Augusta, Feb. 3. 1865

Joseph E. Brown

Sir: It is necessary for me to communicate with you so frequently that it is really provoking there should be no Telegraph or Mail facilities. I finally got off a train to Wilmington & hope it will arrive in time to save all the state property there. With energy I know it could all have been saved if the way were clear. Unless the trouble has been along the lighters. If our trains are cut off, as is very likely, they will be as safe, or more so, in S. Carolina than here or on Geo. Road. All my cow stores have been taken up, & now are 

enough Transportaion has been asked until yesterday, every back of it could have been in Madison as I had like carry the 70 cases to & from here for days at a time. If any of it is lost, let the blame fall where it is due. The cow has had, & now has, one of our Engines & 3 or 4 flat boats, belonging how, & now above Rainbow, the first one they had was soon crippled & is now being repaired, & Capt. Grant
has called upon me for another Engine & Car to haul Iron from
Wagnaborough Road To the Work on Geo R---- I could spare an engine &
& Car (cool & dry) to hand from this to the work above but will not
let one go after the Iron as it would have to run backwards down on
every Trip it is necessary to an engine---- Geo Burge and may press the
engine but it shall give him some trouble if he does Central & Wagnaborough Road have engines & cars idle let Ends B take them----Although the enemy
is said to be near branchville every thing is quiet here no one seems anxious
to get cotton off scarcely any sent off the road & now every little done is
I can find but little to do with my small means of doing--The bad condition of
Geo Road---Is our business (an entirely to do all) makes my movement dep.
for our soldiers slow & tedious---3 or 4 trains a week & it will be probably 8 or 9
days before all can be got off---In the mean time a panic may occur & hurry
the movement of every body I have just seen an order of the Com Gent May
Whiaken forbidding the seperation of Nations To any & a R R men except those
engaged in hauling State Cotton---I shall therefore have to furlough or discharge
3/4 of the men or increase their pay to near double what it now is----Meal 40 cts
Bacon 9 to 16--Beef 2 to 2.50--flour 200 pf. Btl---They cannot live on less than 5 for any time
Cost me 12.50. What shall I do---there is a furlough all but what are indispensable to remove
our train.
Augusta 5 Feb 65

Sir: Things are turning
out here as I anticipated. To do things in time
seems to be a hard lesson to learn. All the D M 
&
C I C o n s t r u c t i o n s have been removed except 36 or 8 hard
and backs of salt, for which no call for cars had
been made. Until this evening of the salt I enquired
if it was not to be sent off. We had then only
2 flat cars on hand which were loaded last night.

The balance may probably still be lost if the enemy
are as near at hand as is supposed, as I have placed
one engine & 9 cars (flat) to work for the God-awful
front lumber. They can now be loaded however,
with salt if the proper officer will do it & risk rain.

For days these cars stood idle having nothing to
haul. While every back of salt might have been
Tolled away - I am out of all patience with D M
& C i o n s t r u c t i o n s. This morning Genl Hill took
possession of Geo Road & Block & stoped one of my
trains from going out, and took the names of
5 engines & 20 of all the cars I have here.

With intention to remove the families on the dirt
And employ the stock for Cont. purposes. I
of course protest against any such
proceeding, denied his right to interfere
with your orders to me, when he finally
agreed. To request the stock to be
train then ready to move so on - I shall
do all I can to get every thing we have
here away Tuesday night, but fear
the enemy may be upon us before that
time. They are now no doubt in possession
of the road between this & branchville - and
due force will make but a feeble Resistance
any where. We have no head to our small
force, that the soldier has confidence in, & they
but little better than a Rabble. Broad street is
becoming a cotton yard preparatory to burn-
ing. None can now be removed as the military
has control of the road - when too late, many would
give 13 or 14 of their cotton to have it removed - I
shall remain until our last car is off, unless
the enemy gets in sight. Sbr. truly God bless}

Georgia. We, the undersigned, justices of the common court, do certify that J.C. McIntosh has failed to come forward to be sworn in as a justice of said court within thirty days after his said election this February 4th, 1865.

William Geofrey J.D.

John C. Breedlove J.D.
Clerk, office Indian Court
Fayette Co. Ga.

I L. F. Blalock

Clerk, of said Court, certify
that A. L. McIntosh has failed
to qualify as Justice of the Inferi-
Corps of said County, up to
the present time, this 6th day of
March, 1865.

My hand typed of office.

L. F. Blalock

Clerk
Fay Braille Flyps

Joseph E. Brown.

And as for
At the late election for
judges of the Superior
court of this county,
A. S. McIntosh was
elected, but as will of
appear from the returns
certificates he had failed
tome from murder. He
greed of all the lesser clerks
will the next highest
judges, meaning for that
office be committed or
will a new election have
be ordered;

By looking into the returns
of said election, you will
see that W. H. Whetaker is
the next highest.

