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Augusta [GA] Chronicle & Sentinel, January-December 1860, July 1861-June 1862

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, vbetts@uttyler.edu

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DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA]
January 1860 - December 1860
July 1861 - June 1862

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 4, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

When Ladies Should be Looked At.--A writer in the Atlantic Monthly thus enlightens the belles of the street concerning the inalienable rights of men to look at their pretty faces:

There are some very pretty, but unhappily very ill-bred women, who don't understand the laws of the road with regard to handsome faces. Nature and custom would no doubt agree in conceding to all males the right of at least two distinct looks at every comely female countenance, without any infraction of the rules of courtesy or the sentiment of respect. The first look is necessary to define the person of the individual one meets, so as to avoid her in passing. Any unusual attraction discovered in a first glance is sufficient apology for a second--not a prolonged and impertinent stare, but an appreciating homage of the eyes, such as a stranger may inoffensively yield to a passing image. It is astonishing how morbidly sensitive some vulgar beauties are to the slightest demonstration of this kind. When a *lady* walks the streets she leaves her virtuous indignation countenance at home; she knows well enough that the street is a picture gallery, where pretty faces framed in pretty bonnets are meant to be seen, and everybody has a right to see them.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Wife.--It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars. The man does his part well, but his wife is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor, while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and industrious wife, and that makes the difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool, into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the water would not be changed. No Nicholas, the Diver, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.--Southern Homestead.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 7, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The Fashions.--The New York Independent, in its dry goods report for the week, says the practice in the United States is, to follow French fashions, and those which are the ton in Paris one season, become the ton in New York the season following. French fashions and French novels seem to be most attractive to our most dressy and light reading circles. The importations of silks daily arriving are astonishingly large, and are closely followed in amount by those of woollens [sic], and next by those of cotton goods.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. E. O. Collins, begs to inform her numerous friends and patrons, that she has recently returned from New York, and is daily exhibiting a large stock of Rich and Fashionable French and American Millinery, consisting of Velvet, Silk and Straw Bonnets; Dress Caps, Head

Dresses, Ribbons, Bridal Wreaths, Flowers, Rouches, Hair Braids, Curls, Hair Pins, Wax Beads, Bonnet Pins, &c, &c.

Mrs. Collins, with her well selected stock, is able to offer her customers as great, if not greater inducements in her line than any house in the city.

No. 301 Broad Street, next to Insurance Bank.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 19, 1860, p. 1, c. 2

Cranberry Pudding.--Boil one pint and a half of cranberries cleared of the stalks in four ounces of sugar and water, until they are broken and form a kind of jam; make up a large ball of; cover it well with rice washed clean and dry; then round each fold a floured piece of cloth, which tie as for dumplings. Boil them one hour; sift sugar over when served, and butter in a boat.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 21, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Baptism in Hoops.--At Chicago, last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt. The minister told her of the inconvenience that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation; she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt; the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady that the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket handkerchiefs.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

A Novelty for Smokers.--One of the novelties of the season is the introduction of a Paris invention designed for the use of smokers. This is a small apparatus for the manufacture of paper cigarettes, by means of which a smoker may make his own cigars of such tobacco as he chooses. It consists of a small wooden mould, within which is placed a thin paper tube, which is quickly rammed full of tobacco by means of a little funnel, and rammer inserted at the large end. The cigar is then pushed out complete and ready for smoking. The papers, which are very thin and light and are colored to resemble common cigars, accompany the apparatus in neat little packages. To those who dislike the strong flavor of clay pipes and bogus meerschaums, as well as the bad tobacco used in the manufactured cigars, the novelty will be acceptable.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 10, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Valuable Recipe for Dysentery--Take of peach leaves one handful, pour one pint of boiling water over them; then add one tablespoonful of Epsom Salts. Take a wine glass full every two or three hours till it operates freely; then take the tea without the salts three times a day until cured. The tea must be cold when the salt is put.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 12, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Esmarelda Muslins,
In Various Patterns,
Just received, at unusually Low Prices.

Gray & Turley.

Hoop Skirts,
Entirely New,
"The Southern Belle,"
of excellent quality, and very low priced, just received at

Gray & Turley's.

Parasols,
In Great Variety,
Just Received at

Gray & Turley's

Mourning Collars,
New and Beautiful,
Just Received at

Gray & Turley's.

Embroidered
Setts [sic] and Collars,
Exceedingly Cheap,
Just Received at

Gray & Turley's.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 5-6

M. Singer & Cos.
Noiseless, Improved
Family & Plantation
Sewing Machines!

We would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, that we have just received a few of the above

Improved Machines,

And would invite the public to call at

No. 182 1/2 Broad Street,

And examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that this Machine is

An Improvement
Over All Others

That has yet been manufactured.

I. M. Singer & Co.
M. Cohen, Agent.

\$40
Family
Sewing Machine
Scovill & Goodell's
Patent.
Sewing with Two Threads,
Double Lock Stitch!
1000 Stitches Per Minute.
The Only
Low Priced
Sewing Machine
Yet Offered
Sewing with Two Threads!
For sale at the
Sewing Machine Depot.
Corner Broad and Jackson Sts,
Opposite Globe Hotel,
Augusta, Geo.
Clarke, Ansley & Co.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 16, 1860, p. 2, c. 1
Improvement in Hoop Skirts.--Douglas A. Sherwood, of New York, the pioneers of the Hoop Skirt business, have just brought out a new style of Skirt, called the "Belle of the South," which is said to be the most elegant and perfect made. A peculiar feature of this Skirt is that it is made without clasps, and is not therefore liable to get out of order.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 21, 1860, p. 3, c. 3
Consumption of Coffee, Tea, and Sugar.--The consumption of coffee in the United States has increased from fifty-four millions of pounds in 1834 to two hundred and fifty-one millions in 1859. In 1834 the consumption was three pounds per head; at the present time it is eight pounds. Its price was lowest in 1849, when it was sold at about the same price as the duty levied upon it at the custom-house prior to 1833. The average price for the last thirty years has been below nine cents per pound. The consumption of tea has increased during the same period from thirteen millions of pounds to thirty-six millions. Its average price for the last twenty-five years

has been forty-eight cents per pound. The average duty levied upon it at the custom-house prior to 1833 was thirty-two cents per pound. The consumption of sugar during the same period has increased from one hundred and ninety-five millions of pounds to eight hundred and eighty-four millions. Its price was lowest in 1842, and for three years was below four cents per pound.-- Boston Post.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 21, 1860, p. 3, c. 1
Skating in Crinoline.--Two young ladies, Misses Temple and Williams, while crossing the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, chanced to step upon a spot of spongy ice, and each went through. Crinoline was of essential service, for it kept them from being submerged further than the waist till assistance came. They reached the shore in safety, though not a little chilled by their moonlight bath on a February night.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 24, 1860, p. 1, c. 2
Southern Rights Students.--From a private letter to a gentleman in this place, we learn that the students of Mercer University, at Penfield, held a Southern Rights Meeting on last Saturday afternoon, and adopted strong resolutions, declaring their eternal allegiance to Southern homes and hearths. Among the resolutions was one which binds every one appearing on the rostrum at Commencement, to be dressed in clothing of Southern manufacture. Several members of the faculty were present.--Madison Visitor.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 2, 1860, p. 1, c. 1
Nearly all the Southern pupils of the Bethlehem, Pa., Female Institute, have withdrawn from that institution within the past few days, for the same reason that the Southern Medical students left the Colleges in Philadelphia. Five young ladies, from Mississippi, left a few days since.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 3, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Fireman's Tournament.

We subjoin the programme [sic] of the Firemen's Tournament which, as we have previously mentioned, is to take place in Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, the 16th of May next. It will be seen that it is open for all fire companies South of the Potomac, and that the rules and regulations, as well as the number and value of the prizes offered, invite a large competition:

1. Engines of 9 inches capacity, stroke or diameter, or over, to rank as first class. All others as second class.
2. On horizontal distance--Engines to play through not less than 100 feet of hose, and any size nozzle that may be preferred.
3. All Engines of every class may contend for the first prize on distance.
4. Engines taking a prize on distance will not be permitted to contend for a prize on quantity or distance again.
5. Engines will take water from suction or be supplied from hydrants at pleasure.
6. Engines will be allowed fifteen minutes to take their position on the stand, and make their preparations for play; and five minutes will be allowed to make their trial on distance.

Trial on Quantity.

7. Engines will take suction or otherwise play for three minutes after commencement through 50 feet of hose, open butt into a tank; butts to be not over 2 3/4 inches in diameter.
8. All Engines of every class will be privileged to contend, for the first prize on quantity, provided they are not excluded under Rule 4th.
9. One trial only for each Engine, except in case of bursting hose, when a second trial will be allowed.
10. No Engine will be allowed to use ropes and pulleys.
11. Engines will be stationed on, and play from a platform.
12. The order of playing will be decided by lot.

Successful Competitors.

- 00
- First Prize.--For first class Engines on distance, Silver Pitcher and Salver, valued at \$200
- Second Prize.--For second class Engines on distance, Silver Pitcher, valued at \$150 00
- Third Prize.--For first class Engines on quantity, Silver Trumpet, valued at \$100 00
- Fourth Prize.--For second class Engines on quantity, Silver Trumpet, valued \$75 00
- Fifth Prize.--For Steam Fire Engines on distance, Silver Goblet and Salver, valued at \$100 00

Companies wishing to participate in the Tournament, will address the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on or before the first day of May next.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroads leading to the city to pass firemen and visitors over their roads for one fare. Apparatus to be carried free.

Papers throughout the Southern States favorable to the movement will please notice.

J. McKennie.

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

R. S. Morrison, Secretary.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 4, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Open Air and Exercises.

Our school boys, and girls too, in the country are accustomed to boisterous romps, and out door play, which are very commendable, and very beneficial, not only to health of body, but to a healthy and proper development of the mental faculties. Other things being equal, those of the most robust health will usually develop the intellect, if not most rapidly, at least most substantially, safely and soundly. Children who are not romps and tom-boys may be precocious, but they will be remarkable only for precocity, not for sound judgment, and solid, practical acquirement of useful knowledge.

Then we should all encourage children to open air sports, not only in the country, but also, and more particularly, in the towns. Let them soil and tear [?] their clothes and hands, and brown their faces, if need be. What are all these and much more, in comparison to sound health, sweet sleep, and vigorous constitution? How many a poor little Miss, and how many a delicate nervous little boy, have been reared to ill health, to physical pain and misery, by the foolish dread of parents that they may make themselves "little frights?" How many lives cut short, how much real mental development prevented, by putting out-door sports under the ban?

But what shall we say of "children of a larger growth?" Do not they also, men and women both, need exercise and recreation--would they not be better, happier and healthier for them?--There can surely not be a doubt about it. Grown up people, as well as boys and girls, must have sport and amusement of some sort. In the country there is fox hunting for the men, and women too, if they would only make up their minds to undertake it--at least a good free gallop occasionally, even if without the excitement of the chase, may be had, and is of great benefit. In the towns, we believe ladies very seldom ride horseback, and while the men seek the card-tables and the billiard saloons, the ladies, the fairer and better part of creation, are self-condemned to dawdling in their drawing rooms, and an occasional street walk.--Walking does very well occasionally, but it is not the right kind of exercise for those who are not already rather robust. It develops mainly the lower limbs, and, on account of peculiarities of dress, tends to produce a dragging sensation along the spine, and to develop spinal disease, to which American women seem peculiarly liable. Dancing is better, but that is not the full measure of exercise our countrywomen should have. They need open air exercise, and that which brings into play the muscles of the arms and expands the chest. What shall it be? It must be something that is not only pleasant, but graceful, and which may be made also *fashionable*--ah, that is it. While our young men have their cricket and base ball, can not the ladies organize a yachting club? It strikes us that rowing would be the very thing for them--pleasant, cool, delightful, and may be made the means of quite a display. What more agreeable sight than to see our river covered with gay barges and swift gliding wherries, in the gray twilight, or in the soft moonlight, with the mothers and daughters, not reclining on the cushions, but pulling sturdily at the oars? What more exhilarating and exciting than a boat race, and can it not be made *fashionable*? Who will set the fashion, who will take the first step to organize a ladies "Regatta Club?"

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

An Army of Smokers.--It is estimated that there are two hundred thousand smokers in the city of New York, who consume two cigars a day, making the total consumption four hundred thousand per day. These, at an average of four cents, amount to five million, eight hundred and forty thousand dollars annually.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

A Travelling [sic] Companion.--If the lady reader is about travelling [sic] or wishes to make a most acceptable gift to a friend about doing so--if she proposes visiting a watering place, or would like "something nice to have in the country," let her try one of Burnett's Toilet Companions, containing a bottle of Cocoaine, which dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it--a flacon of Florimel, one drop of which perfumes the handkerchief deliciously--one of Kalliston, the best cosmetic in the world, and one of the Oriental Tooth Wash. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.--Philadelphia Bulletin.

For sale by Druggists generally.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 2, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Mason's
Self-Sealing Jars.

Are acknowledged to be the best article in use
For Preserving
Fruits, Vegetables, &c.,
For Winter Use.

For sale by

Plumb & Leitner.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Ladies'
Suits and Dusters.
Wm. Shear

Has received this day, a large additional supply of
Ladies' Suits and Dusters,
Of new and beautiful styles, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 6

Ribbons, Embr'd Collars, Worked Bands, White Muslins, Colored Muslins, Lace Mitts,
Children's Open Work Hose, Barege Robes 9 Flounces for \$5; Hoop Skirts 30 Rings, for \$1.
Just Received This Day, from Auction, The Greatest Bargains of the Season! The public are
respectfully invited to an examination of the Goods. Gray & Turley.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 27, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Save Your Fruit!
By Using
Mason's Patent Screw Top
Glass Preserve Jar!

Housekeepers designing to put up Fruit and Vegetables for Winter use, should be careful
as to the kind of Jar they select for the purpose!

Of all Glass Jars, heretofore made, wax has been used for the purpose of making a tight
joint, thereby making it almost impossible to exhaust the air from the Jar before sealing, as those
who have used wax will readily perceive, knowing that wax will not adhere to either glass or tin
while hot.

We offer to those who desire a sure and really Self-Sealing Jar,

Mason's Patent Screw Top.

All that is necessary being to screw the Cap down upon the Rubber Washer, which is
placed on the shoulder of the Jar at such distance from top of the neck, that by no possibility can
the flavor of the Fruit be injured by coming in contact with the Rubber, which is the difficulty
with all other jars or cans using a Rubber Washer for making a tight joint.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

Plumb & Leitner,
Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Improved Homes.--The romance of home-life, like every other kind of romance, is in a fair way to disappear before the onward march of improvement. Science is invading our very hearth-stones, or rather is reducing them to mere figures of speech and rendering the domestic myths and sentiments as obsolete as the Lares and Penates of the old Roman dwelling.

Time was when the fire-side was a literality; but the next generation will scarcely understand either the word or the thing. It would certainly be difficult to imagine the family circle at that modern substitute for the cheery hearth, the register; and Santa Claus is already puzzled how to reach his little devotees by the orthodox route of the chimney. "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well" is now a water work existing only in rural fancy.

The lone student no longer trims the midnight lamp, but objectively, as well as subjectively, lights the gas. In short, "love in a cottage" has become a picture of almost fabulous antiquity, and the true novel for the times must wind up in a "palatial residence."

If we go on at this rate, all sentiment and simplicity will vanish from the household. Our homes will be woven together into immense hotels, drawing light, heat and water from the same source, and it may be, from the same material. The whole domestic picture will have an air of labor-saving contrivance and elegant mechanism, with cushioned cars noiselessly gliding from cellar to attic; locomotive dumb-waiters circulating with stiff gravity through the table ritual; steam calliopes discoursing musical asthmas in the parlor, and nimble sewing machines performing miracles of fancy needle-work. The genius of improvement will have driven out the spirit of romance from its last refuge and birth-place, and home itself be left disenchanted.

In the meantime, however, let us be consoled with the reflection that what we are losing in poetry, we are gaining in comfort and elegance; and that as physical conveniences are multiplied and diffused, the means of domestic refinement and social amelioration will be proportionably increased. The masses now live as luxuriously as their rulers of a century ago, and a century hence they may have learned how to befit, as well as to procure, the style of sovereignty.--Philadelphia Inquirer.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

Hoop Skirts Unsafe in a Thunder Storm.--In the town of Pittsfield, Vt., on Saturday night last, while a singing school was in progress in a schoolhouse, a thunder storm passed over the village, and the lightning struck the school-house, passing down the chimney and through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his arm stretched out towards it on the back of a seat. The ladies' hoops were all struck by the fluid, stripped of all their windings, clasps broken, hoops bent into all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched and some set on fire, and, wonderful to relate, no one was killed, and none injured but the young man.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

New Disease in Cattle.--A correspondent of the Tyler (Texas) Herald calls attention to the existence in that county, of a disease among the cattle: the sore eyes. When first taken the eyes run a watery juice, which as the disease advances, turns to a white and harder substance--the eyes

become swollen as a horse's with the hooks--the ball becomes white and finally blind. It does not seem to affect them otherwise.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 5 and p. 3, c. 1

Concert Hall.

Admissions 25 cents--Children and Servants 15 Cents.

Positively Only Three Nights,

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, July 16, 17 & 18.

Also

Wednesday Afternoon, at 3½ O'Clock.

Doors open at 3, at which time Children will be admitted at 15 cents.

The Grand Moving

Washington Tableaux,

With figures of life size, all taken from Authentic Portraits of the Men of the Revolution, embracing in a series of thirty Magnificent Scenes the most prominents of the American Revolution.

This is the only Panorama of this subject now on exhibition, and it is one of the most interesting and instructing exhibitions ever presented to an American audience.

The following are a few of the scenes represented:

Parade of the Stamp Act in New York, 1865 [sic],

Destruction of the Tea in Boston Harbor, 1773 (moonlight.)

The Minute Men of '76, "Old Put."

Battle of Lexington, Capture of Ticonderoga,

Battle of Bunker Hill,

Mrs. Bernard Elliott Presenting a pair of Colors to Colonel Moultrie, of the 2d S.C.

Regiments.

Murder of Miss Jane McCrae by the Indians.

American Encampments at Valley Forge.

Battle of Monmouth. "Capt. Molly" at the Gun.

Capture of Andre. Emily Gieger, the Fair Heroine of South Carolina.

John Adams addressing George III as first American Minister.

Mrs. Merrill's Heroic Defence [sic] against the Indians.

Magnificent Tableaux of Sarah Buchanan and her Companion escaping from the Indians, Nashville, Tenn.

Robert J. Greenwood,
Manager and Proprietor.

The Washington Tableaux.

It will be seen by advertisement that a Panorama of the American Revolution will be opened at Masonic Hall on Monday evening next, for three nights only. This is a highly interesting subject, and one in which all, particularly the young must feel a lively interest. The Atlanta Intelligencer says, after a visit:

"For once, we found an entertainment in every way chaste, elegant and unexceptionable

in its character.

Any exhibition which combines instruction with amusement should receive the most favorable consideration from an intelligent public. Such a one is the Washington Tableaux, now on exhibition at the Athenaeum.

In the first scene we see the Stamp Act Parade in the city of New York, on whose banners are inscribed the significant words, "England's Folly and America's Ruin--Stamp Act, 1765." This was the first public outbreak in the American Colonies, although ere this a long catalogue of grievances had accumulated. We then have a splendid and truthful view of Faneuil Hall, the famous old "Cradle of Liberty." What associations cluster around this building, in which the voices of the Heroes of the Revolution thundered out so oft "resistance to tyranny."

All the principal characters, we observed, were life-size, and said to be truthful portraits of the men of the Revolution. With some of them we were quite familiar, and recognised [sic] them at a glance; for who would not recognize a good portrait of Franklin, Adams, or Jefferson? These were all fine pictures.

In an ordinary newspaper article, we cannot speak at large of a work of this kind. We must close by saying that we followed our revolutionary fathers through all the principal events of the Revolution, down to the peaceful days of the history of our country, and left the Hall, much gratified at having been present at such a desirable exhibition.

