GOLD MINING IN GEORGIA.

THE OLDEST FIELD IN THIS COUNTRY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST MINING CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES—THE RUSH TO GEORGIA IN 1829-'30—LIFE AMONG THE GOLD HUNTERS UNTIL THE STAMPEDE TO CALIFORNIA—PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINES.

The recent discovery of gold in the Nacoochee Valley, Georgia, has served to call public attention once more to the oldest gold field in the United States. Mr. Solon Robinson, in a comprehensive letter, relates the interesting history of the first discovery of gold on the Indian lands in Georgia, the intrusion of the gold-hunting whites, and the subsequent mining operations. The list of mines and mills at present in operation, shows how large a mining interest has been redeveloped in Georgia during the last fifteen years.

THE DAHLONEGA GOLD FIELD.

A GEORGIA SLAVE PICKS UP A NUGGET, AND THIS LEADS TO THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD FIELDS WHICH WERE KNOWN TO THE INDIANS—PAST AND PRESENT OF THE MINES—SUCCESSFUL USE OF THE HYDRAULIC METHOD OF MINING.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 7.—THE TRIBUNE has lately published accounts of rich findings of gold in the Nacoochee Valley, White County, Georgia. How many of THE TRIBUNE readers of the present day are aware that that is the locality of the first discovery of gold in the United States, at least in any appreciable quantity sufficient to tempt men to become gold-miners? In October, 1828, a negro slave owned, in Rutherford County, North Carolina, discovered in the sands of Bear Creek, in White County, Georgia, some grains of gold, but so fine that no attention was given to them until the same negro, having slipped away from his regular work for an hour, found in the Nacoochee River sands a nugget worth several thousand dollars. This started a gold hunting furor. An old tradition existed among the frontier settlers of the Cherokee Country, which covered about one-third of Georgia and part of the adjoining mountain district of Western North Carolina, that there was gold there, and that the Indians knew where, for they had sometimes used it for bullets, but were prohibited by Indian laws and a death penalty from discovering the much coveted metal to the white men.

The United States Government was fairly forced to remove the Indians at National expense for the benefit of Georgia, which seized upon the whole Cherokee Country and divided it up by lottery in 1833, among all the "free white male population of the State"—the mineral lands in forty-acre lots, and farming lands in 160-acre lots. As it was impossible to tell at that time what part of the territory contained gold, it was an arbitrary division upon guess-work. Many of the tracts sold as "gold lots" by men who drew prizes in that lottery, and which are even now sometimes sold to strangers in other States, never showed color. On the other hand gold is often found upon farming lands in several counties where it was not at first supposed it would be found. Upon the lots (Nos. 42 and 91) where the first discoveries of gold were made in 1823, it has been found, probably every year since the first, as it has also upon several other lots in the Nacoochee Valley, and often in just such accidental finds as the last one published.

White County has been one of the noted mining regions of Georgia for more than fifty years. The work has been done mostly upon a limited scale by citizens of small means, and only with the rudest kind of machinery. Lately, work has been prosecuted in better order by men who understand the business of mining and reducing quartz rock in good stamp mills. The noted Louderville mines and mills are in the southwesterly portion of White County. Many of the mineral cabinets of this and other countries have specimens from these mines, which acquired an early reputation from the curious appearance of the nuggets, which looked as though coarse grains of white quartz had been set in the melted gold, and there fastened when the mass cooled, often making a very beautiful as well as curious appearance. Once at least counterfeit nuggets of this appearance were made by pouring melted brass upon granulated quartz, and these were sold to persons in Dahlonega as true Louderville nuggets by negroes, at a time when it was a penal offence to buy gold of slaves.

GOLD FOUND ON THE CHESTATEE RIVER.

The next great find of gold after the Nacoochee Valley discovery, was on the Chestatee River, at a place that soon became famous as "Leather's Ford," about fifteen miles northwest of Gainesville, Ga., a town now on the Piedmont Air-Line Railroad, fifty miles from Atlanta. The discovery of gold on the Chestatee was the cause of the historical "intrusion" into the Cherokee Country in 1829-'30, to prevent which United States troops were sent there. They prevented it just as the troops did the intrusion into the Black Hills three or four years since; that is, they drew attention to the subject, and brought in ten gold-hunters for every one they kept out.