Yrs trly,

W. H. Whetaker
On the 20th J.P. C. 1845.

Joe
Atlanta, Ga.
February 8th, 1865

Gov. Joseph E. Brown

Dear Sir,

I have at last been transferred to Northern Ga. with full powers to collect all stragglers and deserters and organize them for present duty. I am very anxious to see you before issuing my orders and intend coming to Macon but have not time to return by the 10th. I learned that Genl. Wofford with other officers had left that vicinity has a command in my County consisting of about 200 men almost entirely of terenaut age which if telegraphed would require some opposition from you. I have come here resolved to restore order and law to one section of the State and protect our citizens from further invasion to the enemy and to accomplish the object I intended to devote every energy of my mind and body. From the best information I have at hand there are from three to five thousand in Northern Ga. who owe service to the Confederacy and I hope some to a commander that will not only enable me to defeat the enemy, but to justify me in availing the offensive. I must find the enemy more here than at any portion of Virginia, the people are almost entirely deserters, women and children are begging for bread, immediate and energetic efforts should be made for their relief. Would it be
acting too much of your to request that you come back by the 1st. of this month, I want to con
verse with you upon several matters, for the first
time since the commencement of the war. The
definite command and right distance among
my relatives, friends and neighbours, I am
wishing to work day and night for the public good, I
must your counsel and advice, your patience
of [illegible] and receive. What are your wishes about
the College. Great complaint is made against
Hell, he said. Kindly let me understand and acting from
authority from you, to prevent an excuse for
full order and the object is to satisfy with
peace and it is best for you to order the organization
petition to refer to me. What shall be decided in
the Distilleries? there are many things I want
to see you about but have not time to come
down.

very respectfully your
obedient servant,
Mr. J. Worthard
Gen. W. W. Hafford.
1865.
Atlanta, Ga.

Situation in Upper Ga.
Arrived in Feb 8 63

Joseph E Brown

Sir I would not give a pipe of tobacco for all the 2 M. B. I care, except Persimmons, and yet they are cheaper, I think, then the black chinee rice. I am told they are clever, but I know every correct man, it takes them weeks to do what should be done in a few days. With the few cars I have here every particle of State stores could have been in Madison ten days ago. For one week the cars stood idle, awaiting them to be filled for the dock every day. Now when a leanie comes in I could make from 30 to 50 thousand a day. Salt, Mint. Since he has to be taken up, I might hope we be defeated in this. Gent Hill had ordered our engines & cars taken to Conip. You was tons to be unloaded that was hanging for Capt Grant in Rebuilding Geo R. I saw the Gent early on Sunday Morning, I got an order that our stock be released unless it was found be be taken on board for transportation "private property" then designating my right to have cotton in any other private property. I thought the not a RR's stock built by borrowed
by the State, was an integral part of her sovereignty, on which no State, or the Cont. Gov., could lay its hand. It is certainly a novel kind of sovereignty, if a Confederate officer can prescribe on what conditions the sovereignty shall exercise its powers.

On yesterday I could have got one third of a lot of Sea Island Cotton for handing off the other 2/3, but was notified it would be thrown off the cars, & the cars & engine stopped, so I am powerless to make money for the road. Most of our stock is now on our sedges at Rutledge, I shall go up as soon as I get the salt & other State stores away, if I can.

The Cont. Gov. got its stores away, & the Yankees do not get here for some time. I may yet have a chance to make something. Mr. High is back from Wilmington, where he left but little cotton had been removed, but with the additional train all could soon be fired off, as most of it was more valuable. When I understand negotiations were going on with Gov. Vance & other parties, I thought it bad policy to make the exchange but did not presume to interfere.
as I had no Right to do so. The exchange was to be for Cotton in Augusta & Montgomery as I understood it. I telegraphed Maj. Killey, I should not be done without decision as I thought Cotton in Mr. Comer's, was as safe & more valuable than Cotton uncombed, in Mem. or Montgomery. But Mr. Killey thinks the exchange should have been made, as the Cotton in Mem. was on the Country Road. Mason, not much in Montgomery, or especially as Cotton taken into the Interior, is very unsafe. He thinks another portion of it should have been sold as it could have been made pay down, & Cost 60. I have no doubt but by tomorrow night all will be gone from Mr. Somewhere to a place of some Paratice. Safety. Wherein it may be sent. I directed my A. to Stay with it, as I was satisfied he would be Cut off. By doing so he may save both trains of Cotton. The S. Road is Cut at Blackwell 50 to 55 Miles from thither the enemey moving as if their object was Columbia. It is plain they can go where they please, as we are too feeble to check them. The peace effort has failed, just where, as I thought it would. 
Yet it was a movement in the right direction. We can all now see what is before us, that to determine to independence I prefer the first to apologetic. Although to some extent our ruin, we are not to expect of we are, it will be by ourselves—the most alarming question to me is bread. That and the evidence before us of total the enemy intends, submission is impossible. I have been compelled to dismiss twenty odd hands. I shall have to lengthen the list. They must scatter over the country or go into the army to get subsistence. The road cannot feed them or retain one that is not absolutely needed. When at Breesport it was possible to earn a support. I had work for them, but now I have not—should I make the question of No R.B. stock a subject to consideration or not? or shall I let it? The gist button Duty have their way, I submit not.
Almon, Ga., Feb. 7th, 1865

