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Clarke County [AL] Journal, December 1862-January 1865

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CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL
November 13, 1862 – January 19, 1865

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Soldiers' Clothing.

Persons desirous of furnishing clothing to any of the members of my command can do so by leaving them with the Judge of Probate of this county, and I will send a man after them. Jackets, pants, socks and shoes are mostly needed. Let the clothing be of a dark color and if possible trimmed with yellow. Early as possible.

S. B. Cleveland, Capt. Cavalry,
Col. Wirt Adams' Regiment.

July 31, '62.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Circular Letter.

Executive Department, }
Montgomery, Ala., Aug 26, '62.}

To the Soldier's Aid Societies, and the Women of Alabama:

In consequence of the difficulty of providing our soldiers now in the field with socks for the coming fall and winter, I have to appeal to the Aid Societies, and generally to the women of Alabama, through whose patriotic labors our troops up to this time have been kept in the field. There are full fifty thousand of these troops to be provided for, and it cannot be done without your assistance. Those who are able, it is confidently hoped, will supply them gratuitously, for a large proportion of the army cannot pay for their clothing out of the allowance made by the Confederate Government, at the high prices induced by extortion and speculation.

Those who cannot afford to furnish them gratuitously, will be paid at the rate of fifty cents a pair for heavy cotton, and seventy-five cents for woolen socks.

The Aid Societies and Judges of Probate throughout the State, will act as receiving agents and will forward at the expense of the State to General Duff Green, Quartermaster, Mobile; or to Col. Wm. R. Pickett, Assistant Quartermaster, Montgomery, who will make the payment for all except gratuitous contributions.

The State cannot undertake to forward contributions to individuals, but those made to companies will be forwarded from Montgomery without cost to the donors.

John Gill Shorter.
Governor of Alabama.

Sept. 4, 1862.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The dry weather of the last few weeks has greatly facilitated the manufacture of salt in our County—causing perhaps a slight reduction in the price of the article. During last week prices ranged from \$15 to \$20 per bushel.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Capt. Cleveland's Company.—Mr. Henry Lovett, of Capt. Cleveland's Cavalry Company, is now in this County for the purpose of procuring clothing, shoes, blankets &c., for the men. Persons should have their articles at the Office of the Probate Judge by the middle of next week, as Mr. Lovett will return about that time. Do your best for the needy soldiers.

The Company is at Greenville, on the Mississippi river, a considerable distance above Vicksburg.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Selma Reporter learns that the State Salt Works, under the management of Mr. A. G. McGhee, are manufacturing 1,000 bushels of salt per day. Subtract 900 from the Reporter's figures and the result will be the proper number.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Dickinson Guards.—The friends of this company are notified that Lieut. S. P. Chapman has returned to the County for the purpose of obtaining clothing, shoes &c. for the company. They are sadly in want of such articles, and we trust that a sufficiency may be obtained to render the company comfortable for the winter. All articles must be left at the Office of the Probate Judge by the 20th inst. in order that they may be packed in the same box. The Company is also in much need of blankets, quilts, &c.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

We are in receipt of a letter from s. T. Woodard, Captain of the Grove Hill Guards, in which he states that the Company is greatly in need of Clothing, Shoes, Blankets, &c. Friends and the public are appealed to furnish such articles or many are bound to suffer during the approaching winter. Articles, boxed up and directed to the Company, will be forwarded from Montgomery, by Gov. Shorter, free of charge.—We trust something may be done for them as soon as possible.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Grove Hill, Ala., Oct. 22, 1862.

Mr. Isaac Grant,

I have just received a letter from an officer in McKinstry's Regiment, stating that at the battle of Lavergne the soldiers from this County lost all their clothing, and desiring an appeal made to their friends for aid.—They are in a needy condition—have suffered much recently—are in a cold climate (Tennessee) and their present destitute circumstances appeals in the strongest possible language to their friends. Contributions in the way of clothing must be furnished them without delay. I will take great pleasure in sending to them as early as possible any thing their friends may desire to send, if deposited in the Probate Office of the County. The simple statement of their condition is the strongest appeal that can be made.

James S. Dickinson.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

An editor out West is so hard run to get paper that he furnished his subscribers with the news printed on the white side of wallpaper, the other side being embellished with beautiful

landscapes, views and grotesque figures. Verily the times are hard on the "art preservative of all arts."