It very soon became known that gold was lying around loose over all the district now known as the Dahlonega gold field; that nuggets could be picked up from the surface on many hills, and both coarse and fine gold obtained from the sands of every stream. Many finds were reported of nuggets in pockets of quartz ledges, just like those lately found in Nacoochee Valley. The newspapers were filled with gold stories; and accounts of fights between the troops and miners, while trying to keep the miners back. Another "intrusion" was made from Tennessee and North Carolina, and then a war commenced between the invaders. A branch of the Etowah River, about ten miles from the "Leather's Ford" skirmish line, is still known as "Battle Creek," in consequence of the severe fights between the Tennessee and Georgia intruders, whom the troops failed to keep out of the Territory. This fight and that at Leather's Ford, between the troops and intruders, were the subjects of sensational reports in the newspapers of that time, and served the purpose well of creating a gold fever. Miners' camps were established at "Knucklesville," now called Auraria, and at Dahlonega, which have probably never been equalled in California or Colorado.

This was the beginning (1829) of Georgia gold mining, or rather gold finding, and from this all of the present immense mining interest of the United States has grown up. The success of many poor men gave a great impetus to gold-hunting, from one end of the Blue Ridge to the other. The public, generally, knows more about gold-mining in North Carolina than in Georgia. A branch mint was established at Charlotteville, N. C., and another at Dahlonega, at vast expense, but without a cent of profit to the United States Treasury.

AN OLD MINING TOWN.

As early as 1832 Auraria was the largest and most important town in Northern Georgia. It was 160 miles northwest of Augusta, its nearest point of communication with the outside world—over clayey hills almost impassable in wet seasons. The streams, too, were all bridgeless, yet there was an almost unbroken line of travellers "going to the gold country." How the town grew! Hotels, banks and bar-rooms, assay offices, gamblers and gold-buyers, a dozen stores, a newspaper office, *The Miners' Journal*, and—yes, there was a church. Alas! for the glory of that town; not only the glory, but the town itself has departed, except a few very sad remains.

Six miles further up toward the mountains the town of Dahlonega was located in 1832 or 1833, upon more hills than old Rome, and as it soon became the county-seat of Lumpkin County, and had a United States mint, and was the local centre of the mining operations, it was then a much more important town than it is now. During the first ten years after the discovery there was an army of gold hunters in every stream, gulch, ravine or place where water could be used in washing the earth, and even when the rich earth could be carted or carried in bags and wheelbarrows to some stream; and others hunted over the hills for loose nuggets, or such as they could find in the loose quartz ledges by the rudest kind of mining.

Then stamp mills began to be established, and the mining interest was just becoming important when the "California fever" carried off everybody who could raise means enough to start on the overland route, some of whom never reached their destination. Others went by sea, and Georgia was stripped almost bare of its mining population, and did not recover before the secession madness completed its ruin. The first stamp mill in the vicinity of Dahlonega, and probably in the State, was a crude affair on Cane Creek, near the present somewhat famous Pigeon Creek mine. This was nearly all wood, as the cost of hauling iron machinery from Augusta was $3 per cwt., all by slow "bull teams," the only kind that could forage their living through the wilderness. The next mill was an improvement, built upon the Yahoola River, by Choice & Peck, merchants, in 1838 or '39.

In 1840 Dr. Singleton, a wealthy cotton planter of South Carolina, who owned a valuable mine in the quartz ridge along the Yahoola River, about two miles east of Erin, built the first iron stamp mill in the State; a very crude affair compared with some of those lately built upon the same property by Captain Frank Hull, a Vermonter. That mine and several others in the same ridge have turned out a great deal of gold, mostly from the surface, or short tunnels, and I suppose can be just as profitably worked to-day as ever, as the whole mass of the hill appears to contain gold, but so fine and scant in the dirt it does not pay for handling; and in the rock it is found in pockets or isolated veins, which frequently "peter out," or jump over barren spaces. The gold-bearing rock is loose-jointed quartz, iron stained, and soft sandstone, both easily worked with but little blasting. Above water they contain free gold, and in all the shafts that have been sunk below the water level much richer ore is found, but in sulphurets that cannot be reduced by any works in Georgia.

The Finellar Mine, a half mile southwest of the Singleton, owned by a New-York company, is now being extensively developed, under favorable prospects. This is one of the oldest and most solid mines in the Dahlonega gold field, all of which are within a space of about three by nine miles, including portions of the Etowah, Chestatee, Yahoola and Cane Creek and several smaller streams, which have been doing miners' work for untold ages, cutting through the ridges and scattering the loose gold among the sand and peobles lower down. Here is where the first gold was found, and is still found, but not in such abundance as it was fifty years ago.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