Governor Joseph E. Brown,

Macon, Ga.

Dear Sir:—At the last session of the Legislature I requested my friend, Hon. J. Kirby, to make application to you for me, for the office of Solicitor General of the Tallapoosa Circuit. He informs me that he did so. As no appointment was made, I desire to renew my application. I beg leave to say, if fortunate enough to receive the appointment, that I will bring to the discharge of its duties such zeal and energy as the times demand. I think Mr. Kirby will look for the steadiness of my habits and my well-known attention.
to business. There is one pledge I will make and it is this: I will see that the law is faithfully executed in cases of the unlawful distillation of grain. I have reason to believe that there are many stills in this circuit being run clandestinely and patriotism as well as the voice of humanity require that the guilty parties be ferreted out and justly punished. I am editor of the "Southern Literary Companion," and am pleased to say that my convictions of right and duty have required of me a cordial support of the leading measures of your administration. In doing so I trust that I have proved my paper useful to the cause of
truth and good government. I at least have the approval of my own conscience. If you can consistently with your views of the public good give me the appointment, I assure you, the honor will be duly appreciated and properly acknowledged; and I think I can safely say that my official conduct shall be such as to prove that it was not unworthily conferred. I hope I have not departed from the rules of strict propriety in writing this letter. I ought to say that I shall continue my editorial connection with my papers in the event of my appointment, unless the two positions are found to
be impossible. Begging pardon for disturbing upon you so long a letter relating to any own interest. I am, with high consideration, Your O.S'T En't.

John T. Rigby.
Gov. Joseph E. Brown

Feb 14th 1865

Dear Sir,

...have been presented to me as an applicant for the Office of Solicitor General of the Tallapoosa Circuit. While I trust, in a sufficient degree, for troubling you with this letter, I am thankful that you have not decided to cast my name among the rest of the applicants for this office and have refused to get up a petition, but prefer to have the appointment upon what I know of your usual course. I have no doubt but what I could lay before your Excellency a very unprepossessing signed, probably by any Clitheroe, Snell, and a certain Jernin in this Circuit and possibly by many other names in the Circuit, not upon the petition or petition before you. If petitions are to determine this matter I, of course, would not get the appointment. But the Constitution of the State has devolved this duty upon your Excellency, and not upon such a select few. On this, and not on petitions, I can rely. For those things that you have faithfully and fearlessly, the legal and constitutional duties of the Circuit Court,
The State, without reference to "outside parts". Your Excellency knows, how easy it is for any person to get up a petition. Any person out of the State, through men courting to the person to be benefitted, he always being present, and the person against whom it is to operate being unknown at the time. I am sure that no person upon the petition or petitions before your Excellency knew that any man would be prosecuted to your Excellency for such unimportant as I ever named to any man in this Circuit except Judge Tocხhos, Hon. C. W. Malvay, our Surveyor, and J. H. McDaniels, our Representative, and not to the latter till the morning he left for Milledgeville. Thus your Excellency sees that there are not sought to move you in matter by a select few, imposing petitions or influential friends, all of which I might have brought to my assistance, but have believed, all the time, that you would do in the business which you believe to be right. And I suppose you think whatever you may do in the matter will not disturb the political relation which has existed between us for many years. I know you are not a stranger to my political course. South Carolina gives me birth and has great stake in my first service in State Rights. Thus I am now here, but none there the more in these days of "latitude". I commend, by Southern men — high places.