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A correspondent of the London Times says about the word "skeedaddle," a reputed addition to Yankee vocabulary, is of common use in Dumfreeshire and means to spill in small quantities.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Suggsville, Nov. 8, 1862.

List of articles contributed by each lady of the "Soldiers' Aid Society," since its organization, August 23 [?], 1861: . . .

H. P. Callier, 2 pr socks, 1 of blankets, 2 of drawers, 1 shirt, 1 spread, 1 bunch silk.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Coal oil or Kerosene oil is said to be an excellent remedy for diphtheria. The throat should be rubbed with the oil freely and frequently.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton Cards are now made in Cartersville, Ga., by Divino, Jones & Lee, at the rate of 30 per day and will soon increase to 50. They exchange 1 pair of cards for 6 hard tanned sheep skins, which are used in making the cards.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Selma Reporter says Col. C. C. Smith of Oak Grove, has been selling shoes and leather since the war begun, at a very small advance on old prices. He now furnishes good, substantial russets at \$1 ½, and a first-rate article of soldiers' shoes at \$3 ½. For leather of the best kind he has never asked more than 40 cents per pound. All honor to Col. C. C. Smith!

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Eagle Mills, Ga., are turning out 2000 yards heavy grey tweeds, daily, for the Government, besides quantities of cotton duck and oil cloth. The tweeds furnish two regiments a week with clothing. The duck is for tents and the oil cloth for knapsacks.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Tanyard.

Intending to re-open the Tan Yard, near Suggsville, I will give 12 ½ cents for Good Dry Hides, to be paid in Shoes or Leather when tanned, or will tan on shares, one half for the other. Hides wanted immediately.

L. A. Callier.

Jan. 9, 1862.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Yankees Worse than Savages.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following official history, as received at the War Department, of a most revolting and savage barbarity perpetrated by Yankee soldiers:

The deponents are Caswell Woods and his wife Elizabeth, of the County of Craven.—Mr. woods is certified to by Gen Evans as being "a respectable citizen and loyal to our cause, which, with his being a poor man, seems to be the only causes of the fiendish outrages by the hellish savages." It is also stated that he is a class leader in the Methodist church.

It is due to the civilized world and to outraged humanity that the facts stated in these depositions should be known, and yet they are too infamously obscene to be fully described in a newspaper. The house of these quiet and aged citizens was visited on the night of the 2d of October last by two Yankee troopers, armed with pistols and sabres [sic].—One of them (the younger) who was addressed by the other as "Captain" and sometimes as "John," rode into the piazza, burst open the front door, and then rode into the house.—The other, who was addressed by the "Captain" sometimes as "Charlie," sometimes as "George" and "Lieutenant," walked in.

Mr. Woods had retired to bed. We copy from his deposition:

"I came down stairs in a hurry, in my night clothes, and one on the horse said to me, 'You d---d old grayheaded son of a b---h, where were you day before yesterday?' and when I told him I was at home, he said 'You lie, for you shot at me.' Upon this pretence they cut out the cord from a bed in the room, said they would hang him, but finally tied him to a tree, with the treat of instant death if he made any outcry or attempted to get loose. They returned to the house and locked the door after them, and the old man had the inexpressible agony of listening for the rest of the night to the screams and doleful lamentations of his wife and daughter.

The statement made by Mrs. Woods in her deposition of what passed inside is truly heartrending. The unparalleled villains made the poor helpless women not merely the victims of their brutal lust, but accompanied the outrage, which is worse than death, with circumstances that mark them as the most devilish even among the most abandoned of villains. Commencing by cursing Jesus Christ, with pistol in hand and with threat of instant death, the deponent was required by one of the beasts to divest herself of every particle of clothing. But this was almost christian treatment compared with other acts which may not be related. While such was her own sufferings, the shrieks of her daughter in another room told that hers was a similar fate. About sunrise the next morning the human devils departed. * * *

It is with pain that such as the above is admitted into the columns of the Enquirer. But it is due to our own people and to the world that the villanies of our enemies should be known. The depositions have been laid before us with the suggestion endorsed thereon by the Adjutant General, "that so much of this account as is not too foul for publication, should be given to the public through the press, in order that the righteous indignation of our people, our General and our armies, may, under the providence of God, visit a just retribution upon an enemy so fiend like."