We cheerfully commend it to our citizens, and earnestly recommend all young persons particularly, to avail themselves of this great lesson in the early history of our country.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Preserving Fruit.--As many of our readers will soon be engaged in preserving fruit, we publish the following recipe, which is furnished the Mobile Tribune by a correspondent:

Any glass jar, with a mouth large enough to admit the fruit, will answer the purpose. Corks to fit may be procured at any of the drug stores. Select the most solid ones, or those least porous. When the fruit is properly cooked, fill up the jars with it and the syrup, and let them stand fifteen minutes. By that time the fruit will settle down in the jars. Then fill up the jar with hot syrup, and put in the cork tightly and seal it over with a composition of one-third beeswax and two-thirds rosin, melted together and applied with a small mop. After the jars have cooled, fill up all the air holes that may be seen with more of the composition and put away the jars for use when wanted. Alight syrup will answer, as there is no danger of fermentation if properly sealed. Crushed sugar makes the best syrup and is the cheaper in reality. Jars made for this purpose, with good corks in them, may be procured at the crockery stores. The jars should be tempered to prevent cracking, by putting into each but a small quantity of hot syrup at first. A small blister can be seen on the sealing wherever any air has escaped.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

A Rebellion--Women in Arms.--The Chester (Ill.) Democrat states that great excitement exists in Liberty, a number of women--stated to be eleven in number--having revolted against the grog-shops, and tapped the barrels of several groceries. At a drinking establishment called the "Young America," the proprietor charged on them and they fled. The men of the town held a meeting the next day, at which it was

Resolved, That we will defend our property, at the risk of our lives, against the "eleven" and all other women; that this is a free country, and men are allowed, under the laws, to do as they please; that women should not be allowed to smash up "Property," especially "spirits;" that

women should be sent to the Penitentiary for riotous conduct, as well as men; that we give twenty-five cents per head for the apprehension of the "eleven," and all others that talk "that way;" that we are under many obligations to the proprietors of "Bogus" and "Young America" for the "spirit" they have so liberally used in this effort to maintain law and order; that everybody should learn to mind their own business, especially women; that "Young America" is an established institution, and well calculated to refine our tastes, and cannot be "dried up;" that we are not afraid of "women."

The "eleven" are still receiving reinforcements from the women around, and the war is not yet ended.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Cheapest
Hoop Skirts
in the World!
30 Ring Fine Woven
Hoop Skirts,
Only \$1.00!
20 Ring
Fine Woven
Hoop Skirts
Only 75 Cents!
Just Received at
Gray & Turley's.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 8, 1860, p. 4, c. 3

The Cataract Washing Machine.--The genius of improvement has at last, we believe, initiated a complete revolution in that humble, but exceedingly important art, which has hitherto so obstinately resisted all radical innovation; we refer to the art of "renovating soiled linen." It is true that a vast amount of inventive effort has been expended in attempts to adapt machinery to the shortening of labor in this branch of industry, but our inventors have kept the beaten track, and sought simply to imitate by their devices the hand-work of the washer-woman. As it has been the custom of all the world during all time to "wash clothes" by rubbing or pounding, or pressing them, it has been considered a settled point that by no method which did not involve one of these processes could the work be effectually done. But this is at length proved to be a mere prejudice, and like all other prejudices must yield to the force of positive demonstration.

The washing machine washes clothes upon an entirely novel principle, and accomplishes the work most effectually and with great rapidity. In this machine the clothes are cleaned simply by the action of the water upon them. It consists of a cylinder, of the size of a small barrel, suspended and made to revolve upon a shaft passing through it, and around the inner surface of which are a series of longitudinal cleets [sic] or bars. Then there is a smaller interior cylinder, with similar cleets [sic] on its outer surface, leaving a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two, for the water and clothes. The cylinders are revolved in opposite directions, the two motions being given by one crank. By this device, which is certainly exceedingly simple, rapid counter currents of water are formed by the revolution of the two cylinders which force the water through the clothes, effectually removing the dirt. That it is the water thus forced through the

clothes, and not any rubbing to which they may be incidentally subjected, which removes the dirt, is evident from the fact that when small articles are tied up in a pillow case or other thin sack, they are washed just as rapidly and effectually as when put loose into the machine; as a matter of fact, there is little or no rubbing of the clothes in the machine. The action of the cylinders is to throw the water away from their surfaces, and thus keep the clothes suspended midway between the two.

The great advantage of being able to dispense entirely with the rubbing of clothes, by which there is so much wear of fabric, will be at once appreciated. The saving of labor and time is equally great. In a machine of the medium size, the ordinary washing for a family, say of eight persons, may be done in two hours--and the uniform testimony of those who are using it seems to be that it washes clothes more uniformly clean, and gives them a clearer appearance than can be done by hand. For fine fabrics, laces, embroidery, etc., and for woollens [sic], it seems specially adapted--as there is neither wear nor shrinkage.

Mr. W. R. Jaynes, at his extensive laundry, 22d Canal street, in this city, has one of these machines of mammoth size in use, which is operated by steam power. He informs us that it more than meets his expectation, doing the work of twelve or fifteen women.

We have spoken confidently of the merits of this machine, because, we "know whereof we affirm." In our own family, "washing day" has been relieved of its horrors, and converted into a holiday; and, we may as well make a clean breast of it, we have ourselves taken a turn at the crank, for we have a fancy for "machinery."

We therefore confidently commend it to the attention of our readers. The principle upon which it operates will soon be washing clothes.

The "Cataract Washing Machines" is manufactured by Messrs. Sullivan Hyatt, of this city.--N. Y. Journal.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 12, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

Useful Information.--A friend furnishes us the following facts, which will not spoil by becoming generally known:

Cotton clothing of children, and adults also, will not burn with a flame, if rinsed in Alum water. A handful of alum to a tub of water is sufficient.

Water standing in cases, in factories and on bridges, will keep sweet in warm weather, and not freeze in cold, if a few pounds of Lime are stirred in each cask.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

[account of Fair in Atlanta, third day]

Not the least attractive feature of the day was the appearance on the Grounds, of a party of twenty-seven ladies, teachers and pupils of the "Spring Hill School," under the supervision of that gifted advocate of the development of Southern Agriculture, and actual independence in the Union, Rev. C. W. Howard, all attired in a substantial Check Homespun Dress, made fashionably full and flowing. When this spirit of independence seizes upon the minds of our daughters and wives, divested of its fanaticism as manifested by the sterner sex, we may look for good practical results. [i. e., not secessionist]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 6, 1860, p. 4, c. 2

Le Bon Ton,
Journal de Modes

Is the title of a Monthly Fashion Book, the cheapest and most complete every published. Each number contains four beautifully colored and highly finished Steel Engravings, imported from Paris; besides two full-sized Patterns, cut of tissue paper. The Engravings for the twelve months are not equaled by any other Report of Fashions now published in the world. They display the greatest among of good taste in the cut, make, position, and trimming of each costume, from the infant up to the most tasty and refined Lady.

Le Bon Ton, published in Paris, is the acknowledged and standard of Fashion there, and throughout Europe, and has a larger circulation than any other three works combines. For the past few years, the subscribers have had entire control of this Fashion Book in the United States and Canadas, and has met with extraordinary success, it being now sought for by all of the leading establishments and most fashionable ladies.

Having just completed some important arrangements with the publishers in Paris, we are now prepared to combine with this work advantages, never before given in this country, or in Europe, and will just glance at a few of them by way of giving you some idea of their importance. In the first place, a full plate of Bonnets will be sent us six times a year. In the second place, a Double Plate of Cloaks and Mantillas will be sent us for the Fall and Spring. In the third place, Evening Party, and Ball Costumes, will be sent us in their proper season only. In the fourth place, one of the best and most reliable Letter Writers has been engaged to correspond for this Book monthly. Her letters will be found exceedingly instructive and interesting to all who wish to study good taste and be advised in advance of the coming fashions. In the fifth place, every novelty in the way of Sleeves, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Berthas, etc., published or made by other houses, will be sent us. In the sixth place, each number will contain two full size Patterns, cut from tissue paper, with full explanations for making and putting them together. In addition to all this, and much more too tedious to mention, we have arranged with some of the first Parisian houses to supply us with cuts during the year, which will be inserted in the body of the book, and far surpass for beauty and elegance anything of the kind given to other Magazines. Beside this, yearly subscribers to Le Bon Ton can order by mail, or otherwise, any extra Plain Patterns as just half our advertised prices.

Subscription price Five Dollars a year, and can be commenced any month; less than twelve months, at the rate of Fifty Cents a number.

Special attention is called to our Dressmaking and Pattern Rooms, the largest most fashionable in the city. Also, our new system for Cutting Ladies Dresses, which is the only perfect one.

S. T. Taylor, & Son,
407 Broadway, New York.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 27, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Snuff Dipping.--We take the following extract from the Report of Dr. Thos. F. Green, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum. Let the ladies who are in the habit of rubbing snuff read it and be warned. If they must use tobacco we advise them to quit dipping and go to smoking, it is less injurious and more genteel:

The numerous isms of the Northern and Eastern States, have within some years past, contributed materially to increase the number of the insane in their hospitals; and the number of

insane in proportion to the population, is decidedly greater than in the Southern section of the Union. But there is a disgusting practice among the females, becoming quite general in some parts of this and other Southern States, that if persisted in, will, ere long, bring our ratio fully up to theirs.

The practice of snuff dipping or of rubbing, by far the most objectionable mode of using tobacco and more certain than any other to interfere, promptly and seriously with a healthy state of the nervous system, and disorder the functions of the most important organs. Mothers who indulge in this baneful practice, to the extent that some females do, need not be surprised to find their offspring imbeciles in mind and body.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 27, 1860, p. 3, c. 2
New Fashion for Ladies.--We observed, while on a visit to a lady friend, a bonnet and dress of Georgia linsey and cotton, designed for the daughter of one of our leading secessionists. The dress is made in fashionable style, a la Gabrielle, and the bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net-work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palmetto trees and lone stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted. The entire work is domestic, as well as the material, and exhibits considerable ingenuity. The idea illustrates the patriotism of the ladies and their earnest sympathy with the great Southern movement, while its execution affords convincing proof of how independent we can be of our Northern aggressors, when we have the will to undertake and the energy to achieve.--News Letter.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 2, 1860, p. 2, c. 1
Young Lady in Georgia Homespun.--In the street yesterday (says the Columbus Times of Friday last,) was observed one of our pretty young ladies attired in a dress of Georgia homespun and wearing the blue cockade. The make of the dress and the style of the cloak, gave it the appearance of silk at a distance, and attracted the admiration of all.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 12, 1860, p. 2, c. 1
HouseKeeper's Encyclopedia of Useful Information for the Housekeeper in all branches of Cooking and Domestic Economy, &c., &c. By Mrs. E. F. Haskell. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This fair volume contains (to quote from the balance of the title,) "the first scientific and reliable rules for putting up all kinds of hermetically sealed fruits, with or without sugar, in tin cans or common bottles; also rules for preserving fruits in American and French styles: with tried receipts for making domestic wines, catsups, cordials, etc.; and practical directions for the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers, destruction of insects, etc, etc." There is a larger mass of information in this book, of a really useful practical character, than in any similar work with which we are acquainted. It contains over 400 pages, and furnishes hints for every branch of Domestic or Household Economy. After once glancing over it, and reading some of its thousand useful hints and recipes, the efficient and order-loving housekeeper would scarcely be willing to do without it. Our friend Redmond, of the *Southern Cultivator*, who has had the start of us several weeks in the possession of a copy of the "Encyclopedia," says, "it is by far the best and most complete treatise we have ever seen, on the incomplete treatise we have ever seen, on the important subjects to which it is devoted. A thorough knowledge of Cookery and the leading principles of Domestic Economy is indispensable to all young ladies, and should form a regular

branch of their education, at home and in our schools. We should be glad to see this very able work of Mrs. Haskell introduced as a Text-Book into our Female Seminaries and Colleges; so that our daughters might learn something practical and useful--knowledge qualifying them to discharge creditably the duties of every-day life, instead of a ridiculous smattering of a few *ologies* of no value whatever."

For sale by Geo. A. Oates.

Children's Books.

What progress has been made, within a quarter of a century, in the matter of children's books!--What an advance is perceptible, since *our* days of juvenility, in our Literature for the Young! Once, the book or primer for children was poorly printed, had coarse wood cuts, was put in a rather homespun dress, and then made its appearance at rare intervals. The author, too, often had an awkward way of winning the hearts of the little readers, even if he won them at all. We can only remember as among the *best* books for youth in old times, those of the venerable "Peter Parley," which were indeed above all price. *Now* what beautiful books are constantly appearing for the wonder and delight of children! All that art can do to make them elegant and attractive in finish, and all that host of able writers, of both sexes, can do to make them interesting in matter, is done. It must be a delightful task to cater for the amusement and instruction of childhood and youth!

Those entertaining gentlemen, the Messrs. Appleton, have sent us a package of Books for Children. We can imagine with what tremulous happiness little fingers would turn over these leaves, and bright eyes would sparkle with new lustre [sic] at the many pretty things they contain. We would just like to turn lose a troop of little ones upon such a batch of beautiful "we" volumes as these, and stand quietly by to see how they *would* enjoy them!

We can only give the titles of these books, without speaking particularly of the merits of each:

Fairy Nightcaps. By "Aunt Fanny."

The Big Nightcap Letters. Same author.

The Little Nightcap Letters. Same author.

New Fairy Stories for my Grandchildren. By George Keil. Translated from the German.

A Year with Maggie and Emma. A true story. Edited by Maria J. McIntosh.

Where there's a Will there's a Way. By Alice B. Haven, (cousin Alice.)

Here is certainly an excellent list to select from--any one of these we can recommend for children's perusal. If you want to make glad any of your little friends, go to Mr. Oates' Bookstore and he will furnish you with either or all the above. "Aunt Fanny" we specially like. She has a way of going straight to the heart of childhood, and becoming a "tenant at will" there ever after.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

"A Merry Christmas!"

Yes! let it be a *merry* Christmas. Let us say for this day, "begone, dull care, I'll have none of thee. The time must be filled with joy, with happiness, with hilarity and mirth." Let us for one day--and *this* of all others--give ourselves up without restraint to the festivities, the hearty

sports and pastimes which should be the concomitants of the season. Let all grim-visaged people "smooth their wrinkled fronts"--let sober people break out in smiles, as the sun peeps out from a black cloud--let people with acidity in their tempers and a superabundance of bile, sweeten the one and do all in their power to remove the other. And *how* can they effect these desirable objects? By contact with the children--watch them in their free, gushing moments of happiness, and you will grow happier yourselves by sympathy. There is no deceit about those little ones whose clear, silvery laughter rings out upon the air like the song of birds or the ripple of crystal brooks. Is there not contagion in their smiles, their gleeful shouts, their wild romps? It is enough to make a cynic's features relax their rigidity, and to make us staid elders utter the fervent ejaculation, "I would I were a boy again!"

Of all our holidays--and we have none too many of them--Christmas is esteemed the most, and looked forward to with the greatest anxiety and the fondest anticipations. It is emphatically the *children's* day--set apart for their special use and behoof. How they do long for it to come, to be sure! Time moves *so* slow for childhood--and alas! so swift for age. "When will Christmas come?" is asked on all sides. "Will it be in a week--in a few days--to-morrow?" *To-day* is Christmas, boys and girls--("young ladies" and "young gentlemen" are myths for the nonce.) But there is not a child in our goodly city, who has a home and loving parents, (let us hope they *all have* but knows this is indeed Christmas Day. The busy note, of preparation in each happy household latterly, has unmistakably portended Christmas. Mysterious culinary operations, under the superintendence of "mother," have been going on for several days in the kitchen. The cooks were up to their elbows in flour and paste--fragrant steams, suggestive of various delicacies, "rose like an exhalation"--the sudden advent of numerous pies, cakes, fruits, fowls, &c., &c., showed there was something unusual toward. Cupboards were filled to repletion with such dainties as children love, and the tables on Christmas day will literally groan with their weight.

The night *before* Christmas is an era in the history of childhood. Those little brains are busy cogitating--they are wondering what they *will* get in their stockings! Before these wee forms are safely abed, rows of tiny stockings are suspended in the chimney corner, ready for the visit of "Santa Claus," who will come down the flue, precisely at midnight, with sacks and sacks of rare and beautiful things to deposit in those receptacles. Boys and girls have implicit faith in St. Nicholas. He is their patron Saint, whom it were cruel to dethrone before the cold realities of life, which come all too soon, displace him. We would not have the old heads--the knowing ones--tell those little folks the *real* state of the case. Don't tell them what *paterfamilias* has been busy about for a day or two past. Don't tell them that we saw him, instead of poring over ledgers, or puzzling over knotty accounts that *wont* balance, rushing up and down the street on "desperate deeds intent"--diving into a toy store, and being lost to view for a while, then emerging and bobbing into a candy shop, again to come forth (all the time radiant with smiles, and with an inward chuckle, as if he was going to play off a good practical joke on somebody)--now losing himself in a bookstore, and doing something mysterious there, which makes the clerks laugh, and which he returns with compound interest. When that man goes home, and for fear of disturbing any one, steels in the back way, is there nothing unusual in his appearance? Are there no protuberances about his person which were not formed by nature, and which did not actually exist two hours ago? What *can* those things be which protrude from the distended pockets? A doll's head peeps out; another one's legs point upward; the handle of a tin trumpet; a horse's head; a tiny wagon; little boxes with soldiers and horses and trees; a drum for that boy who has such a military spirit and wears a conical paper cap and a wooden sword with the tip

dyed of a sanguinary hue; parcel after parcel of candy, made into strange, uncouth shapes, but exceedingly toothsome for all that; these and many other things which he keeps studiously concealed from *our* view, are going to make glad a host of guileless hearts this morning. Saint Nicholas has hired an emissary to do his bidding, and the result will be, those tiny socks and stockings which are wont to encase fairy feet, will be stuffed to their utmost limit--while numberless gifts of the Saint will be pendant from the outside, too large for storing in the interior.

But we must not pursue this train of thought farther. We are fain to believe, as we most fervently hope, that all the little children of the city, when they arise this joyous Christmas morning, will find *some* pretty gift to make them happy--As we said at first, we wish it to be a *merry* Christmas; and we can well imagine it will be if all our young friends, have been remembered by Saint Nicholas--that veritable Dutchman, who had

"A bright shining face, and a little round belly,

That shook when he laughed like a bowl full of jelly."

--we have all had him in our "mind's eye"--and he is one of the jolliest fellows in the world, dispensing gladness among children everywhere.

We cannot close this hastily prepared sketch, however, without hinting, that in this great world of ours, aye, even in our own city, there may be families where sorrow and suffering are known, and tears are oftener seen than smiles. Grim Want stands on the threshold of some house holds, and his great shadow so fills the way, that no sunshine can come in. All is gloom and misery. Ye children and youth who have been pampered in luxury--who have never known what it was to go hungry to bed at night--who have kind fathers and mothers who anticipate your lightest wish and supply your every want--whose healthy, robust forms are warmly, comfortably clad--who never saw or felt what Poverty was--go, and take father and mother with you--go into "the huts where poor men lie,"--go among those huddling groups of half-starved, ragged children, and dispense to them of the bounties which, as munificent Providence has bestowed upon you. Your coming will be as golden rays of light to those who sit in darkness--as the soft, sweet breath of heaven to those who gasp for air--as the balmy fragrance of flowers, or the freshness of springing grass, of the shady coolness of leafy trees, or the murmur of sparkling streams, to those who toil in desert ways. Then you may hear the merry laugh where once were only wails and cries, see smiles dimple little wan cheeks, wrinkles and hard lines smoothed away, and peace and joy, so long strangers, take up their abode in the poor family. After you have looked over all the nice things which Saint Nicholas has given you because you were dutiful, kind, and loving at home--after you have feasted on the dainties which were preparing for you so long in the kitchen--fill your baskets from this store, and, as we before urged, to around visiting the homes of the poor. Do this (we had no intention of reading you a lecture when we began) and then indeed will it be a MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

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DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

A Handsome Donation.--A patriotic lady in Columbus, has donated to the Confederate States a splendid set of diamonds, comprising a necklace, pin, earrings, and finger ring, valued at \$600.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

North Carolina Paper
Forest Manufacturing Company,
Forestville, N. C.
Manufacturer of Superior
Book and Newspaper, &c., &c.

Respectfully solicit Southern dealers to send them orders. Samples and prices will be sent (postage paid) by applying to

W. B. Reid, Supt.

my16-1m

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Advance in Rates of Subscription.

The undersigned are reluctantly constrained to increase the subscription price of their respective papers. This necessity arises from the diminished income of their offices, growing out of the stagnation of business generally, while the expenses are largely increased and cannot be curtailed without injustice to our readers.

Advertising, ordinarily so large a portion of a newspaper revenue, is almost wholly suspended and will continue so during the war, while the price of paper has largely increased, and our telegraphic expenses are nearly trebled. ...

From the 1st day of July our terms of subscription will be--

For the Daily One Year	-	-	\$	8	00
"	"	Six Months	-	4	00
"	"	Three Months	-	2	00
"	"	One Month	-	1	00
For Tri-Weekly One Year	-	-		5	00
"	"	Six Months	-	2	50
"	"	Three Months	-	1	50

The Weekly will be as heretofore, for one year \$2 00.

All orders for subscription must be accompanied with the Cash.

James Gardner,
Proprietor Constitutionalist
Wm. S. Jones,
Proprietor Chronicle & Sentinel.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Lorillard's Snuff,
In Bottles and Bulk,
For sale in quantities to jobbers, by
R. A. Robbins & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.,
and

M. A. & C. A. Santas
Richmond, Va.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Machine
Cracker Bakery!

The subscriber, having added several improvements to his Bakery, is now prepared to furnish the community with any and everything in the Bakery line, at the lowest prices.