[Signature]

B. D. Thompson
Mrs. M. Black

To 1865

To my Cousin

Joseph E Brown

Mrs. J. M. Brown

I hasten to Drop you a few lines which I hope will be received and you will accord my wishes as much as possible. I will say to you that we are exiles from Atlanta. I will say to you that I and father and sister had a good lot of property before the armies reach us while it is known all destroyed and we are all here together in this place and without hope or chance kind for us to suffer. Father is not able to labor while my husband is in the war, never and cannot help me much while I am suffering very much and has been for the last five years under the doctors. Sister's husband went and served at the camp on the north of the war while he was taken very ill and a short time and died he was buried in May at

N. G.
We both have one child a piece I know
call on you for a free transportation
back home. The tolling in this place is
we may in all cases we could draw ratios
up the steps of the house we are compelled to suffer and I am greatly ind
fact we are know suffering. The tolling
in this place the cost of all thing for exiles
non-refugee we have a good house in Call
country. So we are now living in the
hotel some rooms rented for one month.
The charge is Twenty five dollars per month.
This was all the chance for a shelter. We have
went to Capt. Smith for a transportation
he told us it was out of his power to gave one
without orders from you he told us he thought
by applying to you we would get it
if we only could get. So we were
have relations that would come after
us and move us to a land place where
I can and we know your good friend

Margaret D. Black

[MS170 BOX59]
February 15th, 1865

Bro: Brown,

Dear Sir,

Permit me to call your attention to another matter I feel some
interest in, and I ask you to nominate
this man for the office of Solicitor of
this Circuit to B. W. Northey. He is a man
who I think would fill the office
successfully and faithfully.
He has an old woman mother, who is
a sincere member of our church, and he
is the only child, and that his wife
and children are dependent upon him for
support outside of the scanty pittance
which they draw from the government
funds. This I have no doubt is a
considerable annoyance to the feelings of
our friend who would much prefer to
support and maintain them by his own
Labour & operations. You and Captain Goodwin & Mr. Washburn have the permission, if I am satisfied, to make an appointment and hire a man.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

Dear Brother,

I am writing to you concerning the recommendation made by Mr. Hart.

The matter could not be handled as I hope to see you at your house this evening.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Telamon Cuyler Collection
University of Georgia
Hey Eckerling

For Joseph L Browne

Martha Geo

Sir. I came here a few days since

and from the means of the people coming over here

I understand that Judge Hume and T.H. Wilson have

been purchasing of trafficking to some extent which is in

transit, the question arising in my mind how is it to be

got from Kentucky. I have been making some inquiries

in reference to Waynes, I find some Waynes, need however

can be employed here but they require these facilities for

due for handling, which will cost me at least two

thirds of each load, consequently I have thought it not

appropriate to ask you if it would be possible for you to

furnish me some false Waynes. This would be much beneficent

to my Indigens of because it is as soon as there are

less than twenty here get ready to suspend our crops

M. P. Warner Feb. 18th 1868
Plains of Incr.
Secretary of State,

Gov. Joseph E. Brown. July 19th, 1865:

Dear Sir,

I write to you in behalf of the indigent soldiers' families of the pauper poor of our state. Taking it for granted that, in some portions of it, provisions are much dearer, higher than they are in this county, and that as a consequence, their destitution, as well as their inability to procure supplies of bread alone, sufficient to keep them and their children from actual suffering, must be much greater.

I rely much, sir, upon your patriotism and your past history as a friend to the poor. The success of my appeal, I feel assured, that if I make any suggestions, looking to further legislation on this subject, that meet your approval, you will not hesitate to lay it at once before the present legislature, urge their immediate action in providing, by law, for a correspondingly increased number of our citizens, who are either wholly or partially dependent upon public beneficence for a support.
By you will agree with me that this supp-
ort, (or rather the means to purchase
it,) should be
1st. An ample for the purpose.

2nd. Nor the coming at such time
as will enable the agents of our Inferior
Court, not only to secure an ample
Supersort for them, but to purchase
the provisions when they are at the low-
est figures, which is always in Sept
ember, October & November.

3rd. Lastly, that the furnishing
this Supersort should be
equally upon all classes. Call it upon
under the law to furnish it.

4th. But the means are not ample, if
an appropriation is made by the present
Legislature to give immediate relief.
There will be great suffering among the
poor in portions of this County, & I know
it must be a great deal worse in Northern
G'ree, in all those portions, through which
the easiest roads pass. O, in this county
We have levied a relief tax of $10,000, which, added to our distributive share made by the state for the same purpose, falls far short of being sufficient to buy provisions for them, to a competency at the present high prices.

But, "The means are not for the ensuing when provisions can be bought at the lowest prices."

They are distributed to the counties quarterly through the year by the superior courts (at least 4 years) opened to the poor monthly, who lose much time walking over the country (for few if any have a horse to ride) looking for provisions when they can get them. They pay the highest ruling prices for the year for the larger portion of their year's supply.

I will state that in a few of the five districts perhaps in the state of this county, the state of things does not exist, because there is more wealth in those districts, more provisions at hand, comparatively, few poor families in them.

We must take it for granted, that in all portions of the State, where provisions
are poor, there are many poor, these Condition cannot be any better, in some sections it must, in the very nature of things, be much worse.

