



REPORT

OF REV. J. O. A. CLARK,

ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

Georgia Relief and Hospital Association,

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.



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SENATE CHAMBER, }  
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 14, 1861. }

REV. J. O. A. CLARK,

*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, a Committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate for that purpose, beg hereby to tender to you and your associate, Rev. H. H. Tucker, the thanks of the Senate for the very able and interesting report made by yourself, and the eloquent and able address delivered by Mr. Tucker this day before the General Assembly in the Representative Chamber on the subject of the "Georgia Relief and Hospital Association," &c., and respectfully ask of you a copy of said report read by you, for publication—relying on your willing compliance with the wishes of the Senate in the premises, and with assurances of personal regard for yourself and associate, and feeling sympathy with the cause of your mission,

We are respectfully,

SAMUEL D. KILLEN, }  
GEORGE A. GORDON, } Committee.  
JAMES L. SEWARD, }

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MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 14th, 1861.

*Gentlemen:*

Your note requesting a copy of the Report read to-day before the Senate and House of Representatives, has been received. If you think its publication by the Senate will be productive of any good, I place it at your hands for that purpose. Returning thanks in behalf of myself and worthy colleague Rev. Prof. H. H. TUCKER, for this flattering notice of our efforts to-day, allow me to subscribe myself, with assurances of distinguished regard,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. A. CLARK.

HON. SAMUEL D. KILLEN, }  
HON. GEORGE A. GORDON, } Senate Committee.  
HON. JAMES L. SEWARD, }

## REPORT

*Of Rev. J. O. A. Clark, one of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature.*

1. The Georgia Relief and Hospital Association is the creature of circumstances. Georgia had sent many troops into the field, but had made no provision for her sick and wounded, leaving this to be done by the Confederate States. Other of our sister States in the Confederacy—especially was this true of Louisiana and South Carolina—knowing that the Confederate States Government under the pressure of the weight of cases devolving upon it, could not, in so short a time, adequately and seasonably supply the wants of the sick and wounded, early adopted measures to assist in this work by organizing State Hospitals for their own soldiers at the seat of war.

Our eyes were opened to the necessity of similar State action by the unfortunate affair of Laurel Hill. There we had a Georgia Regiment. This regiment, in the retreat, lost everything except its arms, and suffered much. Their sick were scattered over the valley of Virginia. A few patriotic and benevolent gentlemen moved to their relief. Money, hospital stores and clothing were at once supplied.

Again, our eyes were opened by the battle of Manassas Plains. There Georgia had two regiments, the 7th and 8th, who bore the brunt of that day's fierce contest, and who, under the lead of the noble, the chivalrous and lamented Bartow, so gloriously and bravely illustrated the honor of their native Georgia. The 7th and 8th suffered much and had many wounded. In one of our cities alone, about \$4,000 were immediately contributed for their relief. The best Physicians, the most faithful nurses, and hospital stores in great quantity were sent to Manassas.

Then was seen the necessity of a State organization; and then was founded the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, whose mission of mercy and love embraces all Georgia soldiers when and wherever found.

A provisional government for the association was then formed. Voluntary agents were sent about over the State to arouse the people and solicit contributions in money and hospital stores. A generous response was everywhere made

to these appeals—especially did the women of Georgia devote themselves to this good work.

About this time, certain Georgians who chanced to be in Richmond, saw the necessity of having a hospital for the sick and wounded in that city. A meeting was called—it was presided over by Hon. H. Cobb; a resolution was offered by T. R. R. Cobb to establish a hospital in Richmond. This was done, not knowing that an organization for this purpose already existed in Georgia. But when known, the hospital in Richmond was turned over to the control and management of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, as the Central Board, to which not only the Board of Managers of the Richmond Hospital are subject, but to which all other county organizations in Georgia of like character are auxilliary.

Since the Association has been in being, the money and hospital stores contributed by the liberality of our people, have enabled the society to do much for the relief of our sick and wounded. It has done all it could have done with the means in its power. Would that it had been able to do more!

The Association has now a permanent constitution and a permanent government. Some one had to take the lead in this enterprise, but as all contributors ought to have a voice in the choice of officers, adoption of a constitution, by-laws, &c., it was thought best that the government should be provisional at first, and that the adoption of a permanent constitution, &c., should be left to a convention of contributors, called from the whole State for that purpose. The call for this convention had due publication in the Gazettes of the State. It met at Augusta Oct. 8th, when it adopted the constitution, government, &c., as will be more fully seen in the pamphlet accompanying this report, entitled “Convention of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association,” &c.