On Hand, Made Every Day,
Family Bread.

Crackers--
Butter,
Extra Butter,
Water,
Fancy,
Ginger,
Lemon,

Biscuit--
Soda,
Boston,
Wine,
Milk,
Seed,
Sugar,

Pilot Bread.

Fine Cakes and Pies, Fresh Every Day, of all kinds.

James Bowen,
No. 341 Broad Street
Augusta, Ga.

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DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 3. c. 7

Handsome Women
To the Ladies!

Hunt's "Bloom of Roses." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. It will not wash or rub off, and when once applied remains durable for years. The tints so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice, and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for \$1.

Hunt's "Court Toilet Powder," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 cents.

Hunt's "British Balm" removes tan, freckles, and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 cents.

Hunt's "Imperial Pomade," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to make the hair curl. Mailed free for \$1.

Hunt's "Pearl Beautifier" for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens

the gums, purifies the breath effectually, preserves the teeth and prevents toothache. Mailed free for \$1.

Hunt's "Bridal Wreath Perfume." a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for \$1. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at \$1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for \$5.

Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express Agent on delivery of goods.

Hunt & Co.

Perfumers to the Queen,

Regent Street London and 77 Sansom St., Phila. Pa. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

The Trade supplied.

nov24-d&wly

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

A Venerable Lady Patriot.--The ladies of the South have proved themselves worthy descendants of the matrons of '76, who furnished clothing to the soldiers of the Revolution, from the carding and spinning, to the weaving and making of garments;--for in those days there was no machinery to perform most of this labor.

In our paper to day will be seen a brief report of the Soldier's Relief Society in Scottsboro, of which the venerable Mrs. Fitzgerald is President, who is the last connecting link between the ladies of the Revolution of 1776, and those of 1861, as the Declaration of Independence was made eighty-five years ago, which is the age of Mrs. Fitzgerald. This circumstance, is rendered still more interesting by the fact, that in 1791 (now seventy years ago) Mrs. F., then a gay and beautiful girl of fifteen, had the honor to receive from the hand of President Washington, in the public Ball Room at Augusta, a rich bouquet which had been placed in his hands by a lady to be bestowed on any one of the young dancers he might select. This pleasant occurrence was noticed in the Augusta paper at the time, as can be seen by reference to an old file now in possession of a gentleman in Macon.

We are happy to revive such reminiscences, and to have in our midst so intelligent and patriotic a lady as Mrs. Fitzgerald who, now above four score years, engages heartily in the work of clothing our soldiers in the field, as did her compatriots of the Revolution. May Heaven abundantly bless the remaining days her [sic] of honorable life.--Southern Recorder.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Fourth.

Was generally observed in our city, but the demonstrations were less noisy and stirring than usual. Most of the stores were closed, and business generally suspend. There was no public demonstration, no parade, orations, or any thing of the sort, but the people kept a pretty quiet holiday. The boys were out in force occasionally during the day, fire crackers were touched off, pistols fired, &c., but we heard of no *private battery of repeaters*, and the like of that. There were but few accidents, and altogether not a very exciting time. The weather was cool, cloudy,

delightful; and we observed a handsome display of Confederate bunting from various points. One of the newest, brightest, prettiest flags was flung from the staff at the top of our neighbor Platt's furniture ware-rooms.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Tomato Catsup.--It gives us pleasure to report the complete success of Mr. L. Livingston, of this county, in the manufacture of a superior article of Catsup. A sample bottle, for which we are indebted to him, is exceedingly palatable and a pure preparation of the Tomato.

This is one of the articles, heretofore extensively imported from the North, which our people must make for themselves hereafter; and Mr. Livingston has happily anticipated this demand by putting up a supply for this market. His Catsup merits general appreciation and use, and we hope that Mr. L. may find his laudable undertaking a remunerative one.--Columbus Enquirer.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Flannel for the Soldiers.--Some time ago, a proposition was made through the Sun, for the ladies of the country to manufacture flannel for the volunteers in service. Yesterday, Mr. Whitten, of Russell county, brought in a specimen, for the inspection of the "Ladies' Society," which was manufactured by the ladies of his family for the purpose recommended. The specimen was exhibited to us, and shows that, with a little practice in the weaving, an article of flannel may be produced which will answer the desired purpose. Mr. Whitten's family are commended for their promptness in trying the experiment suggest by our correspondent, and demonstrating that it can be made successful.--Columbus Sun.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Southern Manufactures.--Now is the time for all who make or sell anything of common use, to make it known by advertising. Manufacturing facilities should be enlarged, and the capacities of the various establishments made known, and, our word for it, the demand will be doubled and quadrupled.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 12, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

The Patriotic Ladies of Baldwin County.--A small company of ladies assembled at the Milledgeville Hotel, on the 4th instant, and celebrated that great holiday by making upwards of three thousand cartridges for the Confederate army. This is practical and useful patriotism. Ball Cartridges for Big Shanty.--Yesterday morning about 2,000 ball cartridges for the musket of 1842, passed through here, en route for Gen. Foster of Phillip's Brigade at Big Shanty.--They came from Milledgeville, and we suppose are those manufactured by the ladies of that city on the 4th instant.--Macon Telegraph.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag Manufactory.--Mr. J. B. Platt, we are happy to learn, is receiving a large number of orders for the beautiful Confederate flags of his manufacture, daily. In fact, he has now more orders ahead than he can fill, and his time and that of his assistants is assiduously devoted to the work. Fine specimens of his handiwork are gaily waving in different parts of the city, and are the best recommendations which could be cited of his skill and taste.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Stores for the Sick.--Parties who may desire to contribute to the relief of the sick soldiers now in camps, will not go amiss if they send any of the following articles:

Arrow-root, barley, rice, tapioca, gelatin, farina or corn starch, flaxseed, wines, (especially blackberry and port,) cordials, jellies, clothing, especially under clothing, bedding, as sheets, pillow cases, blankets, surgical bandages or old linen.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Superior Woollen [sic] Goods.--The Constitutionalist of yesterday has the following notice of some samples of woollen [sic] goods which it would be well for our dealers to examine:

We have several specimens of woollen [sic] goods, received from the Crenshaw Woollen [sic] Mills, at Richmond, Va., which are of excellent quality.--They embrace a variety of stuffs, for coats and pantalons [sic], and are fine and durable. Among them, also, is a piece of blanket which is very heavy and a handsome article. Indeed, all of the samples in our possession indicate a degree of perfection in woollen [sic] manufactures which we did not suppose that we had reached here at the South.--The evidence before us is exceedingly gratifying, and we hope that arrangements will be made for the sale of these goods, not only in this city, but throughout the South. They are worthy of public encouragement.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Winter Clothing for Our Soldiers.--The question of supplying our troops with winter clothing is beginning to attract considerable attention.--It is now evident that the South must depend mainly on herself for clothing material during this war. Her magnificent crops will supply a large surplus of breadstuffs and food, above the demand for consumption at home. But the blockade of our ports may continue up to the season when our volunteers in the field will require heavy woolen goods to protect them against the inclemency of winter.

Every loom in the Confederate States ought to be busy, to supply this necessary demand. We should not suffer the shame and disgrace of seeing these brave men subjected to suffering, from want of foresight, energy and patriotism, on the part of those who remain at home. We can work for our country as well at the plow handle and the loom as in the tented field. Our woolen factories are too few to depend upon them for the fabrics that will be necessary to supply the demands that are now near at hand.

Every private loom and every fair hand that can direct should not ply with unceasing care until we are satisfied that there is not a soldier unclad among our gallant men. It is an act of patriotism, which may be done, in main part, by our fair countrywomen, that we are sure they will not neglect, when their attention is properly directed to it. The efficiency, nay, the safety of our army may depend upon it. The lady who furnishes the largest quantity of jeans and linseys for service, this year, is entitled to a gold medal, commemorating her patriotism. We would suggest that such a testimonial be offered, by the merchants of our city, to the lady who brings to the market the largest quantity of serviceable goods for winter clothing. On no account ought this matter to be neglected by those who have the material and the machinery.--Nashville Union.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Antidote for Intermittent Fever--Substitute for Quinine--Dr. D. B. Phillips, late of the United States Navy, now of the Confederate Navy, says:

"Raw corn meal unsifted and freshly ground, administered in doses of a large table spoonful six or eight times a day, or a tea made of fodder, is an admirable remedy in intermittent fever.--The yellow corn is the better variety, and a drink made of a table spoonful of the meal stirred in a glass of water and taken frequently, is not only a good remedy but a pleasant and refreshing beverage, which may be taken in all stages of the disease without the slightest evil effects.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Female Heroines.--The Winchester (N.C.) Sentinel says:

Application has been made at this office to know whether there are any means, public or private, by which ladies can get hold of a sufficient number of light arms, such as repeaters or small rifles, suitable for the use of ladies. Some thirty or forty of these patriotic ladies in one of the adjoining counties have formed themselves into a company, and determined, if possible, to secure arms, and in the event of a necessity, to defend their homes and fight for the cause of liberty.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

A Noble Woman.--We learn from a private letter that Mrs. Magruder, wife of Capt. Magruder and daughter of Col. S. Fouche of this city, is at Winchester, Va., visiting the sick of her husband's company, and that she is otherwise giving all the assistance in her power to our glorious cause. She has with her Mrs. Warren, a sister of Capt. Magruder, and wife of Lieut. Col. Warren, of a Virginia Regiment.

Mrs. M. is the same lady who was complimented in several weeks ago in the Virginia papers, who went from Georgia with the Rome Light Guards and who was "armed to the teeth." She says in a late letter to a friend in this city, "I would rather be a soldier than a soldier's wife."
[Rome Southerner, 18th.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Women of Virginia.--A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following:

As many of our citizens have gone to meet "the enemy," and most of the laborers have been drafted to work on different fortifications, the ladies of this county doubled their diligence, and to-day many meet to form a sewing society and report the number of beds and articles for the benefit of the sick at Yorktown.

Yesterday two ladies could be seen, with their hoes in hand, weeding corn, as such work is very necessary at this time. One of them informed me that she weeded about 2,500 hills, and that her sister was "too much for her" at weeding corn! What will the husband say when he hears that his wife is weeding corn? What will Virginians say? and what will the entire South say?

What prospect is there for "subjugation?" Is a man to be frightened by Abe Lincoln, when the ladies act thus? Call for millions of men; call for millions of dollars, and when there is no man to girt on his armor for warfare, women will meet the hirelings of Yankeedom, and cause them to kneel and call for mercy.

I have only written a few lines, that you may insert it in your paper, to give to our sisters in the South what Virginia ladies are doing. I am not a writer for newspapers.

P.S.--The above lady will continue to weed corn till the crop is well over. She wrote her husband that she had eleven hands in the field.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Flags! Flags!

Having just received a supply of fine French material, I am prepared to furnish at short notice,

Confederate Flags

of all size, such as are used by Military Companies, as well as on house tops and poles,

Also,
Streamers, Revenue Flags, Pennants,
State Flags, Signals, Confederate
Jacks, and Flags of All Nations.

jy4-d1m

J. B. Platt,
214 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

National Flag and Streamer.--Mr. J. B. Platt, the well known manufacturer of Confederate flags in this city, yesterday hoisted to the peak of the flag-staff on the front of Platt & Co's establishment, a beautiful streamer--the first one ever thrown to the breeze in this city. This streamer, with the handsome banner below it, attracted a good deal of attention and admiration yesterday.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Home-Made Blanket.--We have seen a magnificent home-spun blanket, manufactured by Mrs. Frank M. David, of Jackson county, and presented to Capt. A. C. Thompson, of the "Oconee Guards" of that county, It is worth half-a-dozen common blankets. Our fair countrywomen can now do essential service to the country by reviving the industrious habits of their mothers in the fabrication of useful articles.--Athens Watchman.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

[Communicated]

Employ the Women.--Mr. Editor:--I would respectfully suggest an arrangement by which, without particular detriment to their business, many men might now go to Virginia, where the demand for men is imperative. There is but a scanty supply of goods in our stores; let two or three merchants sell out to one, and let that one employ female clerks. Women can measure tape and weigh sugar as well as men, and the men could in battle (what the hearts of most of our women long to assist in) defend our beloved country in this the hour of her peril. Let the women cut out army work under the supervision, for a while, of a competent cutter. Women are used to

such work, and they could soon learn to do it quickly and well. And so in every department. It only needs the brave heart and willing mind, and in one week Davis could have men enough to drive every Lincolnite from Southern soil. Who will heed the voice of

ONE WHO LOVES HER COUNTRY?

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A Georgia Woman.

Culverton, Hancock Co., Ga., July 27.

Editor Chronicle & Sentinel:--I read various accounts in the papers of what the ladies are doing for our soldiers. I should like to furnish an instance for your paper which I think quite as good if not better than any I have seen.

Miss Mary Ezzol, a member of the Soldiers' Aid Society of this place, has, within the last six weeks, spun, wove, cut, made and brought into the society, eleven pair of pants for the soldiers, worth at least two dollars each. The cloth of which they are made is what the ladies call Brown Dimity, and is as nice an article as anybody can make with the distaff and loom. Now when it is remembered that this lady has an invalid mother and sister to support, and not a soul to help her, we think it will be hard to find one to excel her.--But this is not all. She has a little farm which she cultivates with her own hands, and she says when she "lays it by" she will be ready for a musket and a place in the ranks of the Confederate army. She has heard that General Scott sent word to Secretary Toombs that he would be down South in time to gather the coming crops, and she invites him to come and gather hers. As an inducement she keeps a good double-barrel shot gun well loaded, the contents of which she will give him or any one he may send. Let the foe who would press Georgia's soil with his foot beware--the Nancy Harts are not all dead yet.

B.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

A Handsome Banner.--Messrs. McLaughlin & Fisk; McIntosh street, have completed a splendid banner for the Evans Guards, of Troup county Georgia. The design which is very tasteful and finely executed--is as follows: Upon a scroll at the top is the name of the company; in the centre [sic] is the Confederate shield, with an uplifted arm above it grasping a sword; and a laurel wreath below it; on a scroll beneath the shield is the motto: "The Right of Self-Government." On the reverse side is the Georgia coat of arms. The banner is of heavy blue silk. The Evans Guards may well feel proud of so handsome a standard.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], July 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Handsome Women
To the Ladies!

Hunt's "Bloom of Roses," A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. It will not wash or rub off, and when once applied remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice, and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris.

Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for \$1.

Hunt's "Court Toilet Powder," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 cents.

Hunt's "British Balm" removes tan, freckles, and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 cents.

Hunt's "Imperial Pomade" for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to make the hair curl. Mailed Free for \$1.

Hunt's "Pearl Beautifier" for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the [illegible], purifies the breath effectually, preserves the teeth, and prevents toothache. Mailed free for \$1.

Hunt's "Bridal Wreath Perfume" a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for \$1. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at \$1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for \$5.

Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the Express Agent on delivery of goods.

Hunt & Co.
Perfumers to the Queen.

Regent Street, London, and 77 [illegible] St., Phila, Pa.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Female Hessian and Her Companion.--Capt. Fremaux and Wm. S. Read, of the 8th Louisiana Regiment, arrived on Wednesday evening, with the first female prisoner, a Mrs. Curtis, who was captured at Fall's Church on Sunday last, dressed in military clothes. She belongs, it appears, to the 2d N. Y. Regiment. The woman was on horseback at the time.--Richmond Dispatch, 2d.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
A Female Spy.--A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Western Virginia, says: "A female spy has been discovered in the first Kentucky regiment. She is from Georgia, and enlisted at Cincinnati. She was detected by writing information in regard to the movements of our troops to the enemy. She is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, says she knows the punishment of a spy is death, and is ready for her fate. She is to be sent to Columbus.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Don't Write Gloomy Letters.--Those who have relatives or dear friends in the army ought not to write gloomy or discouraging letters to camp. The soldier has food for sad and gloomy fits, in his own quiet meditations, without being assisted by despondent missives from home. Write the soldiers cheerful and encouraging letters. A letter from home passes the rounds of the camp, and if its tones are bright and cheerful it puts a pleasant hue on all. If you feel sad, don't write at all, rather than write in a sad strain.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
Rags.--Save all your rags--cotton, flax, hemp, &c.--and send them to market, where you

can realize three cents a pound.

The South wears out more such goods than two such Norths, and yet the North saves double the quantity of rags for making paper. Let this be changed hereafter. Save the rags to make paper, and thereby save money.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Socks by Machine.--We are informed that Mrs. Douglass has on hand a good lot of socks made of the best material by the celebrated Knitting machine noticed in these columns some months ago. Let them be bought for the soldiers. The coarsest are 25 cts. and the finest 37 1/2 cts.--cheaper than socks can be made by hand.--Thomasville Enterprise.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 10, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Southern Made Stoves
J. W. Wilson,
17 College St., Nashville,
Manufacturer of Stoves, Tin Ware, &c,
Makes Four Sizes of the
Tennessean!
A Wrought Iron Cooking Stove,

Made in all its part in this city, and out of the best Tennessee Wrought Iron, and will last with care 10 to 12 years. This Stove combines convenience, economy in fuel, ease of management and durability, and in its arrangement is peculiarly adapted for the use of large families, Hotels and Plantations, as the largest size will cook readily for one hundred persons. It has twenty vessels, besides a permanent Copper hot water boiler.

They have been tested some ten years; and have continued to be held in favor by all who have them in use.

The Stoves and vessels can be shipped, ready for use, to any part of the country. Orders for them filled without delay, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Prices \$50, \$60, \$90, and \$125 Cash.

J. W. Wilson,
17 College street.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Gov. Moore to the Alabama Ladies.--Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has issued his proclamation recommending the women of each county, city, town, village and neighborhood, in Alabama, to form "Soldiers' Aid Societies," and that each Society inform him by letter, as early as possible, the number of woolen uniforms, flannel shirts, and cotton-flannel drawers it can make or supply, and that each family make contributions of blankets for the use of the troops of the State, to the Judges of Probate in their respective counties, who will register the name of the contributor and the number contributed, in a book to be kept by him specially for that purpose, and who will box up and forward blankets, whenever a sufficient number is obtained, to the Governor, who will defray the expense of boxing and forwarding.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Southern Enterprise.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership to Manufacture Oil and Wax Cloths, at No. 214 Ellis street.

Augusta, August 9, 1861.

Krueger, Lankau & Cooke.
au10-d1m.

August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Duck.

20,000 yards, heavy twenty-nine inch Duck for making tents, now on hand.

au7-3t

Stovall, McLaughlin & Co.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Stocking Yarn.

Belleville Factory is manufacturing cotton Stocking Yarn for soldiers' socks, unbleached, bleached or dyed. Also wrapping twine and sewing thread. Address

au6tw-tw

Gorge Schley, Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We are requested by the chaplain of Cobb's Georgia Legion to ask contributions of pocket Bibles, Testaments, Sunday School Union Hymn Books, and Tracts for the Legion. It is impossible to buy these now. And yet nearly every family can spare a Bible for the knapsack, one or more hymn books, and loose or unused tracts in various numbers. Let the donor write in or on each some good word for the recipient, whoever he may be. It will be bread cast upon the waters.

Anything left with Geo. A. Oates will be carefully delivered and thankfully received.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Army Shirts.

I Have on Hand a Large Lot of
Plaid Woolen Fatigue
Shirts.

Also, a Splendid Lot of
Opera Flannel Shirts,
For Officers or Men, in Every Shade of Color.
"Shaker Knit"
Under Shirts
and
Drawers,

All Wool, and Very Heavy.

The best article for Under Dress known--especially good to

Soldiers in Camp.
C. W. Hersey.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Substitute for Flannel Shirts.--The Savannah Republican says:--"The stock of flannel having been pretty well exhausted in the Southern markets, we will be doing the public, and especially our brave soldiers, a service in pointing to a complete and cheap substitute, if not a better article, for the purposes to which flannel is usually applied. A physician of high reputation informs us that under-shirts made of common, coarse Georgia Osnaburgs afford even greater protection against exposure than flannel, and are far preferable in rheumatic and other similar affections [sic]. Apart from his theory, we know several gentlemen who have been wearing them for years, even in summer, in preference to flannel, and they express a perfect satisfaction with the result.

"Would it not be well to bear this fact in mind while we are making up clothing for the army?"

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Cotton Socks for the Army.--A local correspondent of the Nashville Union, who says he has worn in Winter for five years, a coarse cotton sock, pronounces it for comfort, warmth and economy unequaled by the "yarn" or the "woolen sock." He says it is proven by experiment, that the best and cheapest sock for our soldiers is the cotton, provided they are made of coarse, loose yarns, and twisted three ply soft. The supply of wool is likely to fall short, and if cotton will answer all the purposes of the woolen, we can from the abundance of cotton easily supply our forces.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Clothing for the Soldiers.--All who can do so should, at the earliest possible day, make up something like the following, for their friends and relatives, omitting such, of course, as have heretofore been furnished:

Two pair of pants of heavy brown or grey [sic] mixed jeans, lined, if thought advisable, with domestic.