In order, therefore, to provide, for the future against this alarming evil, so injurious to our noble Cause, I would most respectfully suggest, that after the legislature shall have made an appropriation sufficient to support the forces, the 1st of October next, you will urge upon them the necessity, (not only for economy, but especially that we may cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of our brave soldiers in the field)

of making an appropriation payable to the Superior Courts, throughout the State, on the 1st of September next, sufficient in amount to purchase supplies for the indigent soldiers' families (if not for the families also) to last them from 1st, October next till 1st, October 1866.

Hence this arrangement, the 1/2 of the Superior Courts could then go abroad and with money in hand, purchase their
prospectus, if they were not to be had in
their immediate neighbourhoods, or if they
could be had elsewhere and laid down at
home on better terms.

In this Connecticut, I will state that in
September in the early part of October
next, I could have bought corn in Cohocton
in Calhoun, (supposing most of the
lower counties) within reasonable dis-
tance of the B. Road at 30 cents per bushel, as an
agent of our Superior Court was empow-
ered by them to borrow money upon
the credit of the county, to purchase a
disply for all the towns of the county to
last them till next fall, and the money
could not be raised. I now am not able
to get a supply at home for my dist-
trict only at 40 cents per bushel, with the aid
I am drawing monthly from the Treasury by the
poor, those families having less than 12 are able
to buy their bread only, for the month at
10 cents per bushel, and not a mouthful of meat or a
gill of syrup. When corn goes higher, as
it will, these poor women and their children
must suffer for bread if reasonable relief
is not afforded.
As my heart is oppressed with sorrow when I visit them at their homes, & see their deep wounds, their great distress & remember that many of them have lost their husbands in battle, the husbands of others are still in the field, with their face to the enemy, enduring hardships & privations as true patriots. These men have committed their dearest, their only earthly treasure, their wives & their children, to our care & protection. Shall it ever be justly said that the confidence they have reposed in us was misplaced? or, that the trust they have confided to our keeping, has been wanting, neglected? God forbid.

But to return to my argument. My experience for the last two years, as an agent of our Court, has proven very clearly to my mind that there are other very urgent & sensible reasons, why the Inferior Courts should receive their respective shares of the annual State Appropriations in bulk & by the 15th of September of each year. Our farmers (except those of the wealthiest class) are compelled to raise money to pay their taxes from the sale of their produce provided,
These taxes are numerous and heavy, falling due and being paid from 1st Nov. to 1st March. They cannot afford (however willing or anxious they may be) to keep their provision through the spring, and therefore to retail monthly to soldiers' families because they are all paid due and must be paid by 1st March of each year. Consequently they are obliged to sell the last of their provisions in the month of February, in order to pay their taxes. Indeed my observation as an agent is, that all classes of our citizens, whether rich or poor, if they will sell their provisions at all it will be at a great sacrifice for the poor, prefer to sell by the quantity, and the money in hand, give for all they can, intending to sell.

Bid for last proposition:

"That the burden of furnishing this support should be equally upon all classes, called upon under the law to furnish."

Although all of our citizens, not exempted by law, do pay an ad valorem tax for the relief of the indigent soldiers' families of our state (that this part of the burden falls equally upon all, allows it admits) yet the burden of furnishing the supply itself is very unequal. Here is the proof. Some patient & kind hearted men sold one
Corn for the poor last fall & through the winter at $2 per bu & syrup at $5 per gallon. Others would not sell me any of either till they advanced to 10% per bu & 10% per gal. Some who have both to spare will not sell to me at the last named prices, but are holding off for summer & fall prices. Others, rather than help to feed the poor at marked prices, prefer to distill their surplus corn, wheat, rye & syrup. Such was the case last spring, so it will continue to be till there is a law enacted that will compel them to help feed the poor with their provisions, & such a law I shall propose. I admit that all men have the legal right to withhold their provisions from the market, till it suits their inclinations & tell them.

But is the best then equally when some men are actually paid 100% per cent more of the relief afforded to the poor than others? Yet it is absolutely true in two cases of the corn & syrup stated above, these are but common occurrences all over the state. And how many hundred per cent they pay more than those who distill their surplus corn, wheat, rye & syrup? I have no correct idea & guess however not less than 50.

As human nature is the same all over the world, I suppose that some men, & perhaps
not a free—may be found in all parts of the State equally unpatriotic in the same year.

I order therefore, that the "establishment of furnishing these supplies" for the poor may not only be equally imposed on all taxpayers, but that the supply itself may be made both ample & sure,

I propose that the Legislature, before it closes, shall pass a law empowering the Superior Courts of each County in the State to adopt a Tax in Kind upon the Corn, Wheat, pork, field peas, sweet potatoes & grain, both Corn & Bar

chyme produced in their respective Counties.