## 2. *The Receipts and Expenditures.*

The receipts of the association in cash from all sources, have been about \$30,000; its disbursements have been about \$24,000; leaving a balance of about \$6,000. See more fully the accompanying reports of Mr. W. J. Ansley, Auditor of the Association, and of Mr. J. M. Selkirk, our agent in Richmond. It will be noticed that certain amounts have been paid direct to the hospital in Richmond, that are not included in the report of the Auditor.

It will be thus seen that we have expended about \$24,000—this is a very small sum considering the amount of labor performed, and the amount of good done. The expense would have been much greater, had it not been that,

for the first two months at least, the association was carried on not only by voluntary contribution in money and hospital stores, but by voluntary *service* also. Of course the Executive Committee made no charge whatever for their labors. However arduous their labors—and they were severe—they have received not one cent for the past, nor will they receive one cent for the future. Instead of charging for their services, many of them have been among the largest contributors to the funds of the association.—Again, the agents employed to canvass the State have been of no expense—their service was gratuitous—their travelling expenses were a trifle, for the Rail Roads, with scarcely an exception, passed them free from point to point.—Again, the nurses employed in many instances made no charge, except their travelling expenses to and from Virginia, and their board and lodgings while there engaged in our employ.

But we have found it utterly impracticable, nay, impossible, to carry on the association by voluntary service. Indeed, it would be unjust to the persons employed, if they asked and received nothing for their services. For the most part they are poor and dependent. For a month or two, actuated by a noble patriotism and benevolence, they may be able to work for us and receive no compensation. But to keep this up all the time is impossible, and ought not to be expected. Hence to keep up the hospitals under our charge, &c., the employees of the association must be paid. This plan the association has been compelled to adopt. Indeed, for our own interest, if for no other, we had to adopt it. Volunteer nurses, stewards, &c., might leave us, as they often did, at any time, and put us to a great strait, causing much inconvenience and suffering to the sick in the hospitals.

While then, there appears a cash balance of about \$6,000 in our favor, this would not exist if our employees were all paid up to the present time.

3. *The probable resources and expenditures in the future for one year.*

Our resources of course, in the past, have been measured by the liberality of our people; our resources, in the future, if we receive no State aid, will depend upon a continuance of that liberality. In presenting this cause before the people, our agents have everywhere been met with the remark that such an organization could only be justly and equitably carried on by appropriations from the State.—They reasoned—and no doubt correctly—that to carry on such an enterprise, as that in which the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association is engaged, by the voluntary contri-

butions of the people, would make the burden fall upon a few which ought to be borne by all. The generous, the benevolent, and the patriotic would have to bear the burden, while the close, the illiberal and the unpatriotic would share no part of it.

Hence it is but just and equitable to all our people that we should look for our resources in money, in the future, to such appropriation as may be made by the State. Such things as comforts, sheets, pillows and pillow-cases, socks, drawers, towels, &c., our mothers and daughters, and wives and sisters will continue to provide, with the labor of their own hands. Do not think it out of place to add in such a report as this is the women, God bless them! This is their war; and if victory crown our efforts for independence and the right of self-government, to the women of the Confederate States will belong the chief glory.

Our expenses for the coming year, if the war should continue, can be approximated with but some show of accuracy. The Executive Committee, or a majority of them, so far as I could ascertain their notions and judgment, supposed that One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars would be absolutely necessary to meet their wants for the coming year—rather, I should say, for the fiscal State year, beginning with October 1st of the present year. In my own judgment—and the duty of making this estimate has fallen especially upon me—a larger sum even will not be found adequate to the wants of our sick and wounded. The estimate of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars supposes that the number of Georgians in the field will be no larger than it has been, and that sickness in the army will be greatly diminished. With regard to the first, we know that many additional troops have been called into the service since the estimate was made; and with regard to the second, we have great reason to apprehend that there will be no diminution of sickness, but an increase, rather. The new troops, as they are called out, will have to pass through the same ordeal of measles, mumps, &c., and other diseases so prevalent in the camps. Again, when I asked our Surgeons in Richmond, whether the winter would not diminish the amount of sickness in the army, they answered, “Alas! no: the prevailing fever in the camps is a *winter*, and not a summer, fever. We must expect an increase of it, as winter comes on, to be greatly aggravated by the improper clothing of our soldiers to meet the rigors of the approaching winter.”