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Cotton Card Manufactory.—We learn from the Atlanta Confederacy that a full set of machines for manufacturing Cotton Cards has been run through the blockade, and arrived at Columbus, Ga. This makes the second card making machine that has been brought into Georgia by the enterprise of the citizens.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Another Appeal to the Women of Alabama.

Executive Department of Alabama }
Montgomery, 7th Dec. 1862. }

The troops of this State who are bravely defending your liberties, in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, are suffering for blankets. The Confederate Government is unable to supply them in sufficient quantity. I must again appeal to the women of Alabama, who have so well sustained their part in this revolution, to give up their carpets, their remaining blankets, and such other suitable bedclothing as they can spare to the cause of independence. A ready response to this appeal is certain to increase the efficiency of our troops and alleviate their sufferings. It may save the lives of thousands.

The articles contributed should be sent to Duff C. Green, Q. M. General, Mobile; Geo. C. Lyon, Esq., Demopolis; E. L. Johnson & Co., Selma; W. B. Pickett, A. Q. M., Montgomery, and Robert W. Colchart, Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probate of Counties, who will forward them as above at the expense of the State.

John Gill Shorter,
Governor of Alabama.

N.B.—All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion and forward their account to the Executive Office.

John B. Taylor,
Private Secretary.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

How an Approaching Roundshot Looks. A young cavalry friend at our elbow, (says the Rebel Banner,) tells us that at the battle of Shiloh he saw a roundshot coming in the direct "line of sight," it looked like an illuminated ball of blue haze, and the next moment passed between him and his horse's head, completely bewildering both for some moments.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Yankee Cruelty.—A gentleman from Western Virginia, (says the Richmond Dispatch,) states that two or three young ladies are imprisoned in the jail in Wheeling, and are *tied to the floor*, on the charge of disloyal sentiments and practices. Such outrages upon humanity call for the prompt action of our Generals in the West, not upon women, but upon the first male subjects of Pierpont and Lincoln who fall into our hands. They should tie up the first dozen Yankees they capture to the trees, and keep them tied till these young ladies are released. No measure short of this will ever teach the brutal enemy the first principles of civilization.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

A Female Soldier.—Among the strange, heroic and self sacrificing acts of woman in this struggle for our independence, we have heard of one which exceeds the bravery displayed and hardships endured by the subject of this notice, Mrs. Amy Clark. Mrs. Clark volunteered with her husband as a private, fought through the battles of Shiloh where Mr. Clark was killed—she performing the rites of burial with her own hands. She then continued with Bragg's army in Kentucky, fighting in the ranks as a common soldier, until she was twice wounded—once in the

ankle and then in the breast, when she fell a prisoner into the hands of the Yankees. Her sex was discovered by the Federals, and she was regularly paroled as a prisoner of war, but they did not permit her to return until she had donned female apparel. Mrs. Clark was in our city on Sunday last, en route for Bragg's command.—[Mississippian.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch makes the following astounding statement:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that our officers have been picked out and shot by their own men on the battle field, in numberless instances, to gratify private grudge. A staff officer, in conversation with me on this very subject, stated that he had been informed by a surgeon, who had gone over the battle field at Antietam, that he found to his great horror and surprise that nearly all the officers killed were wounded from behind!—Alas, what a heavy reckoning!"

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Dr. J. H. Vaughan, Examining Surgeon for this District, will be at Jackson on the 21st and 22^d inst. for the purpose of examining conscripts who claim exemption on account of ill health.

It would have been better if he had visited our county earlier, as many of our conscripts between the ages of 35 and 40 have already been sent off.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Williamson County, Texas, and are pronounced by judges to be good.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

In a short time the Governor of Georgia will have five or six machines completed for manufacturing cotton cards.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Warning to Wives.