Said Tax to be sufficient in the aggregate to supply all their poor with a Commodity.

I would respectfully make the following suggestions as to the provisions of the Law of which should be passed,

1st. Exceptions. All articles of produce that may be unfit or under the law, that may be

That may be destroyed by the enemy or otherwise before the time fixed for delivering the same shall be exempted, also the produce of all persons who have been or may be crippled in their farming seasons, before the time of delivering their Tithes, as to be barely able to make a support, shall be exempted also the p
The proceeds granted the superior courts.
The courts shall have full power to accept the value of the articles cited, which, I suppose, shall, in all cases, be the current market value of the same in the County, in which they are produced, to be valued at the time of sale for their valuation. The time for valuing what I suggest the 1st of August.
For Sorghum Syrup, the 1st of September.
For pork, corn-field peas, sweet potatoes, the 1st of November.
And for Cane Syrup, the 1st of December.
The J. Counties shall also have power to fix the places, at which, the tithes are to be delivered by the producer. To commence with the producer or the farmer another in cases where the producer has not made a supply of any article cited under the law.
To collect fines or enforce penalties imposed by the law, &
To appoint four not less than three efficient agents or each district, whose duties the law of the Superior Court shall specify of whom shall act as treasurer in the County.
They shall keep a full true record of all money
them

received & paid out by taking vouchers for the same
& of all other business transacted by them in conformity
with this law; they shall take charge of all
surplus provisions that may be left over above a
prescribed for the poor, specified in the act, in their
respective counties, to make such disposition of the
same as, in their judgement, or, in their judg-
ment, shall best promote the interests of the poor; the
proceeds of which shall be kept by them as a
relief fund for the poor of their respective coun-
ties. & shall, each year, while this law is in force,
either their books to the Grand jury at the fall-
term, in their respective counties, showing a
full statement of all their proceedings for the
year which I propose, shall be from the 1st of
October next to close on the 1st of October 1866.

They shall also furnish the chief Secretary of each
district, in their respective counties, with a state-
ment of the names of the persons taxed in this district,
& the amount of each man's tithes; the times within
which, the tithes are to be delivered by the producer.
The place or places of delivery, the prices agreed
on the tithes & the end of each article of pro-
duce due under the law to each family in
this district: also the
returns to the C. Court.
The Chief Secretary shall, in time, give a statement of the same, to each of his agents, so far as pertains to his respective neighborhood; and receipts, notation where she is to act. He shall keep a full and true record of all money paid out by him, and all receipts given him, or turned over to him by his deputies for the stoves delivered by the producers of his district to the legal recipients of them. He shall make his final returns to the Court within the time prescribed by law. He shall also note in his returns the names of all producers in his district who refused to deliver their stoves, or of those who only delivered a part, stating how much of each article was not delivered, the amount of supplies in each district over and above the supply of its poor, may be made known to the Court, and that the violators of the law may be made to pay the penalties due under the act.
within their respective limits; to see that no family receives more of any article than assigned to them, than the amount assigned them by the I. Court; and shall take charge of, and deliver to the Chief Secretary, all receipts given by the recipients of the latter or tax in kind to the producers, and shall note in their returns to the Chief Secretary, the names of all producers in their respective beats, who refused to deliver their taxes in kind, as also the names of those who made only a partial delivery of the same, stating the amount of each article not delivered, with the reasons given by the producers for non-delivery of the balance due; also the reasons of those who refused to deliver any portion of their tax in kind.

**Penalties**

For refusal of the producer to deliver his tax in kind, the penalty shall be a double tax in kind.

For refusal to deliver it within the time prescribed in the law for its delivery, the penalty shall be the same.

For refusal of the district agents to act when commissioned by the Superior Court.
or for failure to make their returns promptly and officially as the law makes it their duty to do. The penalty shall be the same.

For failure of the Superior Courts to keep their accounts correctly, or to make an annual exhibit of their grand jury of their respective counties at the call term of their Superior Courts, as directed by the law.

The penalty shall be the same.

But if any of the members of any Superior Court thus guilty, shall be non-producers, or if producers of the clap exempt under the law, such members, so found guilty, shall pay into the treasury of the Relief Fund of their respective counties, in money, the amount of their Relief Tax, first fixed by law for the year in which their defects occurred.

For mal-practice in office by the Superior Courts, or by its district agents. The penalty shall be same as shall be done the same offense under the statutes of our State that may be in
force at the Expense of the Committee of said State are put to think of the taking up present
State Conscription shall forfeit their Commission, & be put into the Confederate Service.

Dollars.

Neither the Members of the Inferior Courts, nor its agents, shall receive any Compensation for their Services, but the Treasurer of the Relief Fund in each County shall receive the Customary Commissions for receiving & paying out said Funds.