From the above facts, I appeal to the Committee on Military Affairs, if they make any change in the amount appropriated by the bill now before the House, not to cut

it down, but to increase it, rather. Better, far better, too much should be appropriated, than that our soldiers should suffer through our neglect.

1st. We call your attention to our Hospitals in Richmond. In Richmond, we have three Hospitals, with about 700 patients—at least there were that number, and more than that number, when Dr. Wilson and myself were there, about fifteen days ago. This number is liable to vary—it may be less ; it may be more. As the result of one day's battle on the Potomac alone, one thousand wounded Georgians may be thrown upon our hands. About three weeks ago, 500 sick Georgians were sent down in one day from Manassas to our Richmond Hospitals.

These Hospitals are under the supervision of a Board of Managers, in Richmond, with Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as President of the Board ; said Board being subject to the control of the Central Board in Georgia.

The Association is very fortunate in having as its general agent in Richmond, Mr. J. M. Selkirk, of Savannah, who was for twenty-three years the able and efficient forwarding agent of the Central Railroad of Georgia. Under his wise and skillful management, order and regularity are everywhere manifest. *Indeed, the Government Inspector of Hospitals, after a careful examination of all the Hospitals in Richmond—and there are some forty in that city—pronounced the Georgia Hospitals by far the best managed, the cleanliest, and the most comfortable of all.*

Mr. Selkirk acts not for Richmond alone, but has under him the whole work in Virginia and North Carolina. Requisitions are made upon him from various quarters ; he sees that the proper stores are at once forwarded ; he, himself, is to visit the different camps and Hospitals to ascertain the wants of the sick, that he may supply them.

The estimated cost of keeping up these Hospitals is as follows—the estimate being made upon a basis of 180 patients to each Hospital. Supposing the three to be kept up for one year, with an average of 180 a day to each, and the cost will be about as follows, as carefully and minutely estimated by Mr. Selkirk :

Expenses of all employees, clerks, stewards, servants, cooks, nurses, surgeons, rents, &c., &c. :

To each Hospital per month,	\$1,464 41
“ “ “ “ annum,	17,772 92
“ the three “ “	53,318 76

*Cost of Provisions.*

To each per month,	\$1,800 00
“ “ “ annum,	21,600 00
“ the three “	64,800 00
Entire cost of the three per annum,	\$118,118 76

The above is the entire cost, but not to the Association; for the Confederate States bear the principal part of the expenditure. The Government allows one ration, or a commutation of 22 cents per day to each patient and to each employee allowed the Hospitals by the army regulations. The Government allows, also, a certain amount for the hire of a certain number of nurses, &c., according to the same army regulations. We must, therefore, deduct this commutation money and this pay-roll, to ascertain what is the actual cost to the Association, we paying only for what we do for our soldiers over and above what the army regulations allow them. Indeed, this thing cannot be kept too prominently before us, viz: what is done by the Confederate States, and what is done by this Association. We are acting only supplementary to the Government. The Government does all that the army regulations of any Government can do. It makes provision for *hired* soldiers—not for such volunteers as compose our army. Our soldiers are not mere hirelings—not mercenaries—they are citizen soldiers, volunteer soldiers, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—our fathers, brothers, sons, kinsmen, neighbors, friends—our equals socially, mentally, and in all the relations of life. And as they have left all—home, with all its comforts—to fight our battles, ought we not to afford them, when sick and wounded, better things than those which fall to the lot of the meanest slaves and hirelings of a tyrant? Our men in the field, to my knowledge, in several instances, have spent all the money they had with them upon their own sick brothers and neighbors, rather than see them placed in the common Hospital, where they could have only the common army rations, and the common army attendance.