One roundabout, or army jacket, of the same material, lined throughout, with side and vest pockets. It should be long enough to come some four inches below the waistband of the pants, and large enough to be worn over the vest or outside shirt.

One heavy vest of jeans, linsey or kersey.

One overshirt, of some woolen or mixed goods.

One or two pair of drawers, as they may require.

Two pair of heavy woolen socks.

One good blanket--lined is advisable.

An overcoat, or a loose sack coat; or hunting shirt with belt.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

The Vicksburg Whig says that nearly every lady, old and young, in Warren county is busily engaged knitting socks for the soldiers--and that the result of their labor will soon be collected together and sent on to the army. The worthy example should be followed in every county, city and town throughout the South.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Greensboro', Ga., August 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

Having heard you were great coffee drinkers, and always relished a good cup, and knowing that you desired to run Lincoln's blockade into nonentity, to obtain a good cup, (such as you have no doubt often tasted at the French Market, New Orleans,) I enclose to you the receipt--the very latest--for making the very best domestic coffee. This coffee, when made by the receipt, is of excellent flavor, and very nutritious. It is of sufficient strength, and not excitable in its action. It is mild, healthy, persuasive, and sufficiently exhilarating for any epicure. When you smell it, you will say "I believe it's *Java*;" when you taste it, you will say, "I think *it is Java*;" when you drink it, you exclaim (foreignly,), "I'll pe tamm [sic??] if it isn't Java coffee!" It is true, it has not that foreign *accent*; but by adding a little rich milk or cream, it *speaks* almost the foreign tongue. Try it, as an antidote for the blockade.

Receipt.

Take the common garden beet, wash it clean, cut it up into small pieces, twice the size of a grain of coffee; put into the coffee toaster or oven, and roast as you do your coffee--perfectly brown. Take care not to burn while toasting it. When sufficiently dry and hard, grind it in a clean mill, and take half a common sized coffee cup of the grounds, and boil with one gallon water. Then settle with an egg, and send to the table, hot. Sweeten with very little sugar, and add good cream or milk. This coffee can be drank by children, with impunity, and will not (in my judgment,) either impair sight or nerves. Col. Wm. W. D. Weaver and myself have tried it, and find it almost equal, when properly made, to either the Java, Brazilian or Mocha coffee. I am indebted to the Colonel for this excellent substitute; and as every man has his beet orchard, so has he his coffee. And like Cuffee, we exclaim, "bress God for dis blockade. Nigger now get him plenty of kophphee, and Mr. Lincoln am no where."

R. J. Dawson.

P.S. There is a percentage of water in the beet which is extracted as you toast the coffee particles to a nice brown.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Medicines for the Army.--An experienced Army Surgeon in Virginia gives the following list of articles much needed by the sick and the wounded. He says:

Such persons as are inclined to do so, can contribute to the necessities of the sick and wounded, should we get into a battle, by making up a box of bandages, and furnishing any amount of almost any kind of medicines. A package of bandages might be made up as follows: Take a piece of coarse, unbleached sheeting from eight to ten yards long, and tear into strips--

1 dozen,	½ inch wide,
2 "	2 inches wide
3 "	2½ " "
4 "	3 " "
4 "	4 " "

These should be rolled tightly and the loose end pinned.

Several pounds of tow.

Curved splints of all sorts.

Oil cloths, 20 dozen.
 Pillow cases, 2 dozen.
 Pillow ticks, 2 dozen.
 Sheets, 4 dozen.
 Flannel, a bolt. All are needed.

Should any one take a notion to fit out a box of medicine and hospital stores, the annexed is a list of the articles most needed:

For a Regiment.

Simple Ceraie,	10 pounds.
Basilicon Ointment	5 "
Chloroform,	2 "
Creosote,	6 ounces.
Liquor Ammoniaie,	5 pounds.
Blue Mass,	1 pound.
Morphine	5 drhms.
Spts. Turpentine,	5 gallons.
Sugar of Lead,	2 pounds.
Powd. Gum Arabic,	4 "
" Cayenne Pepper,	½ pound.
" Ipicac [sic],	1 "
Dover's Powder	1 "
Powd. Opium,	2 pounds.
" Mustard,	12 "
Crushed Sugar,	25 "
Spirits of Nitre,	½ gallon.
Brandy (good),	24 bottles.
Wine, Port, Madeira, or Sherry,	24 bottles.
Bourbon Whiskey.	24 bottles.
Opium Gum,	2 pounds.
Sabaraque's Disinfectant	3 bottles.
Chloride of Lime,	5 pounds.
Seidlitz Powders,	
Laudanum,	}
Paregoric,	}
Es. Peppermintm	} Any quantity.
Tinct. Capsicum,	}
Liniments,	}
Cathartic Pills,	}

The foregoing is an imperfect list, but may serve as a sort of guide for any person who may be moved by feelings of benevolence or duty to get up supplies for a regiment.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 29?, 1861

Home Made Oil Cloth.--We have examined several preparations of oil cloth by Dr. R. C. Cyphers of this city, which are perfectly waterproof, answering for the lining of army blankets,

for overcoats, leggins [sic], and such articles as are needed to resist rain, leakage &c. Dr. C. has a process of his own invention, and is ready to execute orders to any amount, on moderate terms, his work warranted to give satisfaction.

[Southern Recorder.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 1-2

Remember the Soldier.

. . . The weather has recently been very wet in Virginia, and it is even now getting quite cool, especially in the mountains. And *right now* the soldiers need good blankets and flannel shirts almost as much as they every will. Woolen shirts, next to the skin, and a small ration of *whisky* each day, are the best preventatives of malarious fever, in our opinion, whatever the medical men may say. In an army, of course, it is absolutely important to prevent excessive drinking, and drunkenness, in officers or men, should be severely punished. But we think the soldiers ought to have a gill of pure cheap whisky a day. Some do not drink, and while it might look harsh to give them whisky as a preventative medicine against their will, they might be given money instead, so as to prevent their selling the whisky ration to their comrades. In typhoid fever we would rather trust to pure spirits, as a preventive and as a cure, than all the medicines in the shops.

It has been urged that as blankets are very scarce, if indeed it be possible to buy them at all, the people should give their own to the soldiers. We agree to this heartily, and when families can not afford to *give* them, let them *sell* their blankets. Every family can readily furnish from one to half a dozen, and use comforts, or something of that sort for themselves. Blankets are the only covering that will answer for the soldier in camp, and these ought to be lined with oil-cloth if possible. Comforts, sheets, coverlets and such like, should be contributed for hospital purposes, but the blankets alone for the soldiers in service. Remember the soldier, and provide liberally and fully for *all* the wants of those who are fighting for us who stay at home.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 2-3

Correspondence of Savannah Republican. Our Sick Soldiers--Winter Supplies.

Richmond, Virginia, August 25, 1861.

. . . Are there no large hearted women in Georgia--no Florence Nightengales [sic]--who are ready to abandon their luxurious homes, and to devote themselves for a season, to the holy work of nursing and caring for their heroic brothers who may be stricken by disease or the bullets of the enemy? The Hospital will be under the direction of the most skillful physicians; but there will be positions in such an establishment which none can fill but a woman. Her watchful care and tender ministrations are not less important than the skill of the most experienced physician, and especially in the diseases to which I have adverted. Who that has ever been sick, does not remember, with tearful eyes, how cool were her loving hands as they pressed the fevered brow or bathed the aching temples! Who so patient as she! Who can smooth the pillow, or tempt the languid appetite, or beguile the weary hours, like her! I know there are thousands of warm-hearted women in Georgia who long for an opportunity to do their part in the

great struggle in which we are engaged. Nobly have they acquitted themselves in the patriotic work of preparing clothing and comforts for the volunteers. An opportunity now presents itself for them to increase their usefulness and to take a more active part in the good work.

. . . I was surprised to find, as you will be to hear, that eighty blankets could not be bought in Richmond. . . . The deficiency must be supplied from the people at home. Every family can give one blanket, and some can give more. The little girls and the grandmothers can knit socks and gloves and comforters, and the young ladies and middle-aged can spin and weave and sew, and thus furnish the pants and coats. Everybody should do something. The men will advance the necessary funds. The shoemakers will do their duty--I never knew one who would not. But no more of them should think of volunteering. They can do more at home--and so can gunsmiths, tailors and factory operatives--than in the army.

. . . I tried yesterday to purchase a woolen neck tie or comforter for my own use, but could not find one in Richmond. If nothing better can be had, our women can sew together strips of flannel or jeans, which would answer a very good purpose for the protection of the throat. The men who fought at Manassas will not be too proud to wear anything that comes from home.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 4
Culverton, Hancock County, Ga.,
August 24th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

. . . There are now, within the limits of the county, as many as six sewing clubs--two or three regularly organized societies. The rest may be termed branches, or auxiliary societies. Of the amount of work done in other parts of [the] county, I am not well enough informed to speak; but what I have to say, of the amount at this place, will be spoken from personal knowledge. The Society was organized about three months ago, and was at first comparatively small, but has been growing all the while, and now embraces a circuit of about five miles.

The quantity of sewing and knitting which has already been done, is almost incalculable. Indeed, there has not, since the organization of the Society, been a time when there was no work going on. The ladies, one and all, irrespective of classes, vie with each other in the making of garments. The contagion has even caught the little misses at school, and in their leisure moments they are manifesting their patriotism, and contributing their mite in the preparation of socks. . . .

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], August 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Greensboro, Ga., Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

You will excuse me for taxing again your patient indulgence upon the subject of Beet Coffee, and add this note to my former, in order that no one may be deceived in making an article of this desirable beverage. For fear some of the more ignorant might not follow up (what common sense has heretofore usually supplied) making good coffee, I would state this coffee is regulated by taste, as all coffee is made. If you wish it high-toned, take one cupful of grounds to the gallon; if not, take less. Modify to suit your taste, and then little sugar and rich cream or milk, and your joy will have been complete. One half cupful of grounds for children, well boiled, and one full cup, for adults, and you can make no mistake.

Your friend, R. J. Dawson.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

New Music!

Songs:

The War Song of Dixie.
The Flag of the South.
The Flag of the Free Eleven.
Elegy on the Death of Lieut. Col. Chas. Dreux.
The Soldier's Mission.
Minute Men Form.
Love is a Hunter Boy.
My Sunlight of Life.
The Cot Where I was Born.

Instrumental:

Les Filles de Marbre Polka.
Forget and Forgive Waltz
Southern Confederacy Mazurka.
Gen. Beauregard's Grand March.
Bird Polka,
The Solferino Gallop. London Edition.
Free Prada Schottish.
Danse Espagnola.
Transcription de La Semiramide.
" de La Traviata.
Together with a large collection of other Music.
au31-2t

Geo. A. Oates.
210 Broad street.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 3, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
Slippery elm bark is needed in large quantities for poultices. Let it be provided in advance and contributed for the service of our camp by those who find the tree in their neighborhood.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
Southern Made Thread.--We have been shown a sample of thread from Sea Island cotton, manufactured at the Sweet Water factory in Campbell county, W. J. Russell Agent. It is a strong, smooth, well-twisted thread, just the thing for use on army work, and will make a very good substitute for Coates' and other "contraband" made in the domestic uses of that article. A sample of this thread may be had in a few days at Gray & Turley's and may now be seen at our office.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Note This!

We have this day received by express,

500 yards real
Enameled Cloth,
Which Measure from
From 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 Yards Wide.

We would most respectfully call the attention of those who have friends on the Battlefield, and of Soldiers generally, to this lot of Goods. It is just about as good for the Soldiers' use as the Rubber Cloth, being perfectly Water Proof.

It will be sold at a small advantage on what it cost laid down.

spe1-1w

Jas. G. Bailie & Brother.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

We are informed that a ripe Dog-wood berry taken three times a day, just before eating, will cure ague and fever. It wouldn't cost much to try.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Rice Flour!
For Table Use
And as a Substitute for Arrow Root, Farina, Corn Starch, &c.

Is now manufactured at the Claussen Mills, in Charleston, S. C., on a scale sufficient to supply any demand. The article is not only of a very superior quality, but will be furnished at such a low price as to insure general introduction.

It is put up in Barrels of 196 and Bags of 98 and 24½ pounds.

Agents wanted throughout the Confederate States.

F. W. Claussen.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Do you want Whiskers?
Do you want Whiskers?
Do you want a Mustache?
Do you want a Mustache?

Bellingham's
Celebrated
Stimulating Onguent, [sic]
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowed [sic] article

The Stimulating Onguent [sic]

is prepared by C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or Mustache

in from three to six weeks. This article is in [sic] the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure Baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy [sic] hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, [illegible] and flexible. The ONGUENT is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the [illegible] in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price one dollar a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers; or a box of ONGUENT (warranted to have the desired effect,) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage \$1.10. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HAGEMAN & CO., Druggists, &c.
24 William street, New York.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Benefit of the Ladies' Volunteer Association.--The Philharmonic Society give a repetition of their fine exhibition of tableaux, &c., at Concert Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) night. This entertainment is for the benefit of the Ladies' Volunteer Association, and our good citizens should make it a bumper. Remember the necessities of this worthy organization, and turn out enmasse [sic].

The programme [sic] will be found below, and we would advise everybody to cut it out and bring it with them to the Hall. It will be noticed that several new scenes have been added, with songs, dances, &c. The first exhibition was a splendid success, and every effort should be put forth to make this even a greater triumph, especially in a pecuniary point of view.

Part 1st.

1. Magic Mirror
2. Sickness and Health.
3. Goddess of Liberty.
4. Dance La Cosca.
5. Gamblers Warning.
6. The Penitent.
7. Diana and Endymion.
8. Song Comin' thro' the Rye, in costume.
9. Cross Purposes.
10. Dance La Manola.

Part 2nd.

1. Trial of Queen Catharine.
2. Nose Out of Joint.
3. Swiss Toy Girl--sung in costume.

4. Ould Robin Gray.
5. Daring Lover.
6. Girls in Danger.
7. Soldiers' Dream.
8. Fast Asleep.
9. Dance May Pole.
10. Mysterious and unknown.

Tickets at Book and Jewelry stores, and at Gray and Turly's. Door open at half past seven, commence at eight.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Charleston Made Matches.--We have received a box of Lucifer Matches, manufactured [by] Mr. W. M. Sack, of this city. On a trial, we found the matches to inflame with great facility, even after being wet for a short time. We hail with pleasure this new effort of native industry.--
Courier.

Seasonable Hint.--The Medical Faculty of London, several years since, decided that those who use molasses as part of their diet never have typhoid fever. Too much fat bacon and grease in this climate is injurious and unhealthy.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Committee of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association have been called on for Thyme, Red Peppers and Orange leaves. Will the kind ladies of Augusta, having these articles, send a small lot of each to the store of Plumb & Leitner to-day, or as early as possible, as they are much needed for the hospital in Richmond.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Gone to the Hospital.--On Friday night last two ladies from Atlanta--Mrs. Hiram Jones and Mrs. Bryan, went to Richmond as nurses in the Georgia Hospital. God bless the ladies who are always ready with willing hearts and hands in every good work.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Franklin (Tenn.) Review says that the young ladies of the Tennessee female college, in that place, knit socks for the soldiers one hour in each day. This is done at the suggestion of the esteemed President, C. W. Callender, than whom, the Review adds, there is not a more accomplished gentleman and efficient educator in the Southern Confederacy.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Franklin Review states that Mrs. McFadden residing in Williamson county, has knit fifteen pair of socks for our volunteers already, and is still engaged in knitting. If all of the gentle sex would evince this spirit of practical patriotism, there will be no complaint of our soldiers being badly clothed the coming winter.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Georgia Relief and Hospital Association.

The Central Board of the Georgia Hospital and Relief Association begs to make the following acknowledgments:

. . . From W. H. Young, Columbia, 9 boxes, 5 of which are from Mrs. W. H. Young, 1 from Dr. M. Woodruff, one from D. F. Wilson, and 2 from Mrs. D. W. Parr. . . .

Box No. 2--1 paper elecampane, 1 bottle pain killer, 1 bottle syrup ipecac, 2 bottles neuralgia and rheumatic liniment, 1 paper composition and diaphoretic powders, precip. carbon ferri, 1 paper dogwood bark, 1 paper chinchona bark, 1 paper wild cherry bark, 1 paper poplar bark, 1 paper lobelia inflated powders, 1 paper blood root, 2 papers auter [?] valerian, 4 papers pulvd slippery elm, 1 paper pulv'd colombo root, 4 papers boneset, 1 paper comfrey root, 4 bottles bay rum, 2 bottles blackberry wine, 3 dozen fancy soap, 1 dozen hair brushes, 1 dozen dressing combs, 3 pair slippers, 1 dozen fine combs, 1 bundle old shirts, cotton and linen towels, sheets, pillow cases, 1 pair pants, 2 dozen mustard, ten tin pint cups. . . .

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Southern Made Brooms.--The Old North State is furnishing good brooms, the manufacture of which has been commenced at the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, located at Raleigh. The brooms are of excellent quality, and can be sold at reasonable prices.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 22, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
Sagamite.--Portable Food for Scouts. The old historians and travelers, and Indian fighters, tell us of an admirable and easily portable food, which the Red men carried with them in their pouches on their hunting and war parties. It was a combination of Indian meal and brown sugar, three parts of the former to one of the latter, browned together over the fire. This food, in small quantities, not only sufficed to arrest hunger, but to allay thirst. This is the famous sagamite of the Red men. A few pounds in one's haversack would occupy little space, and would serve for several days. Let our boys here and there try the preparation in camp, and learn the uses of the article before going on a march. Their friends might prepare a supply of it in the cities, and forward to the camp; and if, upon experiment, it shall prove palatable, it may be prepared in any quantities. In the siege of Charleston, in 1780, the people lived wholly on rice and sugar for some weeks.--Chas. Mercury.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Snuff, Snuff!

Lorillard's Maccaboy;
Lorillard's High Toast;
Appleby's Railroad.

For sale by
Wilmington, N.C. Sept. 25, 1861.

J. Van Sickle.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
To Consumers of Kerosene Oil.--The Mobile Register warns those who are using Kerosene Oil, that in consequence of the scarcity and high price of the article, inflammable and explosive fluids are mixed with the oil, endangering life and property. Those who burn kerosene should test a small quantity by fire before putting it in lamps.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
Coffee.--This luxury--esteemed the greater from its present scarcity--is retailing from 38 to 40 cents per pound for Rio in this city; (Java has about "gin out.") rye and barely [sic] are being adopted as substitutes in many families; and sweet potatoes, beets and ground peas are also brought into requisition. All these, people say, make a very palatable drink; and we have no doubt, if we *try*, we can bring ourselves to believe they each and all make a beverage equal to the best Java or Mocha.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], September 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Nothing to Wear.

We do not intend to refer now to the destitute condition of our Flora Macflimseys--we have no disposition to allude to the feminine toilet with all its mysteries and peculiarities [sic]--but to the straits to which from the lack of exterior habiliments, the sterner sex may be reduced by the war.

To commence at the top. Hats are getting scarce--there are absolutely none but those of the "spring style," and these are rather seedy by this time. No new hats are to be seen on our streets--Genin and Leary are tabooed. We have heard faint intimations of proposed manufactories at the South for felt hats, but whether anybody has taken the initiative in the business we are unable to say. Wool and cotton, the staples used in the making of hats, are certainly plenty with us, and the sooner some enterprising individual sets to work to construct hats for us the better. Caps are made in all parts of the Confederacy, of as good shape and material as those from the North.

As to clothing--coats, vests and pants--unless we get importations speedily from Europe, our stock of broadcloths will be minus. If we are fastidious as to the texture and cut of our garments, the embargo may worry us; but if we are content, as we should be, to wear good substantial homespun, such as our factories are daily turning out, this deprivation of Northern-made clothing will not be reckoned among the serious ills of life. During the warm weather, we have noticed complete suits of simple ticking--it makes a man *look* streaked, but he needn't feel so. Bellville Factory goods are very serviceable, and some of our citizens have worn entire suits (even to the cap) of this species of goods. Our soldier's uniforms are all from cloths of our own manufacture. The blockade won't hurt us in *this* respect, if we are not too finical.

People seem the most alarmed about boots and shoes--when the present stock of Yankee-made, poorly put together as most of them are, is exhausted, what are we to do for coverings to our pedal extremities? Nothing easier. Good shoemakers are plenty in this Confederacy. The leather tanned here is said to be of poor quality, and the business of tanning languishes. There is no excuse for this. Oak bark is abundant, and some portions of the South produce hemlock--Upper Georgia for instance. With proper treatment, as good leather can be tanned here as anywhere else. As for hides, we shall have quite enough with those we intend to get from South America by and by, to supply our wants. And when this process of tanning is fully perfected here, we can snap our fingers at Lynn and Lincoln. We can make our own boots and shoes; and they ought to be afforded at a more reasonable price than those of domestic manufacture now command.