The want of water has always been the great drawback to mining in the Dahlonega Hills. In 1854-'55, Vandyke & Hamilton, who were largely interested in mines, undertook to bring water from a point on the Yahoola River, twenty miles northeast of town, having to cross the stream three miles from town, at an elevation of 150 feet, to get the water where it was needed. An expensive wooden trestle was built, which only lasted a few years. Since the war the old "Yahoola Ditch" franchise has fallen into the hands of Colonel Hand, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has substituted wrought iron pipes three feet in diameter, as inverted siphons, to cross the ravines, and has extended the ditch three or four miles further to the famous Pigeon Creek Mines, owned by S. L. M. Barlow, of New-York, where, in company with Colonel Hand, the first successful experiment in hydraulic mining, with the "Little Giant," east of the Mississippi River, has been made. To get the water to this mine the valley of Cane Creek, 300 feet deep, had to be crossed. This gave a head to the "Little Giant" of 130 feet. There is a sluice-box down the hill 2,800 feet long, through which the hill of ore, from 100 to 200 feet high and composed of earth, soft sand rock and disintegrated quartz, is being washed down to the foot of the sluice. The fine loose gold is gathered by quicksilver in the sluice, and the unbroken stones fall upon the floor of the ore house at the foot, whence they are taken to the stamp mill. This experiment in hydraulic mining has proved satisfactory. The entire expenses of the first three months' operation were $1,713 56; the net mint receipts, $8,856 86; the difference, $7,143 30, stands for interest on the investment of possibly $100,000.

Another "Little Giant" successfully working upon the old Battle Creek mine also assists to prove that hydraulic mining in Georgia will pay wherever a head of water can be obtained without excessive expense. It is true the gold is very much diffused, but where a hill can be washed down, as at Pigeon Roost, for a total expense of 25 cents a ton, and 50 cents a ton is got from the sluice-boxes, the hills will be levelled as fast as water can be applied. There is no doubt in my mind that the supply of fine gold is practically inexhaustible in the hills, and probably is so below the water-level.

The geological formation of the Dahlonega gold fields is somewhat remarkable. The general character of the country rocks is slate in places, quite pure, but frequently much decomposed, and mixed with quartz and sand, colored with iron. The dip of the strata is 20° to 60° toward the northwest, the course corresponding with the Blue Ridge, ten miles distant, that is, northeast and southwest nearly. Instead of following these lines all the streams have cut across them. So it is usual to find rich, friable soil on the very apex of the ridges, covering gold-bearing quartz, or soft sandstone, sometimes so soft that it can be crushed easily, and the gold washed out in the hand-pan. There are also hard sandstone, ironstone, schistose slate, etc., that contain no gold, and it is seldom found in the wall rock of a vein, though it is in veins of slate running through the quartz.

The topography of this part of Georgia is well worth careful study. The general trend of all the ridges corresponds to the great mountain chain that goes under the name of the Blue Ridge, and for more than fifty miles in width there is a constant though very gradual rise, and succession of wooded hills, with but little level land between, and only a small percentage of it in cultivation, notwithstanding its general fertility. The streams are numerous, and seldom clear, as all ploughed land washes easily, and in the gold region the work of the miners makes all the streams muddy. The soil is generally clay, colored with iron, which gives all white garments a reddish hue, in wet or dry times, the dust being worse than the mud. The Blue Ridge is broken up into knobs, some of them over 4,000 feet high, generally clothed in oak and pine timber and grass, showing but little bare rock. This is also true of the foot-hills. I mentioned that Dahlonega was built upon hills, and I don't see where else it could have been built, unless upon the bottom lands of some of the fine mill streams (mostly unused) that flow through the county.

The altitude of Dahlonega, as marked upon the old mint building, is 2,200 feet, which makes it about a thousand feet higher than Atlanta, from which it is distant seventy-five miles by wagon road. It is twenty-six miles from the railroad at Gainesville. Upon nearly all the streets and lots in the town gold nuggets have been picked up, or fine gold panned out of the dirt whenever there was a little run of water, after a hard rain; and there is one shaft sunk through gold-bearing quartz, down below the water-line, where the quartz was found far more rich than it was above water. But the stamp mill and quicksilver did not save enough to pay expenses; and the proprietors having another mine where they could use their machinery, abandoned this shaft. The same thing has been done at other places, the miners all preferring to work dry ores.

Almost immediately adjoining Dahlonega on the northwest, although the topography is the same, and a stranger can see no change in the geological formation, the land is utterly barren of gold for five or six miles. Indeed, the shaft which I have just mentioned, which is known as the Lawrence mine, and some smaller diggings close to it, seem to be on the very border of the Dahlonega belt of gold-bearing rocks. Southeast of this belt there is another barren one. Beyond these, gold is occasionally found in paying quantities. There is one mine in South Carolina, not far from Augusta, Ga., which has, in former years, been profitable, and another extensively worked at Charlotte, N. C., on the same range. Following in the lines of the Dahlonega belt northeast, they take in all the mines of White County, including the location of the recent find in Nacoochee Valley, and so on into North Carolina. Following the same lines southwest into Dawson and Cherokee Counties, they include some rich mines.