Let us now deduct from the entire cost, \$118,118 76, the commutation money and the pay-roll:

Commutation to each Hospital per month,.....	\$1,200 00
“ “ “ “ annum,.....	14,400 00
“ “ to the three “ “ “ .....	57,600 00
Pay-roll to each per annum,.....	\$ 48,000
“ “ the three per annum,.....	14,400 00
The Government bears of the expense, therefore,	
To commutation,.....	57,700 00
To pay-roll,.....	14,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$72,000 00— 72,000 00
Entire cost to the Association,.....	\$46,118 76

The entire cost of each man per month is \$18 22. Of this the Government pays \$11 11, and the Association \$7 11 cents.

For a fuller statement of the cost of these Hospitals, see paper marked "Expenses of the Hospitals in Richmond."

Your Committee ought here to be informed that it is now the policy of the Government to purge the camps of the sick, as fast as practicable, and send them to fixed Hospitals. The Government designates the places to which they are to be sent, and reserves to itself the right to appoint the medical directors, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, over the Hospital. But, of course, it respects the wishes of the Association, and appoints only those who are recommended by it. This enables us to secure the services of the best, the most trustworthy, and the most skillful physicians. No influence, such as is brought to bear upon the Government in appointing surgeons to the regiments in the field, or to Hospitals under the exclusive control of the Government, is exerted in the appointment of surgeons over the Hospitals under our charge. We seek only those who have a well-earned reputation in their profession, and who are every way worthy to be entrusted with the care of the sick and wounded. The Hospitals of Richmond are especially fortunate in the surgeons over them. No Hospitals in the Confederate States, it may be confidently stated, has a more worthy and able corps of surgeons. Dr. H. F. Campbell, is Medical Director, and Drs. Lewis Ford, and J. P. Logan, are the surgeons in charge.

We said that the policy of the Government is to send the sick to fixed Hospitals, Richmond being the place designated for the army of the Potomac. That the Committee may know the sick of what Georgia regiments are sent to Richmond, and, therefore, within the reach of our Hospitals there, we annex a statement, showing the number and names of the Georgia regiments in the army of the Potomac:

1st Ga. Reg't.	of Regulars,	Col. Williams,	at Centerville.
2d "	"	" Volunteers,	" Semmes, "
7th "	"	"	" Gartrell, "
8th "	"	"	" Gardner, "
9th "	"	"	" Goulding, "
11th "	"	"	" Anderson, "
15th "	"	"	" Thomas, "
20th "	"	"	" Smith, "
17th "	"	"	" Benning, Manassas Junc'n.
19th "	"	"	" Boyd, " "

It will be seen that there are ten regiments above mentioned. By removing their sick to Richmond, we have every access to them; while they are in the camp, it is almost impossible to be of much service to them. Especially is this true of the army of the North-West, to whose condition we now direct your attention. The sick Georgians of this army are not sent to Richmond, but to other points.

2d. The army of the North-West.

This army is composed of three divisions, and there are three lines.

1st. The Lewisburg, or the Lower Line. This leads to Kanawha Valley. On this line, Georgia has two regiments and one-half of an artillery company—the 13th Georgia, Col. Ector, Phillips' Legion, and one-half of the Troup Artillery, from Athens, Georgia. The sick of the Lewisburg line are sent to Lewisburg, and to the White Sulphur Springs. These troops have suffered severely—to what amount we cannot definitely say, for we could not ascertain with any accuracy, the exact number of sick, the Medical Director of the army of the North-West, Dr. Carrington, not having received, as he informed us, any official report from the surgeons of our Georgia troops on this line.

2d. The Huntersville, or Middle Line.

On this line, there is but one Georgia regiment—the 14th, Col. Brumby. This regiment has, no doubt, suffered more than any other in the Confederate service. About three weeks ago, there were reported only about 115 men fit for duty. One hundred at least have fallen, not by the hands of the enemy, but victims to diseases. Many have been disabled, discharged, and returned home. Some of their sick are at Huntersville and Ederay, but they are chiefly sent to the Warm Springs, Bath Alum, and Rockbridge Alum Springs. There we found much suffering, especially at the latter place, where there were over 200 sick of the 14th Georgia, at the time of our visit.

3d. The Green-Briar, or Upper Line.

On this line, we have two regiments—the 1st Georgia, Col. Ramsay, and the 12th Georgia, Col. Johnson. These have also been no strangers to the untold sufferings of the army of the North-West. In the month of August alone, according to Dr. Carrington's official report, the 12th Georgia showed a record of 605 sick, and the 1st Georgia, of 208. The sick of these regiments are sent to Harrisonburg and to Staunton—chiefly to the latter place.