Recapitulation.

1st. I ask for an appropriation for immediate relief, sufficient in amount to last till 1st Oct. next.

2nd. I ask for another appropriation to be now made, not to be paid to the Inferior Courts of the several Counties in the State till the 1st of Sept. next, then to be paid to them in bulk, that the ages of the S. Courts may be able to pay the provisions to be furnished by
The producers, as a supply for the poor, and in the case I have proposed, the land I have proposed the making a supply of provisions for the poor of our State, is only designed to secure the benefit of the possibility of a failure, to equalize the burdens among the producers, for riching the same, not at all to interfere with the present mode of raising the Relief tax. The proposed law will not compel the producers to pay anything more than the non-producers according to the value of their property, but will only be compelled to furnish, each his pro-rata share of his produce for said supply, for all which produce to be delivered by them next fall and winter, they are to be paid in cash, upon delivery of the same, by the S. Court or its agents out of the appropriation I have proposed to be made payable to the S. Court of the State on the 12th of October next.
The passage of such a law cannot be left unper-
sued in securing a supply of provisions for the
poor, than a like one has done in supplying
the army; and, indeed, it will be more so because of
this case. The supplies are all to be delivered to the party
without any of the contingencies incident to R. Road.
Transportation and others that might be named.

The appropriation I ask to be made now, to
be paid over in bulk to the 2d Court on 10th
April next, and, while I am here, made known
of the expense of furnishing the supplies for the
poor of this state, because they will all be lost
paid for at the minimum prices & none of
them at the maximum. If I could have had
the money in hand last fall, I could have
placed the suit it will now require to
furnish the supply in this county for the
present year as may be already seen by follow-
ing statement of facts. The fact I could
have held all my supplies of corn at $5 per bu.
syrup at from $3 to $5 per gallon, all other
articles in like proportion. But having no
money in hand, I could only engage about
40 bu. corn at $5 & a small quantity of syrup
at $5 per gallon. To be held by the producers & sold
to the poor as they needed it, or the longer portion
of the balance of their supplies they have had to give 10% per bushel, 12% per gallon. More than this, how much more they will have to give for these articles through the spring & summer months can tell; but we all know that, on account of their great seaport, & the great & increasing demand for团队, they must necessarily come up to 15%, 20%, & perhaps to 25%. I have only given a rough sketch of this law in brief, have supposed it merely to aid in drafting its provisions, not at all expecting or desiring that it shall be strictly conformed to at first check by me.

I regret very much that my health has prevented my preparing this communication at the opening of the session of year 18... it will be too late to receive any attention. I am soliciting you, please be kind enough to return it to me promptly, so I may have time to mature the plan more thoroughly before the legislature meets next winter.

Broadside, 9½ x 12½ in.

To His Excellency,

The President.

Joseph C. Brown.
Governor Brown

Sir,

I hope you will excuse my stepping on your time when you know my motive. My husband was Col. of the 47th Regt. His two sons you will remember. It was the eleventh Georgia Battalion and was formed into a Regiment in May 1862, on the twelfth (12) of the same month. My husband was elected Col. In looking over his papers I find a return of the election, and an order from Genl. W. Duncan Smith that Col. S. H. St. Williams be replaced and elected as Col. of the 47th Regt. in Vols. I think if he ever received his commission he must have lost it at Jackson, Miss., where he lost his baggage. Now Sir,
am I not right in supposing that his commission came from you, the 4th of July Regmt. is one of those twelve (12) which were organized to fill the requisition made by the President on Georgia in the spring of 1862 and I think the officers received their commissions from you.

I know Sir that you can find in the books if the commission was ever sent to Col. Williams or not, I am very anxious to have it from you I fear it will be the only heritage of my children from this cruel War has made me and my little ones homeless refugees, our servants all scattered some in Savannah some elsewhere; while my eldest sons are in the Army cut off from all communication with us, I hope if the commission was not sent that you will send it to me and if it was cannot you send me another. I am very anxious to have it now as I think the times rather critical in Georgia.
for every one tells me that Georgia will secede again and go back to the old Yankee Union, if so I want the commission now before that time comes that my children may in the future know it to show that as their Father was a Rebel that he was a great one, for the 47 Regiment under his command won a name that will last when the Yankee Nation will be blotted out or held up for the scorn and derision of the World, I do hope Governor if it is possible you will grant my wish in this respect and believe me very very

Respectfully
Mrs. J. B. Williams
No 7 S R. Road
(Servia)
Hunting County
July 19, 1865

Mrs. E. N. M. Williams

Court Case Commissioner
for her husband.
To His Excellency
Joseph E. Brown
Governor of Georgia
Feb 23rd 1865