We hope none of our masculines will set up the cry, "Nothing to wear," for we have nearly if not quite all the resources to clothe ourselves decently, and even genteelly. If need be,

we can get more wear out of our garments--even at the expense of their becoming seedy. A threadbare coat is not unbecoming in these times--"a man's a man for all that."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Wooden Shoes.--We have received from Mr. McKinlay a pair of shoes, very simple and ingeniously made of a species of gum wood, of which our swamps contain an everlasting supply, and which, when seasoned, combines the lightness of white pine, the strength of hickory, and to some degree, the elasticity and endurance of horn. They can be made waterproof by the addition of a coat of oil or varnish. In the present scarcity of leather the suitability of these shoes for plantation use is a matter of grave moment. Specimens of the shoes may be seen in our office.

We clip the above from the Charleston Mercury. If we can make good shoes with wooden bottoms--and we know they can be made, for we saw some of them last year, introduced by Mr. James A. Gray of this city, and they are better for farm laborers than leather bottoms--and with oil-cloth tops, such material as is manufactured in half a dozen places in the Confederacy we can snap our fingers at "leather and prunella."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The willow bark, the bark of the root of the wild plum, and piperine, can be advantageously used as substitutes for Quinine.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 8, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Good for the Thirsty Soldier.--Extreme thirst is one of the most severe trials the active soldier has to encounter. During a long march and on the field of a long and hotly contested battle, he is often almost overcome with fatigue and thirst. An old frontiersman, who has had much experience on the Western borders and on the plains, suggests to us the following as the best remedy and preventative of thirst that has ever been discovered: After a meal take the coffee grounds; boil them over again, and pour it off into your canteen and let it cool for your next march. It is not only nutritive and stimulating, but it will quench the thirst more effectually than water. It will go two or three times as far as water. Also, take the coffee grounds, after being thus used, dry them, and put them in your pocket, and chew them at intervals on the march, or during any arduous service, and they will likewise repress thirst, and satiate greatly the cravings of hunger. This course has been tried with the most gratifying results, and is worthy of a trial by every soldier in the service.--Memphis Appeal.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

The following items are clipped from the latest Texas papers received:

Texas Oil for Burning.--The Hempstead Courier has an editorial showing that the castor-oil plant can be easily cultivated, grows well in Texas, and the oil extracted from the beans, on a yield of 30 per cent., is not surpassed for illuminating purposes by the best whale oil.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 10, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

A Vivandiere.--A really beautiful and exquisitely formed lady, a vivandiere, of the 14th Louisiana regiment, was in the city this morning and created considerable curiosity on the streets. She is in company with several officers of the regiment. She is dressed in full costume--short dress, &c.,--and is very beautiful. She is en route for Virginia.--Mont. Mail, 7th.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

"How Are You Off for Soap?"--This is a momentous question just at present. Soap is an indispensable article in every well-regulated household, and its scarcity has carried the price up beyond all precedent. Bar soap we are told is now selling in this city at 20 cents per lb. by the box. This is altogether too high--and the remedy should be applied at once. We hope the report is true which we hear on the streets, that a soap and candle factory is soon to be established in Augusta. The latter is an essential almost as the former, and any scheme which will tend to increase our stock should meet with cordial encouragement. Now is the time, if ever, to establish manufactories here for these and other necessaries, for which we have heretofore depended on the north.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
Corn is selling in South Alabama as low as 40 cents per bushel.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
[Summary: Presentation of colors to 16th Georgia in Richmond--"The flag is made of heavy silk, with the Confederate colors, and fringed with gold bullion. It is of large dimensions, and bears an appropriate inscription.]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 4
Under Vests. Ladies' and Gent's Silk Merino under vests, for sale cheap at Samuel Dickey's,
Nos. 313 and 315, Broadway. oct20

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 2
The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says that quite a rage for closely cropped hair has seized the young ladies of that city. It was suggested that as the war may last, and the boys be gone a long time, the girls want to be able to say when they come back and find them a little antiquated: "Why, when you went away I was a little bit of a thing with short hair!" A pretty good dodge.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2
Cool.--Col. Greer, of one of the Texas Regiments engaged in the battle of Oak Hills, relates the following incidents:
The battle raged hottest around the house of an old gentlemen named Sharp, near the center of the battle field. After the roar of the cannon and the rattle of small arms had ceased for a short time, an old lady came out of the house with a bundle of clothes on her arm, passing over and around the Dutch that lay in the yard, and near the fence, to hang out the clothes. Placing her spectacles high upon her nose, her right arm akimbo, she exclaimed, in a singular and doleful tone, "Well dese folks have kicked up a monstrous fuss here to-day."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Tableau
for the Benefit
of our Gallant
Clinch Rifles,
Will take place on

Thursday, the 24th,
[omitted part]

Tableaux, Songs and Dances.

Part I.

1. Presenting the Squirrel.
2. Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey.
3. Song--Fanny Gray, by Charlie and Fanny Rossignol.
4. Out in the Bitter Cold.
5. Sir Walter Raleigh Parting with his Wife
6. Song--Widow Machree, by Mr. John Setze.
7. Peter the Great Saved by His Mother.
8. Gipsej [sic]
9. Dance.

Part II.

1. Scotch Pedlar [sic].
2. Musicians.
3. Song--You'll Remember Me, by Mr. Thos. Fogarty.
4. Village Post Mistress.
5. Christmas Eve.
6. Song--Irishman's shanty, by Mr. Joe Harris.
7. Sparking.
8. The Siesta.
9. Dance.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Col. Simkins and the Vivandiere.

Col. Arthur Simkins, Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, has a very pleasant and noticeable feature in his sprightly paper. He prepared each week a column or so of lively gossip for the soldiers who are at the wars, written in an [illegible] and racy style, which, from the local news it gives, must prove as valuable to many of them as a letter from home. We read this column with a real relish. The extract which follows is the Colonel's latest. The *Vivandiere* referred to is the same lady whom we mentioned recently as being in Augusta. It seems she has committed matrimony during her sojourn in Edgefield:

But while we are in a joking way, suffer us to tell you the upshot of the Vivandiere exhibition, of which we forewarned our readers last week, and which came of in due time. And a pretty "come off" it was. Having two excitable boys in charge we went early--Hall lightey--old friend Sherry at the door--"nobody come yet?"--"not yet"--"where is the Vivandiere?"--"behind the scenes"--waited and waited--a goodly number of boys gradually congregated and three or four seniors--but where was the music?--it had entirely failed--never do to give it up so--"come in, boys, the curtain's about to rise"--chink, chink sounded the quarters in Sherry's open palm--"how much in hand?"--"about six and a half"--"good, she must go it on that"--"rap away boys," and out she came--flung around the stage in high style *without music*--tremendous applause--sung a song insisting that some special member of the swine family should persistently continue

to upturn the earth with his proboscis or perish in the effort--uproarious shouts of approbation--flung around the stage again *without music*, bringing up in the centre [sic] with one of the fastest shuffles you never didn't see--bang, bang, slap, dash, over went a table amid screams of delight--came on again--threw a knife at a plant three times--hit it of course and retired amid the most deafening and diversified demonstrations from Young Edgefield--the whole performance having occupied the space of eleven minutes and two seconds.

Have you ever laughed until it hurt you? Such was our predicament that night. But this was not all. Just as we had climbed into our wagon and were clucking to arouse old grey [sic], up rushed our good friend, E. M. P., earnestly exclaiming "hold on there--its not all over yet--make haste here--quick." Thinking that at the least a monkey was to be choked or a kangaroo harnessed, we half-fell out of the wagon, hurried after our file-leader and soon found ourself entering the Planter's Hotel with a small and shady party. In the mean time our guide had whispered "hush, you'll see it directly--that's the Squire ahead--come along." The fire was burning low in the bar-room of the Planter's as we entered, with slow and softened tread;--the proprietor seemed to be dozing in his chair and somebody in another chair was nodding as well as we could see by the dying embers.

Through the bar room into the dining hall, and all was pitch dark. "Which way?" "Here, come on, follow me." So we did, very cautiously. At length a door-hinge squeals, the lights from a chamber breaks forth upon us, we enter, and there they stood in bridal array. "Would you believe it? the *Vivandiere*, Miss Lavinia Williams, still in costume, and her charge, Mr. Silas Washington, late of Brooks, ready and a-waiting to commit matrimony! We hereby take pleasure in entering upon the record that the knot was duly tied by Squire J. Abney, who accompanied the ceremony with some appropriate remarks. He [illegible] we help exclaiming with Turnus in the Aeneid, "Livinia est tua conjux." But here ends the joke, for "marriage is honorable in all," and it was with respect and a certain degree of esteem that we severally wished them well and quietly took our leave.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Soap and Candles.--A writer in the Charleston Courier says:

We have been so long dependent on our Yankee enemies for supplies of the above named articles of universal use, that we have forgotten that we can make them ourselves. To our shame we admit that, even on our plantations in the low country and seaboard, abounding in materials for making the best candles in the world, millions of pounds have been annually permitted to mature and decay unused. The low bush myrtle, indigenous to our coast from Virginia, ad libitum, South, the berries of which are now mature, will afford a supply of wax, that, with the addition of one-third tallow, will furnish candles sufficient to light every house in the Confederacy, for the next year, and put a stopper on the exorbitant extortion now practiced on the people for that article. So, also, on every plantation, nay, in almost every kitchen, the monthly waste of ashes and grease, with the addition of a little lime and salt, and the labor of one person for one day, will make soap enough to cleanse every man, woman and child, and their clothing. Now, why should we any longer pay thirty cents a pound for soap and sixty cents for candles? I for one will not.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

We learn from the Americus Republican that a firm in that place are about to commence manufacturing shoes with wooden soles and waterproof canvass uppers.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], October 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
Latest Richmond Fashions--Hoops.--The fair ladies of Richmond, the Examiner tells us, have begun to discard these appendages. The ultra fashionables eschew them altogether. The middle classes, who desire to preserve looks and fashion at the same time, hold on to them, diminishing some of their exuberant proportions, while those country cousins and others who don't care for dame fashion, sport them as large as life.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
[Summary: Appeal to establish a free market for the poor]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Southern Fashions.
Fall and Winter
Millinery.

Miss Miller, will, on Tuesday next, open a large stock of the most Fashionable Millinery Goods, of New Orleans and Charleston styles.

Inspection invited

nov1-1w

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Kerosine [sic] Oil.

Just received, Kerosine [sic] Oil. For sale by Chichester & Co.
oct30 3t.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 2, 1861 p. 2, c. 6

Overseer Wanted.

Wanted for a Corn and Cotton Plantation, near this city, a first-rate Overseer, for the next year. One who can raise hogs. Situation perfectly health. Salary \$800, and the usual findings. Children objectionable. Apply to Messrs. J. & T. A. Bones.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Belleville Cap.

I am prepared to supply any number of Caps made of heavy Brown and Striped Colored Duck, manufactured at Belleville Factory, at a low price to Planters and the trade. Orders solicited.

oct27

George Schley, Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 3, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
New Substitute for Coffee.--Dr. Poiterin, in the Mobile Tribune, recommends the acorn of our

native oak, (*Quercus Alba*) as a substitute for coffee. It is pronounced an excellent remedial agent, as well as a source of economy.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Enameled Cloth,
The Best Manufactured in the Confederacy!
For Sale Cheap,
Wholesale and Retail, at
J. & A. J. Setze's
Dry Goods Store,
Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

nov8

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
Water-Proof Cloth.--We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Davenport, in another column. They are now manufacturing Oil, or Water-Proof cloth, samples of which have been sent us. We should consider them of great service for use in our army, they being rendered wholly impervious to moisture. Such a protection for men in the way of clothing, and as covering for guns, &c., is absolutely indispensable during the winter season. We hope the manufacturers will meet with success in their enterprise.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Oil or Water-Proof Cloth.

We are now manufacturing Oil or Water-Proof Cloth, which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. We shall keep on hand ready-made of the above Cloth, Army Capes, Camp Rugs, Over Coats, &c. Cannon Covers, Tarpaulins and Horse Covers, made to order. Every Soldier should have a Cape and Rug. The former will protect him from rain while on duty, allowing him free use of his gun, at the same time protect the lock from the rain. It has the preference over an Over Coat, because a person is not liable to take cold when he takes it off, as is the case with an Over Coat. The Rug is so made, that if a person wishes it can be filled with straw; the Oil Cloth being laid next to the ground, will protect from dampness. Office at the store of R. A. Jones, on Reynolds street, in rear of the City Bank.

Jones & Davenport.

nov.10

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

[Communicated]

Mr. Editor: In reference to a paragraph in your paper on Acorn Coffee, allow me to remark that it has long been a substitute for coffee in foreign countries, and especially for children, it is considered more healthy and desirable.

We are happy to state that an enterprising citizen, Mr. F. C. Ludekens, has given some attention to the manufacture of this article, and has employed many poor children during the fall in gathering the soundest and best acorns.

We have not been initiated in the different processes of his manufacture, for which we hear Mr. L. has erected costly machinery, but can only speak of the coffee itself as a most excellent beverage.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Alligator Skins.

Just received, a lot of first quality Alligator Skins. [nov14-1w] Jessup & Hatch.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Castile Soap.

A superior article of Castile Soap, part of the cargo of steamer Theodora, from Cuba, just received.

nov14-3t

Chichester & Co.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Smack in School

A district school, not far away,
'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter day
Was humming with its wonted noises
Of three score mingled girls and boys;
Some few upon their tasks intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent.
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book,
Rose sharp and clear, behind his back,
A rustling, rousing, cracking smack,
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss.
"What's that?" the startled master cries.
"That, thir," a little imp replies,
"Wath William Willith, if you pleathe,
I thaw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered, "Hither, Will!"
Like a wretch taken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will to the awful presence came--
A great, green, bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun.

With smile suppressed and birch upraised,
The threatener faltered, "I'm amazed
That you, my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school, to boot,
What evil genius put you to 't?"
"Twas she herself, sir!" sobbed the lad;
"I didn't mean to be so bad;
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursent kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, Sir, at all,
But up and kissed her on the spot,
I know--boo, hoo--I ought to not;
But somehow, from her looks--boo, hoo,
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A large supply of soap may be extracted from every cornfield at this season of the year. While a thousand pounds of oak wood yield only two and a half-pounds of potash, a thousand pounds of corn stalks will yield seventeen pounds of potash, and soap is made out of potash. A thousand pounds of oak leaves, burnt to ashes, will yield twenty-four pounds of potash, and soap may be made out of potash.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Picketing--A Burlesque.

While on my lonely beat, about an hour ago, a light tread attracted my attention, and, on looking up, I beheld one of Secesh's pickets standing before me.

"Soldier," says he, "you remind me of my grand mother, who expired before I was born; but this unnatural war has made us enemies, and I must shoot you. Give me a chaw terbacker."

He was a young man, my boy, in the prime of life, and descended from the first families of Virginia. That is to say, his mother was a virgin.--At least that's what I understand by the first families of Virginia.

I looked at him, and says I--

"Let's compromise, my brother."

"Never!" says he. "The South is fighting for her liberty, her firesides, and the pursuit of happiness, and I desire most respectfully to welcome you with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

"Stand off ten paces," says I, "and let's see whose name shall come before the coroner first."

He took his place, and we fired simultaneously. I heard a ball go whistling by a barn about a quarter of a mile on my right; and when the smoke cleared away, I saw the Secesh picket approach me with an awful expression of woe on his otherwise dirty countenance.

"Soldier," says he, "was there anything in my head before you fired?"

"Nothing," says I, "save a few harmless insects."

"I speak not of them," says he. "Was there anything *inside* of my head?"

"Nothing," says I!

"Well," says he, "just listen now."

He shook his head mournfully, and I heard something rattle in it.

"What's that?" I exclaimed.

"That," says he, "is your bullet, which has penetrated my skull, and is rolling around in my brain. I die happy, and with an empty stomach; but there is one thing I should like to see before I perish for my country. Have you a quarter about you?"

Too much affected to speak, I drew the coin from my pocket and handed it to him. The dying man clutched it convulsively, and stared at it feverishly.

"This," said he "is the first quarter I have seen since the fall of Sumter, and had I wounded you I should have been totally unable to give you any quarter. Ah! how beautiful it is! how bright! how exquisite, and good for four drinks! But I have not time to say all I feel."

The expiring soldier then laid down his gun, hung his cap and overcoat on a branch of a tree, and blew his nose. He then died.

And there I stood, my boy, on that lonely beat, looking down upon that fallen type of manhood and thinking how singular it was he had forgotten to give me back my quarter. The sight and the thought so affected me that I was obliged to turn my back on the corpse and walk a little way from it. When I returned to the spot the body was gone! had it gone to heaven? Perhaps so, my boy--perhaps so; but I haven't seen my quarter since.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 2
[Summary: Ladies' Confederate States Sewing Society of Morgan County, Georgia--officers, membership list, subscriptions]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Ladies' Dress Caps.

Mrs. Collins will make to order, plain or fancy, Dress Caps, of the most becoming styles. A few handsome caps on hand. All in want of such articles will please call at her residence on Broad street, second Door below Monument street.

nov26d6t.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November

The manner of making potash in the most perfect way is this: a quantity of vegetable matter is burnt into gray ashes, and the ashes boiled in water, so as to make a very strong lixivium or ley [lye]; after which, the ley [lye], being previously strained, is evaporated over a quick fire almost to dryness, the matter remaining is put into an iron crucible, melted, and then poured on an iron plate, where, when cool, it appears in the form of a solid lump of potash.

To Make Soap.--Take 18 pounds grease, 15 pounds potash or equivalent in ley [lye], pour on it 5 gallons water, boiling, stir it occasionally every day, after three days it will be fit for use, put it in a barrel. Increase quantities in proportion, if vessel or barrel will hold it.--Mobile Tribune.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2--
[Summary: Presentation of flag from Constance Cary to Earl Van Dorn, reprinted from the New Orleans Delta]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], November 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 1--
[Summary: Appeal of C. G. Memminger, Sec of the Treasury, to each mayor to report what new industries since the war, and what industries have expanded--request dated Nov. 10]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 3, 1861, p. 1, c. 2
Produce.--Corn is worth 50 cents per bushel in this market, and is in demand. Wheat, \$1.50, ready sale. Pork, \$10.50 cents per hundred, with many wishing to purchase at these figures--some small lots, net, have been delivered at that price. Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner, 29th.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
Encouraging to Poor Folks.--Pork is selling at ten to twelve cents per pound; flour at ten dollars per bbl; bacon at twenty-seven cents; butter at forty cents; goods and groceries at just what a man has the face to ask--and other things in proportion. Truly the poor man, with a wife and children depending on him, has many incentives to join the volunteers and leave his family to the tender mercies of the community.--Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Nov. 29th.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
The flag of the Texas Camp at Camp Wigfall, near Dumfries, Virginia, is made of the bridal dress of Mrs. Wigfall. Says the correspondent of the Austin Gazette:
It bears the emblem of the "Lone Star," and this is of pure white silk, set in a blue ground; the fold are purple and white. It never will be given up. An old war worned [sic] warrior approached it, and as his eyes gazed steadily upon the banner, he said--"That star was made of the bridal dress of the lady of our gallant Colonel! She worked it up with her fair hands, and gave it to us to carry through the battles of our country. How could we fail to protect it with our lives! No, sir! I never failed to meet the enemy, when that star was our watchward [sic], and now, when our whole South is in danger, I feel that my poor life can be given up [as] easily upon that flag as my shroud. The old fellow, with his gray hairs, still stands before me in memory. Such is the feeling of every Texan.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
Candle Manufactory.--The necessity of something to give us light in place of the oils and fluids we have been in the habit of using, is becoming every day more pressing. The consumers of kerosene fluid, the article being so dear and inferior in quality, will be glad to resort to tallow candles for light. A candle manufactory in this city, on a scale commensurate with the demands of the community, is therefore a desideratum. Mr. J. V. Clark, of Hamburg, has given his attention to this business of late, and has now, as he believes, gotten up an article of candle which will fully meet the wants and wishes of the people. A few days since he gave us some specimens of his make, and we have given them a fair and most satisfactory trial. They give a pure, steady light, do not smoke, and will burn much longer than the "star" candle. If all Mr. Clark's manufacture are as good as those he gave us, his success is certain.