Until recently the Association has not been able to do much for the army of the North-West. Our regiments there were inaccessible to us. Our agent was at Staunton

with supplies for them. There he remained for weeks with his Hospital stores, but could get no transportation. The Government taxed its energies to the utmost, but was able to give no aid. Such was the nature of these roads—almost impassable—that the Government could only—and that, too, with the greatest difficulty—furnish its army with bread and meat. The transportation of other stores was almost out of the question. Hence, all along the Virginia Central Railroad, from Staunton to Jackson's River, there are to be seen, at various depots, immense piles of boxes of clothing, hospital stores, &c. And, indeed, if these supplies could have been forwarded so as to reach the army, it is questionable whether they would have been of any service to our brave and suffering troops in the mountains of Virginia. Such was the nature of the roads, of the country, and of the service—now moving by forced marches here, now there—that it was impossible for the army to keep what they had on hand, much less to carry safely from point to point additional supplies and baggage. To-day, a large supply of clothing, hospital stores, &c., might be received, only to be burned on to-morrow; for the necessity for a forced march has arrived, and all extra baggage must be burned up or abandoned, according to circumstances.

See paper marked "Memoranda by Dr. Carrington;" and paper marked "Official Statement of Dr. Carrington, &c."

Such was the difficulty in the past; but now that difficulty has been greatly diminished. By the removal of the sick to the points already designated, thank God, our brave soldiers are at last within our reach. And that the Committee may understand what good we are now doing in that quarter, listen to the detail of the following facts, and plan of our operations:

We have a depot and an agent at Staunton. We try to keep him with an abundance of supplies on hand, which he carries himself to the various points, as they are needed.

When Dr. Wilson, of Augusta, and myself, agents of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, went recently on a special mission to Virginia, as soon as we arrived in Staunton, we went to visit the Georgians who were sick at the Confederate States Hospital in that place. Its courteous and able surgeon, Dr. Waddell, received us most kindly. While in conversation with him, a message came from Greenbriar, informing him that about 250 sick Georgians were then on their way to the Hospital under his charge. He turned to us, and asked what he should do—he was out of beds and bedding; he had the room, but he could not make them comfortable. Now, we had in Staunton, the very things he needed. We instantly supplied his wants;

and our sick Georgians, when they arrived, instead of being placed on the floor, found comfortable beds and bedding.

Again: At the same time, about the same number of sick Georgians were sent to Harrisonburg. There, no provisions had been made for their reception. As soon as it could be done, we dispatched Mr. Sibley, our agent, with a large supply, to their relief. He arrived at the right time, having the very articles which our sick at Harrisonburg so much needed.

On his return from Harrisonburg, Mr. Sibley, with other supplies, went down by railroad to Millboro. From there he was to go to Rock Alum, Bath Alum, and to the Warm Springs, to supply the wants of the sick of the 14th Georgia, at those places. We have heard from him at Bath Alum. On his return, he is to take the railroad to Jackson's River, and visit, in like manner, the sick of Ector's regiment, Phillip's Legion, and Troup Artillery, at the Warm Springs, and at Lewisburg.

It is impossible now to estimate what amount of money will be needed for our troops in the army of the North-West. Mr. Sibley is directed to furnish them with whatever cooks, nurses, &c., they may require. Too much cannot be done for this portion of our army. Their sufferings have been the greatest; and they have received the least from their friends at home. They have filled the newspapers with their complaints, and have thought themselves forgotten and neglected by their friends in Georgia. I am satisfied that this has not been the case. We have already detailed the reasons why so little, in the past, has been done for them. Now, while their sick at least are accessible to us, let us apply ourselves to their wants.

3d. In considering the wants of our Georgia soldiers, what shall we say of those at Yorktown—those of the army of the Peninsula? For your information, we annex the following statement:

*Army at Yorktown.*

6th Georgia Regiment,...	. . .	Col. Colquitt.
16th	“	“ H. Cobb.
10th	“	“ Cumming.

T. R. R. Cobb's Legion.

What shall we say of our Georgia soldiers at Portsmouth? There we have—

4th Georgia Regiment, Col. Doles, at Pig's Point.

1st Georgia Battalion, Major Hardeman, Sewell's Point.