MINES AND MILLS NEAR DAHLONEGA.

The following I believe is a correct list of the mines and stamp mills now in operation in the district known as the Dahlonega gold field:

First. I will head the list with the Pigeon Roost mine already described, because with its great water power and "Little Giant," it has demonstrated the perfect success of hydraulic mining, in such a region as I have described, topographically and geologically. There is perhaps no section that exhibits more difficulties for the engineer to overcome. Everybody, even the owners of the mine, was sure the water of the Hand Ditch could not be carried to it, and doubted the correctness of Captain Hall's preliminary survey; but Colonel Hand, who was to furnish the means, said "go ahead." This mine had one of Captain Hall's new ten-stamp mills in operation when I was there in August, 1879, and he had an order to put in twenty more.

Second—The Battle Creek Mine has a ten-stamp mill, and works a "Little Giant," with about 150 feet head, from an eight-mile ditch, but lacks the advantage of such a long sluice-box as Pigeon Roost has. This is a true "pocket mine," and was considered one of the richest in the State in the early days of mining. The miner always works in hope, but upon great uncertainties. I saw where a rich pocket had just been uncovered by the "Little Giant" within three feet of the crossing of two tunnels driven into the hill at right angles many years since.

Third—Near Auraria, the Forest City Mine has a ten-stamp mill at work upon one of the old-time mines.

Fourth—Also, nearby the "Chicago Company" bought of B. W. Davis, a mine and ten-stamp mill, and have put in Mason's ore crusher, and have now an inclined shaft and rails, under "Whim Hill," from the surface of which and from short shafts, great quantities of ore were taken out long ago.

Fifth—Captain Davis is opening a mine two or three miles distant on the Etowah, and building a ten-stamp mill. He intends to pump up water to work the hill down.

Sixth—Three or four miles north of Auraria, on what is known as the "back vein of Pigeon Roost," Captain R. F. Williams, well known in Keokuk, Cincinnati and New-York, has one of Hall's improved 10-stamp mills, and buys water of the Hand Ditch Company, at 12 cents a day, per square inch pipe, under a six inch head. With this he can use a "Little Giant," with 100 feet head and 600 feet of sluice-box.

Seventh—A little northeast of Williams, on the same vein, Huff & Roberts are running a 5-stamp mill upon one of Barlow's mines, with the water of Cane Creek, which has cut a channel 300 feet deep through "the great sand vein." This vein dips at an angle of 45° under the hills, eastward, to what what extent has never been ascertained.

Eighth—On a small branch that runs down from Pigeon Roost Hill Mr. Dortwanger, of Ohio, owns a 40-acre lot upon which mining has been carried on for many years. McAfee & Co., merchants of Dahlonega, have built a new five-stamp mill on a lease of this lot, and have worked a shaft 30 feet below water line, with only occasional streaks of unmanageable sulphurets.

Ninth—Three-quarters of a mile eastward Colonel Flandin, of New-York, is opening a new mine in a stratum as much above the Pigeon Roost vein as Williams and others are below it; the ore to be carried down to the mill (ten-stamp), where he will use water from Hand's ditch. Colonel Flandin is an old miner, an educated gentleman, and with first-class machinery will succeed, unless the vein fails, as one did he was working in White County.

Tenth—Griscom's ten stamp steam mill on a small branch a mile eastward of Dahlonega, cost $3,000 for the whole plant.

Eleventh—Lower down the same branch, Colonel Mayer is reopening an old mine and reducing the ore by a "Philadelphia crusher" which will displace all stamp mills if half proves true of what the inventor says it will do in saving gold.

Twelfth—Colonel Moore, one of the very few men left who date back to 1843, has a four-stamp mill on Cane Creek, where a wooden mill was in operation in 1847, with good results, from ground that had been worked over for fifteen years.

Thirteenth—The Findlay mine, one of the oldest, richest, and now best known, because owned by a New-York stock company, has a new ten-stamp steam mill on a branch of the Hand ditch, on the west side of the ridge, and a new water mill on the Yahoola, with ten stamps. The ore now worked is several hundred feet above, near the top of the ridge. A shaft driven through the ridge, perhaps 500 feet long, when finished will show what there is lower down, and expedite the movement of ore to the mill. The ore here is mostly in segregated veins of ferruginous quartz.