Mr. C. encourages us to hope that he will start a candle manufactory in this city; and as he intimates that his terms will be reasonable, we hope he will set about it with the least possible

delay. The people, although not in mental darkness, are almost physically so, and are getting clamorous for "more light."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 15, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Cotton Seed for Soap.--It is said that cotton seed oil is equal, of not superior, to the ordinary refuse grease for soap. The process is so simple that any housewife may with little trouble, make the experiment. Put as much cotton seed into a large strong iron pot, or wooden mortar, as can be mashed with a pestle, crush or mash them well; then boil in strong lye, and proceed as in the usual way. As grease may be scarce next year, it may be well to begin with experiments before the grease is exhausted.--Home Journal.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 15, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Still upward.--It will be delightful to pork packers to learn that salt went up in this city, on yesterday to the snug little price of \$15 and \$18 per sack, and some dealers hold at \$20. Even at this price buyers say it is difficult to obtain. [Atlanta Commonwealth.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Black Flag.--We learn from the Mobile Tribune that J. Scott, Esq., of that city, presented a handsome and beautifully worked flag to the "Mobile Bay Chasseurs." The design of the flag is as follows: A black ground on both sides; on the front of the device is a skeleton and a rattlesnake, with the motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," worked in silver. On the obverse, a gallows with the motto, "Lincoln Avenue South," worked in the same style.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A respected correspondent sends us the following, which he says is a specific cure for Dyspepsia and all derangements of the liver. The materials can be found in any drug store. He says:

"It may be used with impunity for an indefinite time. 1 oz. of Liverwort, 1 do Black Root, 1 do Black Snakeroot, 1 1/2 do Senna. Mix these several articles together, and put them in a large pitcher or any other convenient vessel, pour over them five half-pints (or a quart and half-pint) of boiling water, cover the vessel closely and set it away. After steeping 18 or 20 hours, stirring occasionally during that time, strain it through a coarse cloth, and then add about a half-pint of good brandy, or some other good spirits. Bottle, and in the summer or warm weather in the winter, keep it in a cool place to prevent it from souring. Dose, a table spoon full three times a day, and always immediately after eating. Some constitutions may require a little more, and others a little less; each one must adjust the dose to suit themselves. There is no harm in the remedy, and if necessary it should be persisted in for weeks and months." Philos.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Christmas Observances.--Christmas day passed off very quietly in this city and vicinity. Save the gun powder demonstrations by the young folks, the "celebrating" did not amount to much. The weather was delightful, despite the crisp and frosty air of the early morning, and people walked about enjoying the warm sunshine, or paid the *devours* (devours?) to the Christmas dinner. Fortunate were they who had a well-stocked larder on Christmas day.

There were abundance of presents bestowed upon the little ones--and many a family has its pleasant episodes to talk of in after times. All our places of business where gifts could be

obtained were crowded on the 24th, and a clerk's post in either of those places was just then no sinecure. The sales, despite the hard times, were very large.

Appropriate religious exercises were held at St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church. On Christmas Eve, the exercises were protracted to a late hour, and were of quite an interesting character; and Christmas forenoon, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clarke. Christmas day services were held in the Catholic Church, consisting of Mass at 5 o'clock A.M., and every half hour until 7; High Mass at 10 1/2 A.M., with preaching by Rev. J. F. Kirby; and Vespers at 3 1/2 P.M. The interiors of both churches were handsomely decorated with evergreens.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], December 29, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Ladies' Stockings.

A clothes line in yonder garden
Goes wandering among the trees,
And on it two very long stockings
Are kicking the evening breeze;
And a lot of fancy dry goods,
Whose nature I cannot define,
Are wildly and merrily flopping
About that same old line.

And a very sly young lady
At the parlor window sews;
And I *rather* think if you tried it,
You'd find she'd fit into them hose;
She's only a half length picture,
Foreshortened below the breast,
But the dry goods which dance on the tight rope
Out yonder, just make up the rest.

So dreamlike, she seems so gentle,
You'd think her too good for earth;
And I feel that a holier spirit
Is banishing vulgar mirth
To its worldly home--by jingo!
What a flourish that muslin throws!
And how uncommonly taper
Those stockings go off at the toes.

O eyes, like the sky when it's bluest!
O hair! like the night without star!
O muslin and hose! I can't help it!
Ye still draw my thoughts over "thar!"
The *lady* alone is substantial.
The clothes but a fancy ideal,

Yet somehow or other--confound it--
I've mixed up the sham and the real.

O Love! you're the same old sixpence
With the poet, the muff, or the brick;
You go up with a rush like a rocket,
But come down at last like a stick;
And let love thoughts be lofty or lowly,
Platonic, or flash, I opine
That they all, like a new dry goods and stockings,
Belong to the very same *line*!

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A man who dislikes broom-handles should be careful how he spits tobacco juice on a red-headed woman's carpet.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

. . . Seriously speaking, however, the deprivation of a full supply of paper is becoming one of the most serious inconveniences experienced from Lincoln's blockade. The freighters of the vessels that so easily and frequently set it at naught, seem to think that it is unnecessary to supply the wants of the mind. They bring in very little paper, or writing material, but a supply generally for the few other wants which we cannot ourselves supply.

We suppose nobody was aware, until we were partially deprived of it, how intimately and continually the "blessing" of paper formed a part of our lives and happiness, not only has it "brightened as it took its flight" in newspapers, but the letter-writer finds the want of it restricting him to the most scrimp and scanty pattern. Formerly, when young ladies wrote to each other or to their lovers, their habit was to commence half way down the first page--to place the lines on all four pages wide apart--but to give the appearance of writing a letter whose length was in proportion to their affection, they crossed it in every direction and viewed their performance, when finished, as a triumph of love and penmanship. Now they find they can squeeze the same amount of endearments into the compass of a half sheet, and the great relief they experience in labor of thought and of hand finds a ready apology in Lincoln's blockade, which now-a-days forms as many excuses for short comings as the burning of Redgauntlet's house did to Caleb Balderstone, in Scott's novel. Nobody can complain of *long* bills these days, for the merchants manage to economize by writing on both sides of their paper, but the bills, if shorter, are not the less forcible--like a small cannon ball, they make up in impetus what they lack in size--we had nearly written "bore" but we despise a pun, and where is the man who ever thought his January bills a bore?

It is a matter of some astonishment, that we would be in straits for paper when the South furnishes to the world the materials for its manufacture. The enigma is explicable in this way--materials are plentiful enough, but there are parts of the machinery and chemicals of a paper mill which cannot be made or had here--therefore the number of mills is necessarily restricted. We would suggest, therefore, that those who are benevolently fitting out vessels to import English or Yankee goods (we say Yankee goods, because we suspect that these vessels do not always bring in the pure productions of John Bull's industry, we notice that one of them lately had a large consignment of cod fish on board) should turn their attention to the importation of paper, or what

would be still better, to the importation of paper making machinery. Either, at present prices would pay a most exorbitant profit, perhaps a thousand per cent., and the importers would have the gratification of having done a good and benevolent deed to editors and the whole letter writing community--and that comprises every man and woman, girl and boy over sixteen years of age in the Confederacy.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Fashionable Dancing.
Mr. W. J. Brissenden,

Professor of Music and Dancing, from Charleston, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of Augusta, that his classes of instruction will be open on

Wednesday, Jan. 15th.
In Masonic Hall, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

The entire list of Modern Dances, together with their various improvements and change of style will be taught.

Also, the entire system of Calisthenics, such as the art of Receiving, Accepting, Introducing, Promenading, &c., tending to add ease and grace to the general deportment of the pupil.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], January 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

There is a beautiful story of a Quaker lady, who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged herself in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently set up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of those nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep and dreamed she approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied on returning, that he could not find it. "Oh," said she, "do look again--it must be there." He examined again, but returned again, saying it was not there. "Do look once more!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaty, and again left to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy. "We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it." The good woman, upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never again indulged in smoking.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

St. Valentine.--The coming anniversary of the patron saint of lovers is close at hand. We observe our dealers in tender love missives are beginning to flaunt their wares, serious and grotesque, from the windows, to tempt buyers. Valentine's Day will hardly be observed here this year with the intense ardor of old times. The Saint has always received particular attention from the English people. Whether the ancient customs of the day are still kept up there, we cannot say; but it is fair to presume that the "postman" who is deputed to deliver these epistles still trudges about the cities and villages of the "mother isle," as Charles Lamb says, "under a load of delicate embarrassments." When our Southern land shall again bask in the broad sunshine of

peace and prosperity, mayhap the observance of Valentine's Day, and other Saints' days, will be general among us. So mote it be.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Soap Making.--We were very much interested yesterday in going through the soap manufactory of Messrs. C. C. Morgan & Co., at the corner of St. Joseph and New Levee, to observe the works and the curious process of soap making. They are now turning out three kinds of soap, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which we learn is equal to anything of the kind ever imported from the North, either as to quality or price, while they carry on the business upon such a scale as to enable them to fill the largest orders. This is only one of the many evidences that necessity is the mother of invention, and that we have skill and enterprise in plenty in our midst.--N. O. True Delta, 2d.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Valentines.
Valentine Day, 14th Feb.

Will be opened on Monday, the 10th inst., at my store, 210 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.,

20,000 Valentines,

Comic and Sentimental, which will be sold wholesale and retail, by A. Bleakley.
N.B. Merchants from the country will do well to send in their orders soon. A. B.
feb8-d6t

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Starch, Starch.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish to the public from one to fifty boxes per day of first quality starch, manufactured in Savannah at the Georgia Starch Manufacturing Company, in the rear of the Parade Ground. Apply to H. J. Dickerson, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Penfield Steam Mills.

The families of all Volunteers from Greene County, can have meal at our mills at eighty cents per bushel, No. 1 Flour for four dollars, and No. 2 flour at three dollars per 100 lbs. We charge others one dollar per bushel for meal, and five dollars for No. 1, and four dollars for No. 2 flour per 100 lbs.

John G. Holtzclaw.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], February 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Bellville Factory Burned.--We regret to learn that Bellville Factory, Messrs. Geo. and Wm. Sculey, of this city, proprietors, was destroyed by fire last (Tuesday) night, about nine

o'clock. The light was distinctly seen from the city. The fire, as we are informed, originated by accident in the oil cloth department of the building, and communicating to the turpentine, varnish and oil in use there, obtained such speedy headway as to become unmanageable almost at once, and admitted of but little time to save anything. The Factory was insured to the extent of \$20,000 (about one-fourth its value)--\$10,000 in the Virginia Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and \$10,000 in the Southern Mutual. This is the second time this Factory has been burned, having been destroyed about three years ago. This time, the loss is irreparable, it being impossible to replace the machinery; and the loss is a public as well as a private calamity. It is most serious to the proprietors, and not only deprives the Government of manufactory much wanted, but throws out of employ a great number of industrious poor, who were dependent on its successful operation.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Refugees.--The trains from Norfolk, every afternoon bring up a large number of refugees from points below us. Yesterday evening a great many ladies, children and servants who have fled from the scene of the future operations of hostile armies. Some stop here, some go to Richmond, and many go further into the country. It is a sad sight thus to see innocent women and children driven from their comfortable homesteads by the fortunes of war, but it is infinitely more so when we know that they fly from a merciless invader, who seeks to subjugate and destroy us, to confiscate our property and desolate our firesides.--Petersburg Express.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Millinery Goods.

5 cases Straw Bonnetts; [sic]

2 " Leghorn " ;

5 " " Flats;

5 " Blk Straw " ;

5 " Brown " " ;

5 " Slate Color " ;

6 doz. Bonnett [sic] Frames;

25 " " Boxes;

20 boxes Superior Bonnet Ribbons;

20 boxes fine Flowers. For sale by Joseph Lippman, Savannah Geo.

feb28-d2w

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Arrival and Discharge of the First Georgia.

After many delays and disappointments the First Georgia Regiment unexpectedly arrived in our city, by a special train, early yesterday morning. As they were not looked for until about ten o'clock, but few of our citizens were at the depot to meet them. The young ladies had, on Saturday, tastefully decorated the depot with evergreens and flags, presenting a very pleasing effect. Over the carriage way leading to the depot, a very neat arch was thrown, and suspended

from it the motto "A hearty welcome home." A short distance up Reynolds street, a line of evergreens [sic] with a wreath attached extended across the street. . . .

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 1
Sewing Machine Needles.--Dr. B. B. Alfriend, of LaGrange, Ga., has invented machinery to manufacture sewing machine needles, and is now making them.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2
Rye Coffee.--We find the following in the LaGrange Reporter:

Many of our people are daily in the habit of using rye as a substitute for coffee, without being aware of the fact, that the grain when burnt contains upwards of fifty per cent of phosphoric acid, which acts injuriously upon the whole stony structure. In the young it effectually prevents the full development of the osseous tissues, and in the old, it lays the foundation for dry gangrene. It possesses the power of dissolving the phosphate of lime, which constitutes upwards of fifty per cent of the bone in man. The same power it exerts over utero gestation, and thereby brings about all the concomitant evils of abortion. Cases of this kind have come under my professional observation during a few months past, and I think the facts ought to be spread before the people.

L. J. Robert, M. D.

LaGrange, Ga.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

From Pensacola.

. . . A good joke happened on the afternoon of Mardi Gras. Several citizens, in accordance with the ancient custom, observed that day by appearing on the streets incognito. The consequence was that much hilarity was produced among the soldiers here, who, many of them, had never seen such sights before. An officer in command, riding up at the time, observed the person in disguise and ordered him to go home or he would have him arrested. The gentleman incog very politely approached the officer and apologized for his appearance as he was not aware of violating orders. This manner perfectly astonished the officer, as he saw immediately that he was a gentleman, and wondered what an intelligent person should be parading the streets in disguise for. It was explained to the officer and all was right; but he did not even then appreciate such tricks. . . . Cor. Mobile Register.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Rye Coffee.

To the editors of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

An extract in your daily of Tuesday, signed L. J. Roberts, M. D., taken from the LaGrange Reporter, contains two such grave errors, that we cannot refrain from correcting them, particularly as many persons who use rye as a substitute for coffee, might be frightened out of an innocent beverage.

The extract says: "The grain when burnt, contains fifty per cen. of phosphoric acid."

Now, unscientific people would suppose this to mean when parched. We suppose the Doctor intended the ash of the grain. What is the true analysis of rye according to the best authorities? 1,000 pounds produces only 10 1/2 pounds of ash; and of this 10 1/2 pounds only 0.46 of a pound of phosphoric acid; not quite half a pound to 1,000 pounds of the grain, and not quite 5 per cent of the ash instead of upwards of 50 per cent; being not quite the one fifth of one per cent of the solid grain. Besides, the Doctor forgets that not one particle of the earthy salts is probably held in solution by a common weak decoction of the rye; and if the whole grain was swallowed there would only be the medium amount of phosphoric acid contained in wheat and other cereals, just about enough to make bone instead of destroying it.

The effects of rye, or the phosphoric acid in it, on utero-gestation, is equally fallacious, and quite as grave an error. It is the ergot of rye that produces abortion, not the common, healthy grain used for coffee. It is a long, black, stinking grain, easily distinguished from the other, and only occurring under certain unfavorable circumstances. The common rye is quite as innocent as wheat or coffee in this respect.

Will the papers (we have seen it in several,) which published the extract, give this an insertion?

E. M. Pendleton, M. D.

Sparta, Ga., March 12th, 1862.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Large Amount of Soap Produced from Myrtle Wax--A correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following:

I find the following recipe for making soap from Myrtle wax (*Myrica cerifera*) in an old number of the Southern Agriculturist. As one of the complaints of soap makers is the difficulty and expense of obtaining the grease, it will be well for us to avail ourselves of a production of Nature, found abundantly in our lower country. The fruit is now matured, and may be had in abundance for the picking. I saw, this day, very good candles made of Myrtle wax. I trust our planters, residing in the vicinities of the Myrtle, will profit by these advantages before the season for picking has passed.

Yours,

J. B.

"To three bushels and a half of common wood ashes add half a bushel of unslaked lime. This being well mixed together, put into a cask capable of containing sixty gallons, and fill up with water. In forty-eight hours the ley [sic] will be strong enough to float an egg. Then draw off, and from six to eight gallons of it put into a copper kettle, capable of containing twenty five gallons. To this add only four pounds of Myrtle wax. Keep constantly boiling for six hours. For the first three or four hours pour in occasionally a supply of strong ley [lye], the whole frequently well stirred with a ladle.--After six hours' boiling, throw in two quarts of common large grain salt into the kettle, leave one hour more to simmer over a slow fire. The liquor must be placed in tubs to cool for twenty-four hours. Take out the soap, wipe it clean; put it to dry.

"The produce of this soap when it was weighed the next day was found to be forty-nine pounds of good solid soap, from the materials and by the process above mentioned. At the end of six weeks the soap had only lost a few pounds from the evaporation of its watery particles.

"In many parts of our State the Myrtle tree is abundant, and from three pecks to a bushel may be gathered from a hand per day. Would it not be worth the while of the planters to attend to this matter? I am sure it would save them many a dollar.

Economy."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Liquor Destroyed by Ladies.--Some twenty ladies of Statesville, N. C. proceeded in a body to the railroad depot of the town, a few days ago, and with hatchets and hammers destroyed five or six barrels of whiskey and poured the liquor upon the ground; a fitting libation (says the Iredell Express) to the devil and his imps from the hands of patriotic women, whose mission, pending the war, is to "go about doing good."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Home Manufactured Cloth.--Mr. E. H. Chamberlain, of Edgefield District, S. C., has shown us two specimens of cloth manufactured by Mrs. Chamberlain, which are a novelty in their way. One specimen is made, the warp of cotton, the filling of rabbit fur; the other of the same warp, the filling of coon fur. Both fabrics are soft and flexible, handsome in appearance, and evidently durable. A suite of such cloth would become any man. We hope Mr. Chamberlain may find it profitable to manufacture this kind of cloth, that the people may have the benefit of it for garments.

When our hunters become aware that the fur of these animals can be turned to much good account, they will no doubt redouble their efforts to capture them.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Rye Coffee.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree."

Mr. Editor:--My short article on rye coffee, which appeared in your paper two weeks since, seems to have excited a considerable interest, not only on the part of editors, but also among some of our medical fraternity. In the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of the 15th inst., Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Sparta, Ga., has denounced the said article as containing "two grave errors." The first in my quantitative analysis, and the second in "the effect of the rye, or the phosphoric acid in it, or the utero-gestation."

Now, I having asserted, and the Doctor denying, throws the *onus probandi* upon him, and not upon myself. However, as I am not desirous of controversy, being pressed by professional duties, I will simply refer the Doctor to "Booth's Encyclopaedia of Chemistry," page 861, (the best authority extant, and as this book is not accessible to all, I copy thefrom [sic] *verbatim et literatim* Fresenius' and Will's analysis of the grain of the rye when burnt or reduced to ashes, viz:

Potassa.....	11.43
Soda.....	18.89
Magnesia.....	10.57
Lime.....	7.65 [?]
Phosphoric Acid.....	51.81
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.51
Silica.....	1.90

The above, then, proves conclusively the correctness of my quantitative analysis. Now as regards the effects as of phosphoric acid, which I have described, not only upon utero-gestation but also upon the whole osseous structure, I presume Dr. Pendleton himself, will not deny.

Although the editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel may "stick to his beverage," the so called

"startling revelation of the LaGrange physician" is literally true.

With reference to "Ergot," I will only add that I never once mentioned this article. I have no time to write further. With this I dismiss the subject.

L. J. Robert, M. D.

RYE COFFEE NOT A POISON--AN EMINENT CHEMIST'S OPINION.

To the Editors of the Delta:

I notice in the morning a paragraph extracted from the LaGrange Reporter, which, allowed to go uncontradicted, may produce much mischief. In it a Dr. Robert states that "the habit of using rye as a substitute for coffee, acts injuriously upon the bony structures, from the amount of phosphoric acid it contains." In the young he says "it effectually prevents the full development of the osseous tissues, and in the old, it lays the foundation for dry gangrene." It also possesses the power of dissolving the phosphate of lime in the bones, and produces abortions, &c. Now the whole of this is one tissue of absurdity and error. Rye in common with all the cereal grains, contains a large proportion of phosphoric acid, this however never being in the free state, but always combined with lime, and its proportion is somewhat less than that of wheat, which the sapient Dr. Robert does not seem to condemn.

The great value of the cereals as food, consists in this very amount of phosphate of lime, which is absolutely necessary for human nutrition, the body containing upwards of eight pounds of this compound. None contain free phosphoric acid, which, however, contrary to the dictum of Dr. Robert, (unless in a very concentrated form,) does not dissolve phosphate of lime, never produces dry gangrene, and cannot cause abortion. It is true that rye, under certain conditions, is subject to a disease resembling the smut in wheat, and if made into bread and eaten in this condition, might produce serious effects; but even if the spurred rye were used for coffee, the process of roasting would effectually destroy this noxious tendency. The public may rest assured the rye coffee is perfectly innocent, and may be used with as much safety as the finest Mocha. Dr. Robert must have drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts, and is only another illustration that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

I. L. Crawcour, M. D.

Prof. of Chemistry, N. O. School of Medicine.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 1
Domestic Cotton, Yarn, &c.--The Agents of the Athens and Georgia Factories have advertised that after the first of April they will fill orders for goods at the following prices:

For Yarns, wholesale, \$150;

do. retail, 160;

For 7/8 Shirtings, 16 and 18c per yard;

Sheetings, 4.4, 18 and 20c per yard;

For 7/8 Osnaburgs, 8 oz., 16 and 18c per yard;

Duck for Tent cloth, 10 oz. goods 20 cts., 12 oz., 25 cents per yard.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], March 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 1
Salt.--This article is now selling in this market for the nice little sum of twenty-five dollars per

sack. The stock on hand is said to be light. Is there no spot in all the Confederacy where salt can be manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply our wants?