What shall we say of our Georgia troops on the coast of North Carolina? There we have :

3d Georgia Regiment, Col. Wright, at Roanoke Island.  
 24th " " " McMillen, at or near Newbern.  
 18th " " " Wofford, " " " "  
 ' Major Stovall's Battalion, " " " "

What shall we say too of our gallant defenders at Pensacola? There we have :

5th Georgia Regiment, Col. Jackson.  
 2d " Battalion, Major Villepigue.  
 Capt. Girardey's Artillery from Augusta, and Capt. Lee's from Atlanta; besides five other Ga. Regiments have recently gone to Virginia.

And lastly, what shall we say of our troops on our coast, near Savannah and Brunswick? Tybee, we have heard, has been abandoned; the polluted tread of the invader is already, perhaps, upon Georgia soil. To drive him back is the work now before us. Georgia calls her sons from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee, from the mountains to the low lands to rally, as one man, in defence of our common mother. Georgia expects every son to do his duty in this her day of peril. Let us rally to her support. Let us vote men and money. Let us sustain our brave defenders on the field of battle. When they sicken, when wounded by the bullets of the enemy, let no comfort be denied them; let no hand of mercy and affection be lacking to minister to their wants. Let us smoothe the couch of the fevered invalid, and mollify his wounds with ointment. Let us wipe the damp sweat of death from the brow of the dying, and when dead, when gone where the drum beats no reveille, and the clarion sounds no alarms, let us drop the warm tear over his martyred grave.

In conclusion, let me ask the committee, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as called for by the bill, too large an estimate? Consider that there are now, according to the message of the Governor of Georgia, fifty Regiments from Georgia in the service. Is not an average of \$3,000 to each Regiment a small amount to set apart to the sick and wounded? We have seen what the ten Regiments at Manassas are now costing us. Besides such may be the exigencies of the times, that we may have largely to increase the number of Regiments in the service.

With regard to the provisions of the bill one word and we are done. They are just such as we have desired. We

want every check thrown around the appropriation to prevent misuse and abuse. Let the money appropriated remain in the State Treasury to be drawn as the wants of the Soldiers may demand. Let all drafts on this fund be passed by the Executive Committee at its regular meetings; let them be drawn by the Chairman of this Committee. or, in his absence by the vice Chairman; let them be countersigned by the recording or corresponding Secretary, and let them when thus drawn, be submitted to his Excellency the Governor, to be approved by him, and when thus approved and when accompanied by his Executive warrant, then only to be paid; and lastly, let the Association be required to make to the Governor of the State a monthly report of all disbursements of this fund with the specific items of expenditure. Thus guarded there can be no danger.

We trust that you will readily give your assent to the bill and urge its speedy passage upon the House; and if you make any change in the amount appropriated let it be only to substitute a larger amount; for in asking for the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars we think we have been influenced more by our fears than by the pressing necessities of the case.

If a less amount is appropriated than is absolutely needed, some of your soldiers will fail to receive the benefits of the appropriation, while others will have had their wants supplied. This will give rise to complaints on the part of those whose claims are denied. The Association will be bound to apply the funds as the demands may be made upon them and in the order in which they are made, whenever such demands are just and proper. The first, therefore, that are in actual need who apply for relief will be successful. Those who apply too late will have to be denied.—When thus turned away, we must expect to hear complaints from them, because they will justly think themselves equally entitled to the benefits of the appropriation. To avoid this we had better err in appropriating too much than too little. Whatever the amount set apart with such checks as the Bill proposes, and with responsible men at the head of the Association, you may rest assured that nothing will be drawn from the Treasury but what in their best judgment is absolutely required. Every application upon the funds of the Association is rigidly canvassed. An order has to be passed by it, after full discussion, before any relief whatever can be given. The Committee would understand this could they but be present when these claims are canvassed. Such has been our limited means, such our jealous care and watchfulness over our funds that, with a painful heart, we

have been compelled to reject the less urgent, that we might administer to the wants of the greatest sufferers.

Allow me gentlemen to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. A. CLARK.

I heartily concur in the above statements of my colleague.

H. H. TUCKER, Chairman

Of the Committee appointed by the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association to present the claims of the said Association to the Legislature, and to ask for an appropriation.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 11th, 1861.



