the most successful and distinguished instructors in our State. So extensive is his learning, so ripe is his scholarship, so fine is his administrative capacity, and so endowed with the genius of teaching, that had he more time in so large a school, he would have filled lucrative and leading positions in our highest colleges and universities. Thousands of the best citizens of the State were educated and prepared for the active duties of life by his masterly instruction. And yet he remains as vigorous, enthusiastic, and progressive, as when he was a young man. Fortunate is the community that can claim him as citizen and a teacher. Aided by competent assistants, the instruction here imported, as shown by these public exercises, is creditable alike to pupils and teachers.

A marked event of the day was the splendid address, by that eloquent and accomplished son of Sampson, and rising young North Carolinian, E. W. Herr, Esq. As the invited speaker, he was greeted by large and appreciative audience for he is very popular in Pender both as a man and as an able and skillful attorney having a large and lucrative practice at the Pender bar. For over an hour this able speaker and learned gentleman held the assembled crowd spell-bound, on the subject of "Woman." He dealt with force, eloquence, and much effect, her capacity and power in shaping the destiny of men and nations. The power and eloquence he displayed in demanding that, in the discharge of the important functions and high duties of her noble superior, she should be properly educated, went home to the admiration, hearts and minds, of all who heard him. He exhorted our Southern women to a high degree and in his pathos of describing their sacrifices and heroism in war as well as in peace drew many tears from the stoutest hearts. Every one was more than ever convinced of the potency and majesty of pure and virtuous woman as a factor in maintaining good society and in upholding and perpetuating morals, religion, and a healthy form of government. This practical and useful address ought to be delivered in all our higher seminaries and collegiate institutions, male as well as female, and its teachings enforced upon our common schools and the people.

At night there was a fine exhibition in the commodious hall of the Academy building, by the pupils in the shape of essays by the young ladies, declamations and speeches by the boys and young gentlemen, together with dialogues, vocal and instrumental music, &c. The musical exhibitions were especially creditable to those engaged in them and reflected much credit upon the talented and very competent lady who has charge of the musical department, Mrs. Serena Moore, of Burgaw. Altogether the exercises of the day and night were highly entertaining and reflected credit upon the pupils and teachers. S.

**HOME RULE.**

Mr. Blaine in his political speech on Home Rule at Portland, Me., in speaking of the resources of Ireland says: "Speaking of Ireland, whose territory is less than the territory of the State of Maine, less than thirty-three thousand square miles in extent, Lord Macaulay in the same speech from which I have already quoted says: "In natural fertility Ireland is superior to any area of equal size in Europe, and is far more important to the prosperity, the strength, the dignity of the British Empire than all our distant dependencies together; more important than the Canadas, the West Indies, South Africa, Australasia, Ceylon and the vast Dominions of the Moguls." I am sure that if any Irish orator had originally made that declaration in America he would have been laughed at and ridiculed for Celtic exaggeration and imagination."

**WARRANTS AGAINST THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.**

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of 47 Knights of Labor, including Chief Advocate McGarry and Secretary Nelan, for conspiracy to destroy the property of the Missouri Pacific railway company during the strike. The company say they intend to push these cases to the fullest extent of the law.

Hay Fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

LADIES!—A new lot of Hamburgs, Swiss Embroidery, Oriental, Egyptian and Spanish Laces, and all over Embroidery, at wonderfully low prices, at M. SUMMERFIELD & Co.'s.

**THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.**  
The place where the destiny of the Confederacy was sealed.

Through the dark period of oppression in the South and plunder by carpet-bagger and scalawag, to the day when Johnson and Buckner stood with Sherman and Sheridan at the grave of Grant, as shell-bearers, they reflected the grander heroism of peace that only the citizen soldiery of America could portray."

To the student of history, the civil war will teach lessons of the grandeur of our country, and of the promise of the greatness and prosperity which the future harbored for its people. But the lesson of our civil war is not fully presented by the consideration of its primary causes, its heroic history and the sublime progress it has achieved in our institutions and the best civilization of the world. The lesson of our civil war is incomplete without noting and guarding against the chief peril that comes with newly defined national sovereignty. There is danger in the sovereignty of the State that dismantled the sovereignty of the nation, and there is danger in the sovereignty of the nation that dismantled the sovereignty of the State. There is weakness in the very strength of our nationality, and it is clearly taught by the logical results of the war. The peril to free government to-day is centralization, and its deformed image has been often visible since the war, as the legitimate offspring of debauched political authority. It disrupted the great party in 1872, it has triumphed as the friends of Lincoln who halted at the threshold of despotic political power, and revolutionized the National Administration. They saw centralization in government, in finance, in business, in every channel where its power could reach with profit; and the industry of the North is convulsive to-day chiefly in protest against the common party industrial monopoly, the great safety that has been born of centralization.