Sir: I have the Honor to ask that you grant my Exile Family, and order to the State Quarantine At Macon. For transportation over the Military from Savannah station to Rough Ferry. The distance is 75 miles. The half of one Boy can well be sufficient for them and their portable effects. I ask this order upon the ground that I have for a long time been in the service of the Confederate States. As a private and further any family were robbed and driven from a comfortable home by the Federal Army. And it is without the limits of the means left at command to obtain transportation for any family to their own home. I would respectfully ask your kind consideration of this, any application, may it please you to make, Please direct to...
**FORM No. 34.**

Statement of Forage issued to and consumed by the Public during the month of ______

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NO. OF ANIMALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>TO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. H. M. Love, Haysville, Georgia, cam in with Annette respect yours and thanks

G. E. Love,

21. U.

Jan 28th 1865

Total

I certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct, that the forage was issued

Approved: ___________________________ Co.
State of Georgia  
To His Excellency  
Wife, County  
Joseph E. Brown  
Governor of said State  

The undersigned, Cyrus B. Gupta, a citizen of Cobb County, aged thirty-three years, and of black and free color, and condition, and who is physically unable to serve in the line of private service, and who is ill now and unable to supply and furnish land for the maintenance of the W. R. S. W. in the N. P. W. H. and who has been rendering service for the last six months in some of the Companies of the Railroad Battalion, and who has served the command of a squad of men, is McClellan for the same time guarding Company Store, under Capt. Borchardt, and is hereby respectfully urged to give your Excellency to appoint him as an agent to gather up and report in forwarding and supplying the purchase and forwarding of Carr and Pettus, supplies to the land, and families of soldiers and citizens in disturbante stations of the State, and do all manner of things pertaining to these matters.
By the various acts of the Legislature, on that subject already stated or that may be of the subject or in the Question of all Orders of your Ex. Excellency or that subject, the undersigned feels that he can be more useful in this department to his fellow Citizens than perhaps in any other, and that he pledges himself to give this undivided attention to the隶属 and will give any assistance that might be required, and such satisfaction as journey as might be required, all of which is respectfully submitted.

February 27, 1865

P. B. York

To the undersigned, do hereby certify that I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Leake and that during the foregoing application and examination and efficiency that the applicant is altogether trust worthy and is a confident to render efficient service in the said office.
Will be in our judgment a good year's fruit, and will gratefully oblige with as much as the under signed will not injure you.  
Henry 27, 1865.  
John O'Garvelle
Greenville Ga  February 27th 1863

Mrs Brown

Respected Sir,

I have been thinking for a long time that I would have to write to you. Mr Brown
I have not had a mouthful of meat in three months nor a drop of dairy, but little bread if you can do any
thing for me. I would be a thousand times alive to you if I haven't changed any thing in 6 months I have spent the
least cent that my husband left me with when he started
to the Army. I have 4 children & there is too of them. That do
not claim any thing at all & the oldest are girls if they were boys
they would support themselves it puts me up to eat &
ereço to clothe my children & feed them I haven't driven
a pair of hands nor a bunch of horses yet. If there is
not some thing for me & my family we will perish
my husband is in Petersburg, Virginia in the 6th Reg.
Company E, Farrells brigade. If do not want my
husband to know any thing about my being with out
some thing to eat - for it would trouble him so much
I want him to do all for his county - he can.
yours truly

Mary K. I Lane

Mr Brown. This May requested me to say to you that she needs without something to eat also
if there is not something done for her she will be
likely to suffer. Mr Brown answer this letter if
you please as some people says you would not
be kinder to write to me
Mrs. Mary J. Lane
Greenville
She has 7 children, all
sick.
Her ass't is Geo.,
Her son, 
Honesty, husband in the army
and no food in house
and 8 March 05.
I am just about to address you.

In this morning's papers, the passage of a bill authorizing the appointment by you of an agent for every county in the state to distribute the state funds to indigent families. This was signed by me as an applicant for the position in one county.

I will now proceed to the state capital and stay for a few days. I have been in the Confederate army and am now and have been since last in the military occupation here. Await the position of Capt. R. G. Anderson, Staff, 3rd Brigade, 3rd. I have suffered the loss of all my property by the war. I intend after a little recuperation to the letter will I shall be able to assist any regiment demand by the office.
I cannot give you the most influential and grateful thanks for your timely aid in the cause of my country, away from its friends and in the home of my foes. I hope only a slight acquaintance with Judge Green and Secretary Davenport and others, to my great good fortune, would be known to you. I hope to hear from you, especially at your first leisure, when the hand is by your obedient servant

A. B. Henderson

Gotten Schill

Clay County, Ga.
A.B. Hendon
Cock Co La
1805

Wants to begin to distill

J.N.F.