Under this caption a writer in the Selma Reporter, signed Sydney, remarks as follows:

A few weeks ago, a soldier was tried and convicted of the crime of desertion, and sentenced to be shot. He was taken to the place of execution, and the preparations being soon completed, at the word "*fire!*" he fell a bloody corpse at the hands of his comrades. I was curious to know why he deserted, and I learned that his wife was the cause. He received a letter from her full of complaints. Looking alone upon the dark side of the picture, she had magnified her troubles and sufferings, and earnestly entreated her husband to return home. He became restless, discontented, unhappy. He ceased to take any interest in the discharge of his military duties and thought only of how he could get home. His solemn oath never to desert troubled him much, and he well knew the crime of desertion had become so frequent in the army it would be punished with death. In this state of perplexity he drew his wife's letter from his bosom and read it again, and shutting his eyes to the consequences, he *deserted!* and for this crime he suffered a bloody and ignominious death.

His wife is now a widow. Tortured with the thought that her husband was brought to an

untimely end by her own imprudence, she knows no peace of mind. True, she had been deprived of many of the comforts of life, and had many sure trials, and anxiously desired the return of her husband, but now she feels that she had exaggerated her trials and sufferings, and she would give the world to recall that fatal letter which tempted her husband from his duty. But it is too late—it cannot be recalled—and the grief and agony of his heart broken woman are inexpressible. She inconsiderately brought her husband to a dishonorable death and refuses to be comforted.

Wives! Mothers! beware what you write to your husbands and sons in the army.—A thoughtless and imprudent letter may lead to discontent, desertion and death.

Our soldiers have oils and hardships and trials enough of their own to bear, do not burden them with the history of your troubles and complaints. They cannot aid you—it does no good—it may do much harm.—When you write say nothing, I beseech you, which may embitter their thoughts, weaken their arms, depress their courage, or tempt them from the path of patriotic duty to death and dishonor.

Encourage them, cheer their hearts, fire their souls, arouse their patriotism, but do not disturb and harass their minds with unavailing murmurs and complaints. To our noble hearted women we are indebted for the victories we have won, and for the unconquerable strength of our armies.—They have made many sacrifices and endure many hardships, but they are ready to do and bear and suffer still more in behalf of their bleeding country.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Our Indigent Families.

The indigent families of soldiers of our county, will be glad to learn that James S. Dickinson, Esq., has just returned from Marengo County where he spent some time soliciting contributions of corn and money in their behalf. He informed the Board of County Commissioners on Monday last that he had a list of contributions from liberal and patriotic citizens of Marengo amounting in the aggregate to 2,450 bushels of corn, besides a sum of money which we do not recollect.

We think Clarke County has discharged her whole duty to the country in the contest for independence which is now taxing the nation's resources of men and means to their utmost capacity. Hence we are glad to observe every effort making for the sustenance and comfort of the dear ones her brave sons have left at home in our charge. We will endeavor to publish in our next paper a list of contributions by citizens of Marengo county in aid to the needy families of soldiers in our county. We desire to publish the names of those patriotic and charitable citizens, in order that the public may know who they are and that others may be induced to emulate their good deeds.

Our Commissioners' Court appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of sacks in which to ship the corn to this county. They also requested Mr. Dickinson to continue his valuable patriotic and charitable labors in aid of the needy families of our brave men in the field.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Hat Manufactory, near Grove Hill.

Persons from a distance desiring fine hats, must furnish the fur with which to make them, as it is very difficult to obtain a supply in this section. The undersigned can furnish the material for wool hats.

D. D. Dawson, Hatter.

Feb. 26, '63.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, March 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 3-4

A Hero on Crutches.

Some weeks ago the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to Bishop Elliott's proposition for a monument to the unknown dead, said "the topic of unknown heroes was frequently introduced in conversation, and mentioned a number of these heroes, among them a cavalry man from Texas, who, unable to walk a step, carries a pair of crutches on horseback, and with them has continued to perform all the arduous duties required of him." Our correspondent, (says the Mercury,) little dreamed that this unknown dragoon would prove to be not only the most heroic of all the heroes of the war, but a poet of a high order besides. The following letter, addressed to the Mobile Register & Advertiser, reads like a romance, yet bears upon its fact the evidence of truth. We copy it as a just tribute to a gallant soldier:

This soldier is Lamar Fontaine, a private in the Campbell Rangers, 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Fontaine, an Episcopal Minister residing near Jackson, Miss., who commanded the Burt Rifles of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, in the first battle of Manassas, and who is honorably mentioned in Gen. Beauregard's report of it. He was born in Washington County, Texas, in 1841, while his parents resided there, and was named after his father's intimate friend, Gen. Mirabeau Lamar. Previous to the present revolution, Lamar Fontaine lived in his native State, was educated in Austin, and at the Military Academy in Bastrop, and learned, practically, the most essential duties of a soldier as a Texas Ranger and hunter on the frontiers of Western Texas, where he was unsurpassed as a dexterous rider and skillful marksman. As soon as the war commenced he came to Mississippi and enlisted as a private in the first company organized for the defence [sic] of the State, the Mississippi Rifles, of Jackson, commanded by Capt. Robt. Smith, the heroic Col. Smith who fell at Mumfordsville, Ky. Under this excellent officer he served at Pensacola as an infantry soldier, and then as an artillerist until he was transferred to his father's company in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Manassas he was severely wounded by a cannon shot, which passed under his feet, bruising one of them so badly that he was unsuited to further duty as an infantry soldier. Finding that he was unwilling to be discharged, his father procured him a transfer to Capt. Alexander's Company I, 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Under Generals Jackson and Ewell he distinguished himself in the battles of Front Royal, Cross Keys, and all the actions of the Valley. Near Winchester, in company with a young gentleman from Campbell County, Va., (private John Moore,) he performed a feat without a parallel in the annals of war, and which is mentioned with the highest commendation in Gen. Ewell's official report. These two young men, unassisted and lone, charged a piece of artillery planted on the Winchester Turnpike, manned by eight of the enemy, killed and wounded two of their number, drove the rest from the gun and brought it off in triumph to their commander. Near Strasburg a shell exploded against his horse's head, blowing it to atoms and breaking Lamar's thigh. While his comrades were carrying him from the field, another shell wounded him severely in the hip. Soon after his

wounds were dressed, while lying under a tree, a minnie ball penetrated the back of his neck, passed down near his spine and lodged where the surgeons have not been able to find it. Since then his right leg and side have remained paralyzed. He recovered sufficiently to obtain leave of absence from the hospital in Charlottesville for several weeks, which he spent with his company in performing military duty with his crutches tied to his saddle. In this condition he fought seven battles—Hazel River Bridge, Warrenton Springs, the Rappahannock or Waterloo Bridge, the battles of the 29th, 30th and that at Manassas, and the battle of Germantown. When Gen. R. H. Anderson wished to ascertain what division of the enemy occupied the north side of the Rappahannock, opposite his position, he volunteered to bring him the necessary information, swam the river, surprised three of the enemy's pickets and bro't them across the river to the General, who gave the crutched hero a certificate complimenting his skill and gallantry. At the battle of Hazel River a minnie ball broke one of his crutches, and one of the enemy's horses without a rider ran against him and broke the other. In the second day's fight at Manassas he had a horse killed under him and another the day after at the battle of Germantown. While pursuing the enemy's cavalry, a pistol shot penetrated his hat, grazed his temple, and knocked him from his horse. Since he has been pronounced incompetent to perform military duty on account of his wounds, and while acting as a volunteer on hospital furlough, he has captured six prisoners without any assistance and killed many of the enemy. In different battles he has had six horses killed under him, and I have no doubt has killed more of the enemy than any soldier in our army.

If skill, courage and hazardous and useful service on the battlefield deserve promotion, he has nobly earned it. Just before, the resignation of the Hon. G. W. Randolph he was recommended for promotion by General Ewell; but so far his merits has [sic] been overlooked, and an "unknown hero," capable of drilling and leading an army to victory, is a mutilated private, while scores of "cross road" politicians, unscathed by ball or sabre, and strangers to the roar of battle, are commanding companies and regiments.

It will gratify the friends of our "unknown heroes" to learn that Lamar Fontaine is the author of the beautiful lines which have recently been published in all our papers, commencing "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," a copy of which, corrected by the author, is herewith enclosed:

"ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT."

By Lamar Fontaine, Company I, 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry, written while on picket on the bank of the Potomac, 1861.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
 Except here and there a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro
 By a rifleman hid in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then
 Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost! only one of the men
 Mourning out, all alone, the death rattle.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
 Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,

And their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
 And the light of their camp fires are gleaming.
A tremulous sigh, as a gentle night wind
 Thro' the forest leaves slowly is creeping,
While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
 Keep guard o'er the army while sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
 As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two on the low trundle bed
 Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack—his face, dark and grim,
 Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
 And their mother—"may Heaven defend her."