Ours is a government of law, and its safety is in the liberal and faithful administration of its laws for the benefit of the people; and, while its supreme national attributes are established, the sovereignty of the State is as sacred to-day, and as essential to the enjoyment of free government, as it was when Jefferson triumphed as its standard-bearer in 1800. The State is not sovereign against the unity of the Republic; but it is sovereign in all else to assure the happiness and prosperity of its citizens, except wherein all are alike restrained by the fundamental law.

And there is one supreme sovereignty over all—over State and Nation; the absolute sovereignty of the American people. They reversed Federal centralization in 1800, under Jefferson, because it was construed to justify despotic oppression under color of law; and with reversed political powers was reversed the judgment of the highest Court. They reversed the sovereignty of the State in 1860, when it boldly asserted itself above national law, and with it, against every solemn judgment of the first judicial tribunal of the Republic.

With them and for them you will be called to do battle against the dregs of the despotism of war, that will ever be plausibly excused or justified, as centralization comes with gifts to open the citadel of freedom. Against it, let your hatred be implacable; let your efforts be tireless; let your patriotism be unflinching. It is the great right to free government. It will not come with banners declaring its purpose, but it will come with deceitful promise; it will affect to reject the crown, as Caesar did; but remember that Rome was never free, after the Rubicon had been crossed. Trust the people; educate the people; teach them that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; warn them against the authority in a government whose supreme sovereignty is only in the people, and whose Nation, State, County and Home are distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

Young men of Washington and Lee, I have performed my task, and have striven to speak with greater candor than is common on occasions such as this; and I am confident that you will be leaders and teachers, in the vigor of your lives, when the sovereign power of this fair land will rest in one hundred millions of people, and surely such great duties and such grand opportunities demand the counsels of truth and sobriety. If I have led you to new thoughts and new appreciation of duty and country, however you may criticize my premises and conclusions, I shall feel that something has been done, in an humble way, to preserve and advance the grandest Government and the noblest people of the earth."

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**EXTRAORDINARY YIELD CONSIDERING IRELAND'S SMALL AREA.**

The next item I think every one will recognize as peculiarly adapted to Ireland. (Lantern.) Of potatoes she produces 110,000,000 bushels, within 60,000,000 of the whole product of potatoes in the United States for the same year. In turnips and mangolds together she produced 185,000,000 bushels, vastly greater in weight than the last cotton crop of the United States. She produced of flax 60,000,000 pounds, and of cabbage 850,000,000 pounds. She produced of hay 3,800,000 tons. She had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over 3,000,000 head of cattle, and in the same pasturage she had 3,500,000 head of sheep. She had 500,000 horses and 210,000 asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over 700,000 cattle, over 700,000 sheep, and nearly half a million of swine. Remember all these came from a territory not quite so large as the State of Maine, and from an area of cultivation of less than twenty millions of acres.

Mr. Gladstone believes, and we hope more than half of Great Britain believe with him, that the cause of this district is relief is to be traced in large part to the ownership of the land. Seven hundred and twenty-nine Englishmen own half the land in Ireland. Three thousand other men own the majority of the other half of the agricultural land of Ireland. Counting all the small holdings there are but 19,228 owners of land in Ireland, and this is a population of more than 5,000,000 souls. Produce that condition of affairs in Maine or in any New England State and the distress in Ireland to-day will be brought home to you. Mr. Gladstone, speaking as a statesman and a Christian, says that this condition of affairs must cease and that the men who till the land in Ireland must be permitted to purchase and to hold it.

**WORDS WORTHY A LEE.**  
A Manly Reply to a Rancorous Attack.

St. Louis, June 16th.—On decoration day, Rev. S. McChesney, pastor of the Methodist church at Topeka, Kan., delivered an address in which he used the following language: "I will not attempt to conceal or describe my emotions when I learned that on the 4th of March last year, at the time of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, an ex-confederate-general, Fitzhugh Lee, led that military procession in a Confederate uniform, with the gallard of Sheridan relegated to an inferior position in that line." The address attracted considerable attention at the time, and met Gen. Lee's eyes. Yesterday the secretary of the democratic state committee received the following letter from him:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,  
RICHMOND, VA., June 10.

"The statements of Dr. McChesney are false, viz., that an ex-confederate general led the military in the procession in Confederate uniform, as well as his statement that Lieutenant Gen. Sheridan, in blue, was placed in an inferior position, and that the military was martyred by a man in the color of ashes. Just after reading his absurd sentences comparing the color of gray to ashes, etc., I read in another paper the address of a Confederate soldier in Watertown, N. Y., who had received pensions under the laws of the United States, but who, not requiring them, had sent them to some Confederate soldiers residing in this state, because they thought their necessities greater. Which is doing the most good for the promotion of a restored union of co-equal states—the narrow-minded blood-thirsty preacher, who has probably never smelled gun powder, or the ex-union soldier who stopped fighting when the war was over? I can only pity the man who remains belligerent so long, and express the hope that after death his ashes may be at peace."