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Raw Hide Shoes.--A few weeks since I casually heard one of the most intelligent planters of Georgia, and who also plants largely in Texas, giving a description of this article, and believing that the manner of preparing them would be useful to a people who are fighting a powerful enemy without and a worse enemy within our midst, the vile and detestable extortioner, I procured for publication the following statement.

Baldwin.

Raw Hide Texas Shoes.

Capt. Clark Owens of Texana, Jackson county, Texas, has a company of eighty men, now stationed at Houston, Texas, defending the coast and city of Galveston; many of these gallant soldiers are well shod with the raw hide shoes, which in symmetry and utility are not behind the best shoes used in our Southern Confederacy.

The beef hide is placed in water and ashes and remains there until the hair will come off, the hide is then soaked in fresh water and rubbed until the lye is extracted; it is then soaked from 48 to 90 hours in strong salt and water; this prevents the hide from every becoming hard and horny; it is then dried in the open air, not in the sun, and then beat with a maul or mallet until it becomes pliable as leather; it is then made into shoes as shoemakers make other shoes; upper part and soles are all of this prepared raw hide and made by sewing or pegging on the soles. The shoes are then well greased with oil, hogs lard or tallow, greased all over the outside both upper and bottom parts; this renders the shoes water proof and in every way as valuable as the best leather shoes. These shoes are made with the grain or hair side outside, and in every respect are a cheap and valuable shoe.--*Federal Union*.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Who can go to Corinth.--An official dispatch was received in this city, yesterday stating that no one would be permitted to go to Corinth except wives who have husbands in the army, or parents who have sons there, and they on satisfactory proof that their husbands or sons are wounded and need their assistance. We publish this that it may be generally known, and perhaps save many persons the trouble and expense of attempting to get to Corinth.--Montgomery Advertiser, 8th inst.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

On the Manufacture of Potash.

Potash can be easily obtained, as it will be shown by the following process. After wood of any kind, except pine, is felled and piled up into cords or pyramids, it has to be burned slowly to ashes, including brushes and leaves. The ashes thus obtained, are put into a large wooden cistern called ley [ley] vat, the size of which may be five feet high, from five to six feet wide, and from six to eight feet long. Inside of the ley [sic] vat, about eight or nine inches above the bottom is placed a false bottom perforated with holes and a plug at the bottom of one of the sides

under the false bottom. To facilitate the filtration, the false bottom may be covered with small rocks, being washed clean before, on the top of which a layer of broom straw has to be placed, or any kind of straw, that will answer for the purpose. In the ley [sic] vat thus prepared, are thrown five or six bushels of ashes, and moistened with either water or weak ley [sic] from a previous suet, and filling and wetting has to be continued until all the ashes destined for the suet, are in the vat. On top of the ashes is thrown some quick lime, whereafter the whole mass has to be covered with water or weak ley [sic], as mentioned above.

After standing for a few hours the clear lye is drawn off and evaporated in iron boilers to dryness, and finally fused at a red heat, which has to be kept up for some time, into compact masses which are grey [sic] outside and pink colored within. A boiler, set in the same manner like sugar boilers, will answer very well for the purpose. The introduction of quick lime into the solution of the ashes in the Northern States of America and in Canada customary but not absolutely necessary; but when quick lime is used, a corresponding solution of caustic potassa has to be introduced into the ley [sic] with more or less lime according to the care taken in decanting off the clear ley [sic] for evaporation. Many believe the wood in the Southern countries is not sufficient strongly enough to afford potash to any advantage, or potash cannot be made during the summer as long as the sap is up in the trees, but this is a mere opinion without any apparent reason, as it will be proved by the following statement: During the last four months, since I established my Potash Manufactory, I have made from two to three pounds of potash to one bushel of ashes, and now, since the weather has become dry, the proportion of potash gained from a bushel of ashes is still increasing; for 45 bushels of ashes produced in the last week of March, afforded fully 173 pounds of potash, and left then, about from eighty to one hundred gallons of ley [sic], from three to five degrees strength, which I have used for another suet instead of water.

An hydrometer of Baumes' scale for liquids heavier than water, will be of a great advantage if not indispensable to the manufacturer, and can be used in the following manner: This instrument when set into pure water at 58 or 60 deg. fahr., will mark 0 on its scale, but when set into ley [sic], it will mark either 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, etc., more or less degrees according to the strength of the ley. Marks the instrument 6 deg., then the ley [sic] has a specific gravity of 1,040; marks it 12 deg., the specific gravity will be 1,089, and when 15 deg. the specific gravity is 1,114. Ley [sic] weaker than 5 or 6 degrees can be used as mentioned before, instead of water, for a following operation. For this purpose it will be of a great advantage when two ley [sic] vats are in constant operation, so that the weaker ley [sic] from one vat can be thrown upon the contents of the other.

Regarding the time in which a suet of potash can be made, I have to remark, that I boil in 14 hours' time, a suet from 120 to 150 pounds weight in one boiler.

Knowing that one manufactory cannot supply all the present demands for potash, and being convinced that the manufacture of it will pay a handsome profit at present rates, I commit this to the public, wishing that many may follow my advice and make potash for themselves, and for the market.

Oscar Van Briesen, Chemister.

Bibb County, Ga., April 2d, 1862.

Macon Telegraph.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 2, c. 1

Attention Boys.--We are requested to invite all the boys in the city, between the ages of

10 and 14, who wish to learn the military drill, to meet at the Clinch Rifles' drill room, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Competent drill masters will be there to instruct them. It is proposed to form them into regular companies.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Pipes vs. Cigars.--The present scarcity and high prices of cigars has driven many of our habitual smokers of the weed to the use of meerschaum and clay pipes. Some affect the old-fashioned, short-stemmed pipe of pure-clay' others the short Dutch article, with extravagant protuberance and fancifulness of bowl; and still others a pipe with a tube sufficiently elongated to permit of their sitting within doors and projecting the bowl far into the street. We have seen but few of the latter variety, however. How does your meerschaum color? and Does your pipe smell yet?--may yet be questions pertinent to the times.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We find the following items in the Huntsville Advocate of the 9th inst.

In Manchester, Tenn., the other day, about 70 Federal cavalry entered the town, there being no resistance. As they passed Mrs. E. N. Marcell's house (her husband being in our army) she waved a Confederate flag; the Captain demanded its surrender; she refused to give it up; he then threatened to burn her house, and finally ordered four men to present arms and take aim at her, but still she waved the flag and refused to give it up. At last, one of them snatched it from her and the 70 made off with it. All honor to her! Let the men of Tennessee and North Alabama imitate Mrs. Marcell's boldness.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

For the Chronicle & Sentinel.

Rye Coffee.

Review of Prof. Crawcour's Article.

"I notice in the morning papers," says Prof. Crawcour, " a paragraph extracted from the LaGrange Reporter, which if allowed to go uncontradicted may produce mischief."

Were the Prof. has evidently conceived the *wind*, and brought forth the *whirlwind*, is the shape of a *monstrous nullity!* What mischief can possibly result from spreading before the people, a well authenticated fact with reference to Rye as a substitute for Coffee? When I give the analysis of the grain of Rye, reduced to ashes, to be upwards of fifty per cent. of Phosphoric acid, I do it upon the very best authority, and to which every man is at liberty to refer. See Booth's Encyclopaedia of Chemistry (Large London Edition) page 861 and Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry (from the fourth London Edition) page 249. Is there any mischief in this? When I say that Phosphoric acid is a solvent of the phosphate of Lime (one of the essential elements of bone, and constituting upwards of fifty per cent. of the bone in man) and refer to the "United States Dispensary," page 817 in proof of this fact; can there be any mischief in this? When I assert that Phosphorus (which by uniting with Oxygen, forms Phosphoric Acid) is a *violent* and irritant poison, so much so that the manufacturers of Lucifer matches are liable to [?]osis of the jaw-bone, and refer as proof on this point to the same book (U.S.D.) pages 554 and 556, can there be any mischief in this? Or when I say that from my own personal observation I am inducted to believe that Rye Coffee is injurious in consequence of the large amount of Phosphoric acid it

contains; can there be any mischief in this?

O tempora! O mores! The immortal Professor has denounced *all this*, as "One tissue of absurdity and error," and seems to predicate the whole of his denunciation, upon the simple fact that I said nothing about the analysis of Wheat!!

Now the self styled Professor of Chemistry must remember that my article was written under the caption "Rye Coffee;" not "Wheat," potatoes, okra, burnt syrup, or any other substitute for coffee; and hence I was no more responsible for the analysis of "Wheat," than for the analysis of any of these other substitutes. Rye was the only subject under consideration, and as far as I could learn, the only substitute for coffee, within the precincts of the circulation of the LaGrange Reporter. Again, my second article which appeared in the Chronicle & Sentinel of the 27th ultimo, immediately over the Professor's reply, contained the full analysis of Rye (grain) and from this, no many of ordinary intelligence would for one moment presume that I ever intended to be understood as saying, that the Phosphoric acid in the ashes of the grain of Rye, was not in a state of combination.

Even in my original article I left not the slightest room for such an absurd conjecture! I simply stated that "the ashes of the grain of Rye, contained upwards of fifty per cent of Phosphoric acid." The remaining fifty per cent. evidently was in combination with it. Surely, Professor, "*much learning doth make thee mad.*" Lastly (though not *least*.) the Professor asserts that the process of *roasting* effectually destroys this noxious tendency of Spurred Rye," and therefore argues that "Rye Coffee may be used with as much safety as the finest Mocha." This is most *superlatively* absurd! The chemical analysis of the grain when *burnt even to ashes*, discovers, as I have already stated, the existence of the *poisonous* compound. How, then, can "roasting destroy its noxious tendency." Well may the immortal Professor exclaim that, which by sad experience *he has learned*. "A little learning *is* a dangerous thing."

In conclusion, with all sincerity of soul the "*sapient* Dr. Robert" exhorts the immortal Professor to drink *deep* of books not the Pierian spring.

L. J. Robert, M. D.

P.S.--All papers that have published Prof. Crawcour's article, will please copy the above.
LaGrange, Ga., April 8, 1862.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Develope [sic]
Home Resources.
Save Your Ashes
and
Bones.

We will give Twenty-five Cents per Barrel for good Oak and Hickory Ashes and One Dollar per Hundred Pounds for Bones, delivered at the

Confederate
Chemical Laboratory,
Hamburg, S. C.

Either in Money, Matches, Burning Fluid, Printer's Ink, Shoe Blacking, or Alcohol. Parties desiring to contract for regular delivery of either Bones or Ashes, can gain further information by application to Henry J. Osborne, Agent of the Works, at 236 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Hyman & Co.,
Chemists.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 1--[Summary: Possible suicide of J. M. B. Rutledge, lieutenant unknown Texas cavalry, family in Sherman, TX--lots of information]

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 14, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Beef.--This prime article of necessity, at least for hotel and boarding house keepers, retails in this market at 25 to 30 cents per pound. If these don't approximate to famine prices, we are not a judge of such matters.

Mr. Editor: Seeing Corn quoted in your paper at two dollars per bushel, you will please mention that families of all volunteers now in service from Richmond and Columbia counties, can obtain Meal at my Mill on my Rowell Place for one dollar per bushel.

T. Clanton.

April 10th, 1862.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Military Button Factory in Atlanta.--A manufactory of the various kinds of military buttons has been established and put into operation at Atlanta, Georgia. The establishment is supplied at present with a rolling machine, by which the sheet brass one-eighth of an inch thick, is rolled into sheets as thin as common letter paper, or even thinner. There is one complete set of dies, with all the necessary punches, &c., for carrying the button through the different processes of manufacture. The sheet from the rolling machine is cut into ribbon, from which what is called the "blank" is cut, the blank is then placed on the "die," over which is placed a hammer, a blow from which stamps the front of the button. The "blank" for the back of the buttons are punched from thin sheets of tin, then stamped on a die arranged as a die for the front.

The hole is then punched for the reception of the wire forming the eye. Another machine cuts and bends the wire, when it is inserted by hand and fastened. The back is then adjusted to the front, and the two parts placed in a machine which, by being struck upon closes a small margin on the front over the back, which secures it and completes the button thus far. A simple machine then polishes it, after which it is gilded and placed on the card. Before reaching the polishing presses, the front of the button undergoes two process, and the back four. About twenty gross of buttons are turned out per day. All the machinery--which is small and delicate, was invented and made by Mr. Henry Mylius, a German watch repairer, who formerly resided in Dalton, Georgia.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Concert Hall.
For Three Nights Only!
First Night
Benefit of Sick Soldiers

Mago Del Mage,
The Great Southern Wizard
and
Magician,
Will exhibit at above Hall
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
April 29th, 30th and May 1st.

On these occasions Mago Del Mage will introduce his startling and Novel Experiments in Natural Magic, Chemicals, Mechanics and Philosophical Wonders, Magic, Mirth, and Mystery, entitled

A Night in Wonder World!

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children and Servants, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7¼ ; Performance to commence at 8¼ o'clock precisely.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

"Secesh" Crinoline in Clarksville.--Notwithstanding the presence of the Lincoln soldiery in Clarksville, they have been unable to squeeze out the patriotism of the ladies of that city. A correspondent writes us as follows:

Secesh girls in Clarksville, Tenn., are conquered but not subdued; for they have, right under the very noses of their Yankee oppressors, formed themselves into a bona fida company, well drilled, which they call, very appropriately, and doubtless in derision of the well known feats of said oppressors, "The Rebel Masked Battery." They appear on the street frequently in complete Confederate uniform, which consists of rather a short grey [sic] dress, blue stripes down the sides, coat sleeves, blue cuffs, tight waists, with blue lappels [sic], standing collars, secession cravats, and the whole profusely trimmed with gold lace and brass buttons, ad infinitum. Turned up black hats with a long black feather in front, with a gold star and white buckskin gauntlets, complete the dress; deadly pistol and dagger; there are about seventy-five in the company. The Federals are on the qui vive to find out where the young ladies drill, but that they manage to conceal with woman's usual strategy. Hurrah, for the Clarksville girls.

We suggest that the Feds at Clarksville had
"Better let the girls alone."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], April 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Female Soldier.--Yesterday a female, dressed in soldier's clothes, surrendered herself to the mayor, and was sent before the provost-marshal. She gave Arnold as her name.

We had not the pleasure of an introduction to this female patriot, but learn from those who were fortunate, that she appears to be a woman of intelligence and gentle breeding. She gave the names of respectable houses here in the city who knew her in her proper sphere, when she resided in Arkansas, where she says she owns a plantation. Her story is quite a romantic one.

She asserts that she was arrested at Richmond on suspicion of being unfriendly to the South, but was treated very civilly while held as a prisoner. She claims to have been in the battles of Manassas and Belmont, and to have been with the army in Kentucky.

She says she left here in response to the call of Gen. Beauregard for ninety days'

volunteers, and that she was in the battles of the 6th and 7th, in which she was wounded in the foot and hand. She came back to the city with the wounded.

Her reason for the course she has adopted is, that she is collecting material for a history of the war, and that she adopted male attire as the plan best calculated to enable her to carry out her design.

She has no desire to abandon her project if permitted to prosecute it in her own way. There are others engaged with her, but their names she deems proper to withhold. That she is an extraordinary woman there is no question, and our curiosity is excited to know more of her history and her adventures in male attire.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 2, 1862, c. 3, c. 1

Soap and Candle Manufactory.--Two most essential articles, for which we have heretofore depended on the North, are soap and candles. They are indispensable in all well regulated households. Mr. J. V. Clark, whose advertisement appears in another column, is engaged in the manufacture of a superior article of candles, of various grades and prices, and suited to the season. We have tried some of his candles, and found them to be excellent, as we noticed in our columns sometime since. He is also making good hard and soft soap. At a considerable outlay, he has embarked in this enterprise, and he should be encouraged and patronized. Having cut loose from the North and its manufactured wares, let us stimulate home industry by all available means.

Mr. Clark's establishment is near the corner of Broad street and Bridge Row.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

[Communicated]

Mr. Editor:--For the last three years I have carried on a farm, and each year have saved eight or ten tons of crab grass hay.

My plan is as follows: I sow wheat and oats on land previously cultivated in cotton. After cutting my grain, I pasture my hogs until the grain left by the reapers is eaten. The hogs are then turned out. If any weeds appear with the grass they are cut out with the hoe. By September the grass is in bloom. I cut with mowing or reaping scythes attached to mowing snaths or sneeds. If the swath is a thick one it should be turned over during the process of wilting. When thoroughly wilted it is thrown into piles about five feet in height and diameter. It remains until cured, which requires several days. One hand with a horse or mule, and a cable made of two or three pairs of trace chains, draw these piles together as fast as two hands can stack them. The stacks are made thus: A pole about thirteen or fourteen feet high is erected; around its base a floor of poles or rails is laid about one foot from the ground. The stack is thus about eleven feet in diameter at its base--is perpendicular for the first six or seven feet and then is conical; the top of the cone being one or two feet above the top of the pole. The stacker tramps down the hay with his feet, and beats it down with a pole, making it very compact; he then descends by a rope thrown over the top of the stack, one end being held by the man that throws up the hay. A stack of this kind contains about two tons of hay. I have now (24th April) prepared a lot for early mowing; this I have done by plowing and harrowing; I hope this will be ready for the scythe by the last of July. I have been thus minute, not for the information of haymakers, but of those who perhaps know more of the process than I did a few years ago. I

think the hay thus made is decidedly better for horses and mules than fodder, and for milch cattle nothing is better--the milk of cows fed upon it is rich, and the butter yellow and firm.

Skill in mowing is easily acquired and the labor not so difficult or disagreeable as fodder pulling, and is from five to ten times more profitable. A skillful mower will mow about an acre of ground per day.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Saturday Afternoon Market.--The business of Saturday afternoon marketing was resumed for the summer at the Lower Market House yesterday. The attendance of producers with supplies was not so large as could be wished--yet it was about up to the customary number for the first day. . . The following were the ruling prices of the articles named, yesterday: Beef, 25c to 30c per lb.; Pork, ditto; Mutton, 25c per lb.; Butter, 50 to 65c per lb.; Chickens, 35 to 65c each; Eggs, 25 to 30c per doz.; Peas, \$2.00 per bush.; Strawberries, 20 to 30c per quart.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Terebene Oil.--This is certainly the most economical light now to be obtained, as we can testify from experience. It does not give as good a light as Kerosene, and the lamps require more care and attention. But the light is much more brilliant than that of a candle, and not one-fifth the cost. Kerosene lamps can be altered to burn Terebene oil at a trifling expense, and families who are not within reach of gas facilities will find their interest to give it a trial. Chichester & Co., have the oil for sale, and the lamps can be altered at Buckmaster's.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Athens Banner of the 7th says: Corn is selling in this market at \$1 35 to \$1 40 per bushel. Flour 6 to 7 cents per pound. None now in market.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Embalming the Dead.--The Yankees have a way of embalming their dead. A Washington correspondent thus describes the process:

The body is placed on an inclined platform; the mouth, ears, nose, etc., are stopped with cotton; if wounded, cotton is put in the wound, and a plaster is put on; an incision is made in the wrist, the attachment is made from an air pump, and fluid injected into the arteries. The wound is then sewed up and the body hoisted up to dry. To save the eyes from sinking in, wax is put under the eyelids. The hair I found to come out very easily, but after the embalming it could not be removed. The bodies take, on an average, about seven quarts, but General Lander took seventeen quarts. There were some eight bodies on hand; some had been there thirty days. The operators say in four months the body will become solidified like marble, but no chance has yet been had to prove it. Col. Baker's body, on arriving at San Francisco, was in an advanced state of decomposition. Dr. Holmes, late of Williamsburg, Long Island, is the oldest in the business here, and I am informed he has made \$36,000.

Messrs. Brown and Alexander are trying to get a bill through Congress for the exclusive right to embalm bodies, and to have Congress authorize a corps of embalmers for each division. The charges are fifty dollars for an officer and twenty-five dollars for a private, and I must say the bodies look as life-like as if they were asleep.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Smoke House Salt

A correspondent from Newton county gives us his experience in salt making as follows:

I put up a flour barrel full of dirt from the floor of my smokehouse which we have used for thirty-six years, dripped water through it, as we generally do with ashes, and when we got a pot full we commenced boiling, and repeated dripping and boiling, until we obtained from the one barrel of dirt at least three pecks of good, strong salt, through a little dark colored, and from the experiment I feel confident that I shall make enough from my smokehouse to salt my pork next fall. The salt I made was about the color of the fairest kind of brown sugar; and I think, if boiled twice, might be made quite pure. It has no unpleasant taste or smell.