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then,
 That night, when the love yet unspoken
Leaped up to his lips, and when low murmur'd vows
 Were pledged to be ever unbroken.
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
 He dashes off the tears that are welling;
And gathers his gun close up to his breast
 As if to keep down the heart's swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
 And his footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes, thro' the broad belt of light,
 Toward the shades of the forest so dreary.
Hark! was it the nightwind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wonderously flashing?
It looked like a rifle! "Ha! Mary good bye!"
 And his life blood is ebbing and splashing.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
 No wound save the rush of the river;
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead,
 The picket's off duty forever!

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, March 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Gov. Shorter has succeeded in running through the blockade 4,344 pairs of cotton and wool cards, which are to be distributed to the different Counties of the State at a price equal only to cost and charges—say from \$6 to \$8 per pair. Others are expected soon.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, March 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The high prices of everything we have to buy—provisions, paper, ink, &c.—compel us to

raise the subscription price of the Journal. Accordingly we have placed it at \$3 per annum, in advance. This is a very reasonable price for a newspaper considering the exorbitant prices of almost everything else. Paper and ink have gone up five or six hundred per centum, and are extremely difficult to obtain at that.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 9, 1863, p. 2. c. 3

High Prices.—Is there no remedy for the [illegible—looks like ruling] prices of the essentials of life? Yes, there is a remedy, and it is in the hands of the men who are not in the army, and if they do not remedy it, and that right speedily—well, every sensible man knows the inevitable disaster which awaits us as a people.—In the name of God, how can the poor live at the present prices! Go to the free market, and you will there see squalid poverty and misery in the persons of old men, women and children who never knew distress until the spirit of extortion got abroad in the land.—With what the poor can earn, added to that they receive through charity, many of them are on the verge of starvation, if we may judge from their emaciated faces. Men who were worth a few thousands of dollars a year or two ago, are now reduced to beggary by this curse of the country, *Extortion*. The extortioners are doing for Lincoln more than his army and navy combined. Take heed, rich men!—you may have been rich before the war began, or may have made a fortune since—we say to you *beware!* If you do your duty, all may yet be well. But if you do it not, you and your children will most assuredly be beggars, yes, *slaves*, at the close of this unrighteous war. Our gallant soldiers can avail nothing if the people *at home* fight against them. Your disposition to make money while your countrymen are bleeding and starving, cannot benefit you in the end, unless your course is changed. And the pulpit and the press throughout the country cannot too often tell you so.—Mont. Mail.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Relieve the Distressed.—On yesterday (says the Atlanta Intelligencer of the 19th) a scene occurred in our streets which moved the sympathies of our soul. A number of ladies, perhaps a dozen, composed of the wives and daughters of soldier's families, who represented themselves and their families to have been deprived of anything to eat in the last few days, save a small portion of corn bread, were seen perambulating our streets until they came up to a provision store on White Hall street. They all entered it, being preceded by a tall lady on whose brow rested care and determination. She asked the merchant the price of bacon. He replied that it was \$1 10 per lb. She remonstrated with him, as to the impossibility of females in their condition paying such prices for this necessity of life. He remaining inexorable in his demand, this tall lady proceeded to draw from her bosom [sic?] a long navy repeater, and at the same time ordered the others in the crowd to help themselves to what they liked, which they did accordingly, giving preference to the bacon, until they had taken, as we learn, something like \$200 worth.—They went out, and on being questioned by some gentlemen as to what they meant, they related their suffering condition, of which we have already spoken.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Salt can now be purchased at the different works in this county at from \$15 to \$18 per bushel. Prices advancing.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The blossoms of the sassafras, dried in the shade, are said to be an excellent substitute for tea, which now sells at from \$12 to \$15 per pound.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Gratifying.—We are glad to learn that the plan which some of our liberal and patriotic citizens have adopted to aid the poor of the upper counties is proving successful, says the Selma Reporter. A large sum of money has been raised, besides a considerable quantity of provisions, which are being judiciously distributed among the needy. The Central Supply Committee are very active in the discharge of their duties, and it is hoped that none of our people will forget the importance of adding to the means already placed in their hands for doing good. Many have been liberal in making contributions; let others follow their example. In a charitable and patriotic point of view, they will be more than compensated by the satisfaction it will afford them, and in the rejoicing it will create among the destitute. Carry on the good work.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Bread.—The best substitute for bread and that which can be soonest made available is the pea, says J. H. P. in the Selma Reporter. There are several varieties of the "crowder" family which will yield a crop ready for use in a few weeks from the time of planting.—They should be planted in rows 3½ feet apart, the hills 2 feet apart—10 to 12 seed in a hill. When the peas are sufficiently matured to be eaten, they may be thoroughly boiled, then drained of their liquor, mashed and baked or fried as you would big hominy, and seasoned to the taste. Thus prepared they make a very palatable dish and are far more nutritious than corn meal or even flour.