Fourteenth—The Singleton mine, on the same ridge, above the Findlay, I have spoken of already. It has plenty of ore for ten stamps or more, notwithstanding it has been worked so many years, part of the time with a twenty-four-stamp mill, driven by water power.

Fifteenth—A little above the Singleton is the old Yahoola mine on the west side of the river, now owned by Colonel Hand, who has put in a new ten stamp mill. This mine has an independent ditch furnishing water from seven or eight miles up "Ward's Creek."

Sixteenth—On the next forty-acre lot above, but on the west side of the river, the old Benning mine has a new ten stamp water power, and with a branch from the Hand ditch the miners are washing down the hill, but wasting loose, fine gold for want of a long sluice box, which, owing to the steepness of the bluff, is impracticable. I find the gold here more in slate than lower down the great ridge, and quartz more compact.

THE AVERAGE YIELD PER TON OF ORE.

It will readily be seen by what I have written that there is an abundance of low grade ore in Georgia. According to the most trustworthy information I could gather during a month's free intercourse among miners and old residents, well qualified to give opinions, and careful examinations of ores, and the products of mills, I think the general average yield is $2 per ton of all ore milled. Nearly every one said this afforded a fair profit, which I am sure of where the work is mostly done by water, as the wages of laborers, who board themselves, are only 80 cents a day.

The eighty-thousand-dollar mint building erected by the United States during the early part of the gold fever was given to Georgia for an "agricultural school" since the war, and its costly machinery sold for less than old iron. It was occupied a few years for a military school, then set on fire, as it is supposed, by some student who wanted "leave of absence." It has been rebuilt and reoccupied.

I could say something about this part of Georgia as an agricultural region if you had space, but I will only say that notwithstanding Lumpkin County has much good farming land, it has no good farms nor farm-houses nor barns, and no attempt has been made to cultivate one-tenth of the land, much of which can be bought for a dollar an acre. It is a region well worth the attention of seekers after cheap, healthy homes, as much as it is of persons who delight in mining, or miscellaneous gold hunting. Valuable nuggets are even now occasionally picked up. One of thirty-five pwt. was found near Dahlonega while I was there, in an old common that had been trod by many feet for fifty years. But who can afford to wait so long for a rich find? A good many have waited and have as yet found nothing.

SOLON ROBINSON.

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT BALTIMORE—A MONUMENT AT WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Memorial services at the graves of the Confederate dead in Loudon Park Cemetery took place this afternoon, under the management of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland. Several thousand persons were present, all taking part in strewing flowers over the graves.

The Hon. J. A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, who was to have delivered the oration, was not present on account of sudden indisposition. Brigadier-General Herbert and staff, of the First Division Maryland National Guards, the 5th Maryland Regiment, the Towson Guards, the Bond Guards, the Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, the Murray Association and Maryland Line will leave this city to-morrow for Winchester, Va., to be present at the unveiling of the statue and monument to the Maryland dead in the Confederate cemetery at that place. The monument has been erected by the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland. Mrs. Jackson and Miss Julia Jackson, the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson, will unveil the monument.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—It is announced that a conference between the Devereux party and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton parties has been held, at which it has been agreed that Mr. Devereux shall take the presidency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, with L. Williams as general manager. D. E. Ingalls is to go into the board of directors, and in return a directorship in his company, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, is to be given to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interest. Henry Hanna, Theodore Cook and John Carlisle are named as the directors to be chosen next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stockholders, at their annual meeting yesterday, reelected their old directors. The report shows the total earnings to May 31, for the year, as $17,268,000, against $14,560,000 for the preceding year. Total increase, $2,687,000.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The Grand Trunk Railway traffic receipts for the week ending May 29 show an increase of $33,583 over the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate increase for the twenty-two weeks of the year is $662,081.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 4.—The Southern General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association met here to-day, with all the principal roads of the South represented. Rates to Summer resorts were made at about the usual rates. The action of the Cincinnati Southern Railway in making a 2 cents per mile rate was brought before the association. By a vote of 9 to 6 the action of the road was sustained as a proper factor for basing through rates.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The loss by the fire early this morning at Pattison, Allison & Jones's cotton mill at Twelfth-st. and Washington-ave., amounts to about $30,000. This is covered by insurance.