J. W.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 12,

Lost, on Saturday evening, 10th inst., between Jackson and McIntosh streets, a Breast Pin--Etruscan gold, with pearl setting. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to this office.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Manufacture of Buckles.--The enterprising firm of S. S. Jones & co., of this city, have recently commenced the manufacture of buckles, more especially for army uses, but are prepared to fill general orders. They are now turning out large numbers--about ten thousand a week. These buckles are of excellent make and finish, strong and substantial, without being in the least clumsy. The roller is made of iron, instead of tin.

The Messrs. Jones are also turning out large numbers of canteens, and many other camp utensils.

We saw also a lot of bayonet sheaths, made of leather, which the Messrs. J. are mounting with copper. Also, a lot of artillery buckets, made of heavy sole leather, by Wyman, being finished with tin rims and iron handles, making, when completed, a very handsome and substantial bucket.

In fact, this firm is doing a "driving" business, and has now orders for nearly all kinds of work to which they have turned their attention enough to keep them busy fully two months.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A North Carolina Amazon.--The Charlotte Democrat has been informed by a soldier from Kinston, of rather a novel incident which occurred there recently. A short time ago some recruits were brought into camp for a company from Caldwell county, among whom was a man named Blaylow, who was drafted in Caldwell. Week before last Blaylow got a discharge, and immediately another soldier applied for a discharge, stating that he (or she) was the lawful wife of Blaylow. It appears that when Blaylow was drafted his wife cut her hair off, put on men's clothing and went with him into camps and enlisted for the war. She drilled with the company and was learning fast, when it became necessary to make her sex known in order to accompany her husband home. The boys were sorry to part with such a good soldier, but they are unable to determine which she loved best, Blaylow or the Confederacy; but it was unanimously voted that Mrs. Blaylow [sic?] was "some pumpkins."--Richmond Whig.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

A friend has placed the Memphis Appeal in possession of a little Lincoln sheet, called the Division Register, printed at Pocahontas, Arkansas, where the headquarters of Gen. Steele have been established. It is dated the 1st inst., and contains the following items:

The Ladies--Pocahontas furnishes something we have not seen since leaving St. Louis--handsome young ladies. If those who decamped are as good looking as our samples, the country must be a paradise for young men. Their behavior is lady-like indeed; and after seeing the snuff-dipping, tobacco chewing specimens along our march, they are truly refreshing.

Price Current.--Tobacco, \$1.50 a pound, and common at that; whiskey, \$2.50 a quart; buttermilk, 20c a quart; common Merrimac prints, 40c. a yard; saleratus, \$1 a pound; fish-hooks, 10c apiece--we know of a "good shot" who gave 50c for one.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

Letter from Huntsville.

A young lady in Huntsville writes to her friends in Mobile in the following lively and spirited strain. She dates, it will be seen, from "Yankeeville":

Yankeeville, April 22, 1862.

My Dear Sister: As it may be a very long time before we again have an opportunity of writing to you, Ma has made us all promise to drop you a line; so if a rather corpulent budget comes to hand, (provided it is not kidnapped in the meantime,) don't be frightened. You see by the dating of my letter that we have moved--family, house, servants and all--into Yankee land. We are only about a thousand miles farther from you than when we lived in Huntsville. It is not quite so easy to receive letters from one's friends, nor to send any off to them. Indeed, the portion of the United States which we live in now is decidedly one of the most out of the way places I have seen. Although the cars seem to run regularly, there is never a breath of news to gladden our hearts; no mail, and no passengers but soldiers! The people here don't allow a soul to travel on the cars but soldiers. I declare I have not seen a newspaper for two weeks, and expect if I were to see one now I should regard it as a supernatural appearance, and be frightened to death.

The Rev. Mr. _____ is here, and preaches for us every Sunday; but he is not so partial to the President of the Confederate States that he cannot leave him out of his prayers when necessary. He gets along very peaceably with the people. Last Sunday he prayed that the Lord would look upon us in mercy as we then stood before him--political enemies. The church was half filled with officers and high privates, all bedazzened out in blue broad cloth and gold lace and tassels, brass buttons and black feathers--strange to say, looking as calm and collected, after their agitated performances of the past week, as a pan of buttermilk. You should see them as they troop past the gate sometimes, on horseback, forty or fifty of them together, with their murderous looking spurs attached to their heels, great long swords encased in brass and dangling with terrific clamor against the horses' sides, wide leathern girdle, with innumerable dirks, pistols and bowie knives attached thereunto, they in like manner clashing against each other with unmitigated fury--all of which, with the clattering of the horses' hoofs "upon the stony street," serve to produce an effect so horribly frightful that our faces are fever-blanching with terror, and we instinctively pull our sun bonnets over our faces and stop our ears with our fingers, that we may shut out as much as possible the terrifying and humiliating noise. Ah! they are truly a

brave set and look so much like conquerors. Napoleon himself could not have borne his "blushing honors" more gracefully than do these victorious Yankees! And, in truth, they have reason to look like victors; for did they not perform the unparalleled exploit of taking the city of Huntsville, with accounts of which all the Northern papers are teeming?

A city strongly fortified with the most impenetrable brick houses, daring women, undaunted children, and furious buildings, the whole surrounded by a natural parapet of shell, ball or sword! And yet through all of this (the completion of which, I must add, has occupied the citizens of Huntsville thirty years,) these wonderful conquerors have made their way, and are now in possession of this "modern Gibraltar.[sic]" I will, however, say, for the edification of such as may have had friends or relatives concerned in this affair, that not a drop of blood was spilt; the trees, finding they were overpowered by numbers, gave way and allowed the enemy to pass unharmed; the stones, in like manner, retreated from "Camp Sinai," and took up a more desirable position near "Fort Retreat," which lies near the base of the mountain; the daring women retired to their castles, whilst compromise was entered into by the furious bull dogs and undaunted children, and a temporary armistice decided upon--the enemy, meanwhile, walking in and pitching their tents. I cannot but think, when I look upon them, crowned with their freshly won laurels, of the Irishman, who, walking up to a dead man on the battle field, boldly cut off his head and held it up in triumph, and had much ado to persuade himself that it was in reality he, Pat, who had performed the wonderful feat!

The enemy have, since their arrival in the place, proceeded to lay waste all the plantations within their jurisdiction. The third morning after their advent, they marched, well armed and equipped, to Gen. W_____'s plantation, where they succeeded in capturing all the corn and bacon on the place (comprising thirty or forty wagon loads,) and also taking prisoners eighteen or twenty wild and spirited horses and mules, who defended the place and themselves as well as could be expected, and made all the resistance in their power. On another occasion a party of them went to Gen. C. P_____'s dwelling house, when the family were all absent, and took possession of all the daguerreotypes, jewelry and numerous other little toys upon the etagere. _____'s house shared the same fate, the "sentinel" being off guard.

A cavalry company laid siege to Maj. C.'s "fortification" and took a large amount of ammunition in the shape of preserves and pickles. Maj. C.'s fine regiment of feather beds and mattresses were completely cut to pieces in the affray; and never did a nobler set of fellows perish; many a silent tear will be dropped in tribute to their memory, as the story of their noble resistance and ignominious death is read. Oh! what have not these villains to answer for? They say they are determined to set fire to this noble structure before they leave, and have also decided, by council of war, that Senator C.'s "marble palace" on Mars Hill shall be razed to the ground.

So you see they spread terror and devastation wherever they go; but there is one thing I am glad of, and that is that all our "cotton bales" have enlisted for the war in the service of the C.S., else they would certainly have taken the last one of them prisoners, and we could hardly have expected them to have been willing to agree to an exchange. The Right Rev. Mr. B. reached this place from Corinth some four or five days since, but having heard that the people in this place were inimical to the President of the C. S., and it being moreover the habit of this Divine always to pray for that honored personage, in his church service, he therefore determined not to bring his church with him, but left it in H, in consequence of which we are debarred the pleasure of week service (and Sunday likewise).--Prof. W., the gallant hero of the College, also came to hand from Corinth, having walked nearly the whole of the way, and being eight or ten

days on the road. The enemy took him into custody as soon as he arrived, and tried to force him to disclose something relative to the position of our army; but as the gentleman in question swore he would disclose nothing, and that no threat nor bribe on their part could induce him to change his determination, he was therefore sentenced to be transported to the camp, with peremptory orders that he should be strictly guarded and forced to eat the rations of a common soldier. After enduring this brutal treatment for the space of two days and nights, having passed through numerous other "fiery furnaces," he was at last liberated on parole of honor. Do you not shudder when you think that we are in the hands of such ruffians? We expect every night that the town will be either shelled or burnt, (in earnest,) and each night as I lie upon my bed, I always commit my helpless self to Him who has promised to his chosen that "not a hair of their heads should perish," and such trust have I in these promises that I have no fear, even though death should be my foe. Sometimes when I wake up in the morning I am so surprised to see myself still safe, and that the shells have not yet driven me to the Nits, that I say to myself in the most thankful and cheery way possible, good morning, my dear, I'm glad to see you're still here.

I miss dear little Huntsville so much, and often think of the pleasant country walks we used to take, and the happy times we used to have singing together on the porch every night; here the streets are so guarded that one dare not go beyond the dwelling houses, and as for singing in concert, the town is too full of Yankeedoodles ever to attempt such a thing. Oh! our own dear soldiers, how I long to see them again in our midst; although I have no near kindred in the war I feel, now that I am separated from them, that each one is as dear to me as a brother. All our girls are proud and brave and never lose hope, they give no quarter to the Yankees, and as one of them remarked, he hadn't seen a woman smile since he had been in H., for how can we smile and be gay in their presence when "our hearts with Charley over the water?" We had three hundred Confederate prisoners in town for about two weeks, and every morning and evening the ladies used to visit them and cheer them up, and take care of the sick ones, and carried them all the food that they ate. We used to make biscuit and corn bread for them every day, and so did everybody else. The Yankees gave Mrs. B. flour, meal and meat to cook for them. Day before yesterday they left in wagons towards C., and we hear to day that our troops have taken them all back again, but don't know how true it is. Every day troops are retreating from C. towards Stev., under pretence of a battle expected there, but in my opinion they are getting away from our forces. Sometimes there are not more than 500 troops in town, and we hope that they will soon leave.

I do want to get back into the S. C. so badly, if you see any of my soldier friends up your way, please ask some of them to come and escort us back. We cannot return without protection. There is a large party of girls here who came with me, and who will join us. Our political canoe has run aground and the non-secession waves are so high, that it would be actually dangerous for a party of females to brave them without some trusty arm to guide the vessel's prow, I wish I could see you all. We ought not to be separated. Kiss my brother and take good care of him, men are so precious these war times, and my best love a kiss for your dear sister and the little ones and mother. We think of you all the time. Direct your letters to Yankeeville, U.S. until you hear further. I do not expect to be in H. before the last part of next month. Buenos noches.

Your Loving Sister.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 19,

The Pioneer Paper Mills, near Athens, have been rebuilt, and are now in operation. There are many newspaper proprietors who will receive this as welcome news.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A Substitute for Spanish Flies.--The present scarcity of Spanish flies for medical use in blister plasters, makes a proper substitute a desideratum. A writer in the Savannah Republican says we have in this country many representatives of the same genus, and enumerates the blistering beetle, or potato fly, so prevalent in our gardens, and so injurious to vegetation, as efficacious. He states:

The insect is of a dull, tawny or light yellowish color, with two black spots on the head, two black stripes on the thorax, and three broad ones on each wing cover. The under side of the body, the legs, (excepting the first joint, which is yellowish), the antennae, or feelers, are black. Its length is from 5 to 8 lines, its breadth of body 2 lines. The body is quite soft. These beetles are very shy, timid insects, and whenever disturbed fall immediately from the leaves, and attempt to conceal themselves among the grass, or draw up their long, slender legs and feign themselves dead. In the night and in rainy weather they descend from the plants and burrow in the ground, or under leaves and tufts of grass. It is, therefore, during clear weather, in the morning and evening, that they feed and are to be collected. They should be killed by throwing them into scalding water, for one or two minutes, after which they would be spread upon cloth or paper to dry, and may be made profitable by selling them to the apothecaries for medical use.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Matches.--Imported matches are now about used up in this community, and it is absolutely necessary that their domestic manufacture should be encouraged. Mr. A. J. Pelletier has shown us some very good samples of matches which he is having made at Hamburg, S. C. He turns out a large quantity daily. The attention of the trade is directed to his advertisement, in another column.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark, (say a large handful to a bushel) will save it for years, unmolested by those troublesome insects that so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. As there will be a heavy fruit crop this year, it would be well for farmers to remember this.--Rome Courier.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Highly Important
From Europe!
Good News for the Ladies!
Arrival of a lot of
J. & P. Coats' Best Six Cord
Spool Cotton,
Nos. 20, 30, 40, 50,

Which will be put up in packages containing one dozen spools of each of the above numbers, and sent to any part of the Confederacy to ladies making soldiers' clothing, on receipt of Five Dollars! No one person will be allowed to purchase more than one package. Send immediately. First come first served.

H. L. Emery,
Wilmington, North Carolina.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 1
Substitute for Quinine.--The difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of Quinine is causing attention to be directed to our native plants, possessing the same medicinal qualities. A professional gentleman sends us the following description of one of these substitutes, which is no doubt valuable. A fuller description of the tree would be acceptable, and also the different common names it is known by, as scarcely any plant or herb is known by the same name, in different localities:

From the North American Sylva.
Georgia Bark--Pinckneya Pubens.

"This tree, still more interesting by the properties of its bark than by the elegance of its flowers and of its foliage, is indigenous to the most Southern parts of the United States; probably it grows also in the two Floridas and in lower Louisiana. My Father (Michaux) found it for the first time, in 1791 on the banks of the St. Mary's."

"With a great affinity to the Cinchona, which yields the Peruvian Bark, my father discovered in the Georgia Bark sufficient differences to distinguish it as a new genus. In testimony of gratitude and respect he consecrated it to Charles Cotesworth Pickney [sic?], an enlightened patron of the arts and sciences.

The Georgia Bark is a low tree, dividing itself into numerous branches, and rarely exceeding the height of twenty-five feet, and the diameter of five or six inches at the base. It has been transplanted successfully at Charleston, S. C. "Its inner bark is extremely bitter, and appears to partake of the febrifuge virtues of the Cinchona, for the inhabitants of the Southern parts of Georgia employ it successfully in the intermittent fevers, which during the latter part of Summer and Autumn prevail in the Southern States. A handful of the bark is boiled in a quart of water 'till the liquid is reduced one half, and the infusion is administered to the sick."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], May 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1
Relic Manufacturing.--The number of civilians with the army of the Potomac, hunting relics is so large, and the prices paid so liberal, that the soldiers are said to be doing a good business in selling articles which they get up by a very simple process. A letter says: "Old worn out five dollar pistols, preserved in vinegar, sell readily at from \$15 to \$20. Knives which originally cost from \$1 to \$2 command from \$5 to \$10. Thus you see how easily the innocent public is gulled by the wicked sons of Mars."

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Hoopskirt
Manufactory
M. Hoffman, 132 Broad Street,

Will make to Order and Repair Hoop Skirts and work over old ones.

je81w.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Running Water, Tenn., May 23d.

We have the best lands in this State, but nearly all the laborers have dropped the plow and gone to the camp, and our wheat which promises not more than half a crop, cannot be harvested. ... and I can show you some as handsome girls as any you have in Augusta, who have gone to the plow--young ladies of character and refined education. Can we get no help?

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

War and Wages.

The foundations of colossal fortunes have been laid by thousands of our people in the last year. ... All who traded, or made any thing to sell (except the cotton planter) have made money.

But as the prosperity of the monied [sic] capitalists increased the comfort of him whose capital depended altogether on his mechanical skill or bodily labor diminished. Talk as we may about national independence and prosperity, no nation can be independent which does not encourage mechanical arts and skilled labor. The bread of dependence is too bitter to be swallowed by the proud poor, of which there are more than the proud rich. Such should be placed in a way of earning an independent living. Give those wives, who can and will use their needles, the soldiers' clothes to make, and pay them liberally for the work. Let the ladies who have so nobly, but we believe, mistakenly, devoted themselves to such work, take the thimble from their own fingers and give the work and the compensation to the poor--they can best support the soldier in the field by supporting his family at home, and they who are rich enough to live without work, will do most good by giving the work to those who want it, not by doing it themselves. Thus their money will subserve two good purposes, it will clothe the soldier in the field and will support [fold in paper] and [fold in paper] (whereas their benefactions in the shape of labor serve but one--the first.

But the poor must not only have work, but they must have good wages, and it is a reproach upon us that there are women in this city making shirts at fifteen cents each, as we learn. Can body and soul be kept together at such prices? We never thought Hood's "Song of the Shirt" would be applicable to a Southern city. The wages of day labor remain the same, or nearly so, as before the war, while the price of all the necessaries of life have increased, ten, one hundred, one thousand per cent, and in some cases more. A day laborer earns still his dollar per day, but cannot buy half as much for it as formerly. A pound of bacon, a peck of meal, a pound of salt, and his money is more than exhausted, leaving nothing for clothes, fuel, house rent, and the hundred unthought of family wants, not to be supplied without money. We are told that some factories in the State have increased the wages of their operatives thirty-three per cent., a measure of liberality and justice somewhat too scant, considering that the goods manufactured by the labor of those operatives have increased in prices two or three hundred per cent., and pay that profit, or nearly as much to the capitalist. If the chief part of the value of manufactured goods consists in the labor put upon them, the wages of operatives are yet far below a compensatory standard. ...

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Cotton Cards. 120 pair cotton cards for sale by Jacob Kauffer, Auction and General Commission

Merchant.

je10.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 4
Cheap Light. Lamp Oil, for the ordinary oil lamp, giving a good and cheap light. For sale by
Plumb & Leitner, Druggists, Augusta, Ga.

je6-tf

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Fire at Newton Factory.--N. N. Edge, Esq., Agent of the Newton Factory, writes us that at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22d instant the alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered that the cotton mill was burning; the north end of the card room being in a blaze inside, and the whole building full of heat and smoke. All was thought to be lost, but through the promptness and self possession of the few men now there, and the heroism of the women and girls, the fire was put out--doing but little damage, except a day or two's lost time in rearranging. How it originated is not known.--Confederacy.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

By W. B. Griffin.
Catalogue Sale of
Imported English Goods!

Monday, 30th inst., in store, No. 274 Broad street, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold,
20 cases Bleached English Shirting, 1000 pieces;
25 bales Unbleached English Shirting, 1750 pcs;
1 bale Blue Twills;
1 bale Blue Denims;
1 bale Blue Tweed Regattas;
1 bale Tweeds and Checks;
2 cases Brown Linens;
1 case All Wool Stripe Checks;
1 case Fancy Printed Muslin, 1000 pieces;
1 case Madder Prints, beautiful;
1 bale Baden Towels;
1000 dozen Brooks Spool Cotton, 200 yds, white;
500 gross Pearl Buttons;
100 Shepherd Plaid Men's Suits;
2 cases Women's Buskins;
3 cases Bootes; [sic]
1 case Brogans and Hats;
1 case Sundries, Hoop Skirts, Garters, Clothing, &c.
1 case of Black and White Flax Thread;
19 dozen Hinges;
2 bales Wrapping Paper, 60 reams.

The above Goods will be sold by catalogue—are of the best description, and direct

importation from England. Terms cash.

Atlanta Commonwealth, Montgomery Advertiser, Columbus Sun; Wilmington Journal, Columbia (S.C.) Guardian, Petersburg (Va.) Express, Richmond (Va.) Examiner, will publish to 27th inst., and send bill to W. B. Griffin.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 25, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Summer Hats.
A Full Assortment of
Gentlemen's & Boys'
Panama, Leghorn
and
Palm Leaf Hats,
Together with a Large Lot of
Plantation Hats
By the Case or Dozen.
Just received at
Miss Miller's
1st door above Insurance Bank.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Home Made Mucilage.--To the Editor of the Mercury: A comrade being "hard up" for the wherewith to seal a letter, tried the gum which exudes so bountifully from the common old field plum tree, and found it to stick beautifully. Acting upon his suggestion, and not being able to get Gum Arabic, I prepared a bottle of the gum plum, and find it to answer all the purposes of an excellent mucilage. I herewith send you a small phial for trial, hoping you will inform the people of this blockaded country, through your widely read paper, what an excellent substitute gum plum is for Gum Arabic.

H.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 28,

Corn Meal! For sale at the Granite Mills, fresh ground, at \$1.75 per bushel, in lots of one peck to ten bushels. B. H. Warren.

DAILY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL [AUGUSTA, GA], June 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Blackberries sold in Richmond on Wednesday last at seventy five cents per quart.