An acre of land which would yield only 5 bushels of corn would give a crop of 8 or 10 bushels of peas, or 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. To give a needy family a peck or more of seed peas would be a very benevolent act.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Mr. David Birdsongs, of Hinds County, Mississippi, has succeeded in dispensing altogether with warping bars in preparing to weave cloth; in lieu of which he warps the thread upon the beam at once from the spools. This he performs by means of a crank on one end of the beam, and at each evolution he winds the thread on the beam—which is larger than ordinary—so as to make each evolution of the beam equal to a yard long. This will expedite the making of cloth very much, as well in time as in labor; and will, besides, greatly simplify the process of weaving.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Richmond Riot.

The virago who headed this outbreak is thus referred to by the Examiner:

The case of Mary Jackson, a huckster in the market and the leader of the woman's riot was called. The prisoner was a good specimen of a forty year old Amazon, with the eye of the Devil.

It was in evidence before the Mayor that this Amazonian huckster had been threatening and arranging for a riot for some time.

She seems to have gone for her means largely into the specification business in provisions. Two weeks ago, it was shown she purchased two veal calves near the city for \$50 each, and asked immediately \$75 for each.

One of the women engaged is the wife of a man who is receiving good and full wages under the Government. Another woman is receiving \$25 a week as a tent maker; the husband of another is flourishing at large under consular protection, and several of the women were shown to be the wives or daughters or sisters of men of comfortable means and resources.

The Mayor remarked, during the investigation:

There is no reason why there should have been any suffering among the poor of this city; more money has been appropriated than has been applied for. It should be, and is, well understood that the riot yesterday was not for bread. Boots are not bread; brooms are not bread; men's hats are not bread, and I have never heard of any body eating them.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, April 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria, says it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief: Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Salt can be purchased at the works in this County at from \$12 to \$15 per bushel. In Mobile a few days ago Clarke county salt was quoted at \$20.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Fresh Arrival.

Now arriving and for sale at small profits Factory Thread, Chewing tobacco, Snuff, Dupont's Rifle Powder, Kentucky ditto, Needles, Pins, Writing Paper, Ink, &c., &c., all of which articles we intend to keep a supply of, regardless of cost.

White & Rawlings.

May 7, '63.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, June 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Eutaw Whig says wheat is selling in Western Greene at \$2.50 per bushel.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, June 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Macon (Ga.) Messenger says Irish potatoes in that market sell at \$32 per bushel. In size they range from that of a china berry to an indifferent sized persimmon.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, June 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from near Jackson, says:

I saw yesterday and the day before, two hundred and seventy-two Yankee prisoners, who were captured in and around Jackson. It makes them very mad to call them Yankees. They call

themselves "Western men," and say if them d-----d blue bellied rascals in Virginia would only fight as they have fought, they could have whipped us long before this. They all seem confident of success in this State, and are very impertinent in their boasting. They say they intend to overrun and possess Mississippi, and that they have three hundred thousand troops in that State to do it with—that they never saw or heard of such a place as Vicksburg, but that they intend to have it before long, as they had plenty of grape and canister shot. They seem to think that fighting on gunboats is nonsense, and are opposed to fighting on them. They were astonished to see us so well clothed, and said we look like gentlemen and not soldiers. I never saw a set of men dressed so badly as they were. I saw a dozen or more of them who had no shoes on, and I should judge from their appearance that their army is in a much worse condition than ours.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, June 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Camp Sawyer, Caroline County, Va. }
May 30th, 1863 }