A HOPEFUL CASE.—Patient: "Then, according to you, doctor, in order to live at all I must give up all that makes life worth living?" Doctor: "I'm afraid so—at least for a few years." Patient: "Perhaps you'd recommend me to marry?" Doctor (a confirmed bachelor): "Oh no! Come, my dear fellow, it's not quite so bad as all that, you know!"—[Punch.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI—NONE OF THE DELEGATES FOR TILDEN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3.—The Democratic Convention completed the State ticket by nominating H. C. Armstrong for Superintendent of Education, and J. M. Carmichael for Auditor. The delegates to Cincinnati for the State at large are: E. W. Peters, C. C. Langdon, W. H. Barnes and A. H. Kellar. The districts send sixteen delegates. The preferences of the delegates among the candidates for the Presidency are generally understood to be for Field, Thurman, Bayard and Hancock, though no instructions were given and no expressions of opinion were required. It is understood that none are for Tilden. The electors at large are W. L. Bragg and E. A. O'Neil. Resolutions were adopted favoring the two-thirds rule at Cincinnati.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The Democratic State Convention on the thirty-ninth ballot nominated Thomas J. Churchill for Governor. Jacob Frolich for Secretary of State, and William E. Woodruff, jr., for Treasurer, were nominated by acclamation. The following nominations were then made by ballot: Auditor, John Crawford; Land Commissioner, D. W. Lear; Superintendent of Instruction, J. S. Denton; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, E. H. English; Chancellor, D. W. Carroll.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS FOR FIELD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A private dispatch received to-day from Montgomery, Ala., by a gentleman who is active in managing the Field "boom," says that the Alabama delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati Convention are for Judge Field as are also a majority of the district delegates from that State. The same gentleman says there is no doubt that the Georgia delegation to Cincinnati will be solid for Judge Field.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR BAYARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—*The News and Courier* has advices from Columbia that the delegates just chosen to represent the South Carolina Democrats at Cincinnati unanimously favor the nomination of Senator Bayard for President.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Churchill for Governor was premature. The Convention has been balloting all day without result. The thirty-third ballot stood: Churchill, 87; Miller, 69; Wilson, 57; Grace, 8. The Convention finally adjourned until to-morrow.

COLORADO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Judge G. M. Miller was chosen temporary chairman. Governor Wilts, of Louisiana, addressed the Convention briefly. The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the Hon. Adair Wilson for chairman and H. E. Washburne for secretary. The report was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

PREPARING TO APPROVE OF ANYBODY.

About thirty Democrats, some of them not members of any political organization at present, met at the Metropolitan Hotel last night to form an organization for the sole purpose of supporting the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. Among those present were Thomas C. K. Ecclesine, Justice Timothy J. Campbell, L. C. Waehner, Thomas O'Callaghan, Oscar H. Bergart, Dr. Thomas Cottman, Thomas W. Pitman, John Berrigen, Denis Burns, Joseph P. MacDonough, W. W. Cook, Joseph J. Clark, Jacob Hatzel, B. C. Ryan, Nicholas Haughton, Richard J. Flanagan, John D. Nolan, A. McGuade, John Galvin, H. E. Lynch, William P. Brown and John Cory. Some of them were formerly members of Tammany Hall and were dropped at the recent reorganization.

Mr. Ecclesine was made temporary chairman, and stated the object of the meeting to be to form an organization which would not deal at all with local politics, but simply aid in securing a victory in this county for the National Democratic ticket. A plan of organization was then read, which stated that an association would be formed in each Assembly District to be known as the National Democratic Campaign Club of that district. A delegate from each election district would be elected to the central body, to be known as the National Democratic Central Committee. The election of permanent officers was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Berrigan, Cook, McGovern, Hatzel, Shannon and Pitman, and the plan of permanent organization was given in charge of a committee of one from each Assembly District, with L. C. Waehner chairman. Justice Campbell said that it would be necessary, before the organization in good working order before the Convention met in order to show to the Democrats of the country that if one branch of the Democrats in the city was opposed to a particular candidate, there was another organization which would heartily support him.

WHOM THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FAVOR.

General G. M. Bate, of Tennessee, a member of the National Democratic Committee, was in the city yesterday. He said his visit possessed no political significance whatever. He thought the Democratic party in the South, and in fact, throughout the entire country, was in better condition to-day than it had been since the war; that the Cincinnati Convention would be a harmonious body, and that the candidate to be named there would receive the united support of the Southern Democracy, and would be elected. Seymour, General Bate said, was the first choice of the Southern Democrats so far as he had been enabled to ascertain. Bayard was their second choice; yet Tilden had many strong and influential supporters, and if he could carry New-York State, or could convince the Democracy of the Nation that he could, he might be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS FOR FIELD.

DENVER, June 3.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention are nearly all here. The delegates are strongly in favor of Judge Field for President.