"Very respectfully yours,  
FITZHUGH LEE."

**MR. GLADSTONE.**

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Gladstone started this morning at 11 o'clock on his Scotch campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. Thousands of people congregated at the railway station to witness his departure. The crowd was simply enormous. It seriously blocked and delayed the approach to the Premier's carriage. When Mr. Gladstone finally succeeded in reaching the station platform, he found it packed with enthusiastic cheering. At last he reached his seat in the special coach assigned for his conveyance. The window at his seat was open, and when the crowd saw him through the window it set up another cheer, which was repeated several times. The people appeared dejected when some parting words were being said by the Premier as he stepped away on his arduous errand. He arose and spoke from the coach window. He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demonstration." He adjured them to allow nothing to hide from them the "bare question of the hour."

"Attempts had been made," the venerable orator exclaimed, "and will be made, to divert your attention from the real question at issue. This question is solely, whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland this right, admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow subjects in Ireland, and govern by love, or are we to adopt the policy of the Government's onerous and introduce into Ireland a government by force?" Mr. Gladstone then bade his hearers good bye, and the train moved away. Enthusiasm and prolonged cheering accompanied its departure, and hundreds of people, waving handkerchiefs and hats and God-speeding the Premier, ran along the platform beside his coach until the train outsped them.

**TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO.**  
A Copy of Atlanta Intelligencer of '64 Brings Up Sad Recollections.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Twenty-two years ago to-day the mangled body of General Leonidas Polk was lying in state at St. Luke's church in this city.

Twenty-two years ago day before yesterday General Polk was killed on Pine mountain, four miles from Kennesaw.

General Polk's death entailed great loss upon the Army of the Tennessee and cast a gloom over the confederacy which was never dispelled. He was a brave soldier, a Christian gentleman and a pure patriot. He had many friends in Atlanta, and when dispatches announcing his death were received, the city was deeply grieved at the sad calamity. The first news of the death was in the shape of a telegram, which read:

MARIETTA, June 14.—Colonel J. S. Thrasher, Lieutenant General Polk, was struck by a cannon shot to-day about eleven o'clock, and was instantly killed.

Generals Johnson, Hardee and Jackson were with him when he fell.

DOUGLAS WEST, A. A. G.

On the 16th of the month, the same as to-day, the Atlanta Intelligencer printed the telegram. In the same issue the paper commented upon the death editorially as follows:

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk.

We learn that he was in company with Generals Johnston, Hardee and Jackson, with a large number of staff officers and escort, examining the lines of our batteries, which was posted on a bald hill, exposed to the view of the enemy. Whilst reviewing the position the enemy shelled the battery and the party about it. The second shot struck the general in the side, tearing off his arm and mangle his body horribly.

Thus has been lost to our service one of the greatest lights we have had. His loss is irreparable. No man in the army of Tennessee was endowed with more bravery and invincible courage. His presence has always enthused his men, and with the skill of a master of war, he has ever led them where the fray was thickest, and where his own undaunted spirit cheered on to victory. We mourn his loss. The great puls of the nation throbs in unison with the sorrowful news that this great and good man is gone. Our city is in gloom. From month to month the news spread, and with a certain air of horror and undisguised regrets, the sad truth penetrated every nook and cranny of the land. Thousand of people caught the words from the telegraph dispatches, and with quivering tongues and tremulous voices, said—General Polk is killed. A martyr to the noble cause of the Southern Confederacy, his name will be immortalized as one of its great lights; one of its noblest defenders; one of the most glorious soldiers of the nation.

It was arranged that his remains were to pass through this city on this morning's train and be carried to Augusta. From there they will be taken to Raleigh, North Carolina, for interment. A large escort of honor goes with the body. A committee of many of our prominent citizens was arranged to meet the body at this point and pay due honor to the honorable and noble dead.

Other and better tributes will be paid to the memory of the great man who is dead. The church, of which he was a great bishop, will lament him. The army, of which he was a great general, has been shocked by the sad news of his death.

He was a Christian man; a ripe scholar; a noble gentleman. A great nation mourns his loss.

By appointment of the mayor, a committee composed of citizens of this city, was at the depot this morning to receive the last remains of the lamented deceased, which will remain in state at St. Luke's church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Quintard, until this afternoon, at one o'clock.

The bill upon which he was killed was Pine mountain, and the remains were buried in Augusta and not in Raleigh, as is indicated in the following extract, taken from the Intelligencer of the 21st:

GENERAL POLK'S REMAINS.

The bishops, clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States, the officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States and the citizens generally are invited to attend the funeral services of the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., from the city hall of Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, the 29th of June. The procession will move at 11 o'clock a. m. from the city hall to St. Paul's church. His remains will be deposited in the churchyard of St. Paul's until the war closes.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,  
Senior Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church in C. S. A.

Never Give Up  
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