IMPROVING THE RECESS AT PRINCETON.

A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE DORMITORIES—PRINCETON A HEALTHY PLACE—COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—Since college closed on May 28, the most thorough and persistent efforts have been made to discover and stamp out the causes of the sickness at that time prevalent among the students. Under the personal supervision of Dr. Janeway, of New-York, all the sewers and water pipes connected with the dormitories have been examined and the halls disinfected. The Princeton dormitories may to-day be said to be the most thoroughly investigated buildings in the country, and by Commencement time there need be no further fears of their being other then healthy.

During eleven years preceding the present year there have been only two deaths of students in college, and if pains and money are of any avail, Princeton's record for the future will compare favorably with that of the past. The people of the town as well as the college authorities feel justly incensed at certain statements which have been made to the effect that Princeton is not and can never be a healthy place owing to the canal. Now this is a slander on that quiet, sedate old canal which has flowed on for more than fifty years, at a distance of just one mile from Princeton. Princeton is and always has been a healthy place. The same canal passes directly through New-Brunswick and Trenton besides other towns. The water is clear flowing and the students often bathe in it, and they are a particular class in regard to such matters.

Commencement exercises will take place this year as usual. They will begin on Saturday, June 19, and will end the following Wednesday. On Saturday will come the annual gymnastic contest and in the evening the Glee Club concert. Sunday morning Dr. McCosh will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class; Monday is class day and in the evening is the Lyndé debate. Tuesday is Alumni day, and the Junior orations will be delivered to the evening. Commencement day is Wednesday. The annual examinations for admittance will be on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th. The indications are that the incoming class will be one of the largest that has ever entered college. More than fifty men have already had special examinations and been admitted.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

SESSION OF THE FOURTH DAY—THE DOCTORS AFLOAT.

The fourth and concluding day's session of the American Medical Association was held in Association Hall yesterday morning, Dr. Sayre presiding. The morning was chiefly devoted to the unfinished business of the meeting. Several communications and resolutions introduced by Drs. Alfred F. Carrol, Benjamin Lee and others were referred to appropriate committees, and the reports of the treasurer, the Committee on Publications and of L. Turnbull, of Philadelphia, the delegate abroad for last year, were presented. The reports of the several sections were referred to the Committee on Publications. Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, was appointed chairman of the section on Materia Medica. Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, was added to the delegation abroad, which includes in addition Drs. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, R. Beverly Cole, of San Francisco, and M. A. Pallen of New-York.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the Association approves the plans proposed by the Superintendent of the tenth census for the collection of data with regard to the Insane and the Idiots of the United States and that it urges upon all physicians to aid in every suitable way the efforts of the census bureau; that a general sanitary organization is a necessity of every enlightened commercial nation, and that the service of the National Board of Health of the U. S. since its organization has been such as to impress the association that both in its members and organization it is entitled to the confidence of the government and people.

The salary of the permanent secretary, Dr. Atkinson, was made $1,000 instead of $600 as hitherto. Rising votes of thanks were given to President Sayre and to Drs. Thomas and Patten of the Committee of Arrangements. After a few remarks by the new president, Dr. Hodgen, the meeting was adjourned to meet in Richmond Va., on the first Tuesday in May 1881.

In the afternoon the members of the Association, accompanied by their families, took an excursion upon the steamer Grand Republic, provided by the firm of William Wood & Co. of this city. Nearly 2,000 persons attended. Gilmore's band furnished the music. The steamer left the foot of West Twenty fourth-st., at 1:30 p. m. going first up the Hudson nearly to Yonkers. It then returned after proceeding up the East River as far as Blackwell's Island, steamed to the new pier at Coney Island where a collation was served. The party returned to the city at 9 p. m. The excursion was in charge of George P. Castle. The steamer was extensively decorated with flags and received many salutes as it passed among the shipping. A meeting was held on board of which Dr. Toner was chairman, at which resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to Messrs. W. Wood & Co., for their courtesies. The visitors were especially interested in the East River Bridge and the new iron pier.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

REPORTED DISASTERS.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL GUILLERMON AND HIS FORCE—SEIZURE OF THE SHIP ATALAYA.

HAVANA, June 4.—The General commanding the Province of Santiago de Cuba has telegraphed the following from Guantanamo:

"Surrendered on June 1, the so-called General Guillermon and Brigadier José Maceo, with their bands, composed of one lieutenant-colonel, two commanders, six captains, five lieutenants, eight ensigns and two hundred troops. Among the principal chiefs and officers surrendered are two brothers of Guillermon, Felipe Maceo and Quintin Banderas. These surrenders give the mortal blow to the present insurrection. This was predicted when the Spanish succeeded in destroying the rebel stronghold in the mountains and cut off communication with the coast. Guillermon and Maceo were the sole remaining chiefs of prestige amongst the insurgents possessing tenacity of purpose and knowledge of the territory."

QUEBEC, June 4.—The ship Atalaya, from Montreal, while proceeding down the river last night for the sea, was stopped by the Collector of Customs, conjointly with the Spanish Consul-General and Judge Chauveau, and two guardians from the Custom House were placed on board. The object of the detention is understood to be a suspicion that beneath its cargo of grain there is a quantity of arms and ammunition, shipped in Montreal for the Cuban insurgents. Filibusters from Cuba have already been detected here, and warned out of the province. The authorities had been watching all day for the Atalaya, and she almost succeeded in passing without notice about dusk. She arrived here a week or two ago with a cargo of sugar from Havana.

A GROUNDLESS SUSPICION.

THE ATALAYA SAID NOT TO BE A CUBAN VESSEL—STORIES OF SPANISH CRUELTY.

It having been reported that the bark Atalaya had been detained at Quebec on suspicion of being a Cuban privateer with a cargo of munitions of war for the insurgent army, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE made inquiry among the Cuban authorities in New-York yesterday as to the truth of the story. He was informed by Señor Cyrilo Poulble, the secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee, that the suspicions of the Canadian officials would prove to be wholly unfounded.

"The Spanish Consular service in America has recently been the subject of severe reflections in the Madrid Cortes," said Señor Poulble. "General Sanz and other members of the Congress have attacked the Spanish Consuls here for their incapacity and carelessness in permitting several hostile expeditions to proceed from America without their knowledge. This has stirred the Consuls to strenuous efforts and extraordinary vigilance in order to gain favor with the home Government. As they are impotent to discover our plans and to prevent our ships from sailing, they resort to accusations based upon imaginary evidence and make a great cry over nothing. We have no expeditions proceeding from Canada. It is altogether too far distant for a base of supplies. Neither are there any facilities there which would induce us to choose it as a point of embarkation. I pronounce the story entirely without foundation.

Señor Marte, President of the Revolutionary Committee, made the following statement to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, relative to the civil measures said to be adopted by the Spanish Government toward the Cubans:

"Some time ago," said he, "it was known to us here that forty-two Cubans had been condemned to death in the eastern part of the island by the Spanish Council of War. The Cuban Committee, not wishing to be accused of unfairness toward their enemies, or of picturing them as worse than the plain facts indicated, was not willing to give this terrible news to the public until it was absolutely confirmed. The verification of the report is only too emphatic. The letter has already been published at Madrid and at Paris in which the Spanish Premier, Canovas del Castillo, denies his intention of preventing the death of these unfortunate men. When this letter was read in the Spanish Senate, Senator Guell interceded for the condemned prisoners. The response of Castillo was that the decree of death was richly deserved, and that General Blanco had full powers in the premises. He added that these forty-two rebels ought to have been killed long ago. The massacre occurred a few days ago, but such glorious deeds of the Spanish Government are not reported in the United States. It is said that these murdered men belonged to the brilliant youth of the island, and were of the best known families in the Eastern Departments. Such a massacre is not only contrary to the rules of war, but it is absolutely inhuman."

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

THE REFORMS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADOPTED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The article entitled "The Reform of Women's Education in Great Britain," in *The Princeton Review* for May, 1880, written as it is by Sir Alexander Grant, principal of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, demands a careful and impartial reading in America, since it reaches most successfully the result now sought by the most thoughtful of American educators. The eminent Scotchman, since he took for granted a knowledge of both English and European educational institutions not generally familiar to American educators, needs a brief introduction so that his statements may be apprehended.

The fact is not generally appreciated that the necessity for female education has generally and for ages been recognized by the ruling classes of Europe. The daughters of royal and of princely families have been as thoroughly trained in the branches of education appropriate for their sphere, as have the sons of the same families. While, however, young men have been to a great extent trained in colleges and universities open to any aspirant, young women have been trained by private tutors. The advance of popular institutions in every country of Europe, and the possibility that young men of ability may reach the highest public positions, has called attention to the fact that young women, too, as the companions of such young men, may come to occupy positions which demand special culture. For twenty-five years the most economical and successful means of reaching this desirable end have been studied, not only in Great Britain, but also in France, Switzerland, Germany and Russia.

In Great Britain, as Sir Alexander Grant states, the attempt at "reform of woman's education" began about