Mr. Editor:

Whilst the press teem with individual acts of heroism exhibited in the late battles of Chancellorsville, permit me to mention one, which I consider second to none in this army of heroes. The men belonging to the "Ambulance Corps," being required to keep very near the rear of the Regiment to gather up the wounded, are constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, and not having an opportunity to return the fire of the enemy there is no excitement to drown the thought of danger. At every step one meets with his dead and wounded comrades, and so powerful is the effect upon the nerves that many men who have acted well in line of battle, falter in this position. After the battle had been raging for some hours on Sunday, the woods, being thickly covered with dead leaves, were fired by the shells, where hundreds of our brave wounded comrades lay helplessly scattered. Upon these woods the enemy poured a most terrific and deadly fire and it seemed death to enter them in this awful hour. But Jesse R. Bettis, of the "Ambulance Corps," exhibited the heroic courage of a Christian soldier. He did not falter for a moment, but went through the woods, raked the leaves from around them and thus saved hundreds of helpless wounded men from perishing in the flames. Hundreds of the wounded enemy were burned, because we could render them no assistance. It required the courage of a lion to face the shower of deadly missiles that swept every part of the woods where our helpless wounded were lying—and he who braved the storm to rescue them deserves to have his name written in letters of gold.

H. M. J.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Fresh Arrival.

Just received, Factory Thread, Tobacco, Copperas, Percussion Caps, Dupont's Rifle Powder, letter Paper &c. which we will sell, until the 25th instant, for Confederate States' Treasury Notes issued previous to the 2d of last December.

White & Rawlings.

Grove Hill, July 7, '63.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that the machinery of the large Leslie Factory at Claiborne, has been purchased by the Government for \$45,000, and that it will be taken to Selma.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The enrolling officer of Sullivan County, Indiana, was shot dead on the 18th of June, while riding along the road. Another officer in Boone County was held by the men while women pelted him with eggs.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We purchased printing paper in Mobile this week at \$30 per ream. We used to get a much better article at \$3 per ream.—For the future the subscription price of our paper will be \$3 per year. We can hold out at peace prices no longer.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Tableaux Vivant, at Suggsville.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Suggsville and vicinity will act Tableaux Vivant on Tuesday night the 28th of July instant, in aid of the families of absent soldiers. Let everybody attend as the exhibition is in aid of a cause in which every heart should be enlisted.

Price of admission \$1.

July 23, '63.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

For Making Coperas. [sic]—Take a stone jar and fill it with pieces of rusty scraps of iron, fill the jar with very strong vinegar, cover it, and let it stand for two weeks. One quart is equal to a pound of coperas [sic].

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that the price of salt has gone up to \$30 per bushel at the works in this country.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Jamestown Weed.—In collecting medical plants, (remarks the Charleston Courier,) attention should now be particularly directed to the "*Datura Stramonium*," or Jamestown weed. It is now in perfection. The whole plant should be taken up and dried in the shade. Every portion of the plant is medicinal. When the fruit is mature and the pod dries, the seed should be saved. This whole plant is narcotic, and can be made to take the place of opium for many purposes, so as to save that now expensive article. For all external applications, for the relief of local pain, in rheumatic affections, irregular spasm and cramps, bruises and sprains, the Stramonium can be used to great advantage.—Every part of the plant has been long known and used in asthma, dried and smoked in the common pipe. In dressing wounds, great relief is often given by using an infusion of the Stramonium—either of the green or dry plant—instead of water; and in painful injury, where the part can easily be put into the infusion, particularly where it can be borne warm, the relief is often immediate. It is believed also to exert a decided influence upon the irritability of the nerves of a wounded part, and thus to diminish the chance of

tetanus and of erysipelas. The surgeon has long known the value of Stramonium ointment. The infusion is advantageous in keep [keeping] off flies.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Colored incidents.—It is well known that the Yankees kept Yankee faith (which beats the ancient Punic faith higher than a kite) with the officers of the Vicksburg garrison respecting their servants, but Sambo was occasionally more than a match for them. The servants of Col. Harrison and Lieut. Col. Banks, 43d Miss., being disposed, after having been kept in close quarters so long, to see a little of the world, told their captors most woful [sic] stories of how their masters had threatened to cut their throats if they tried to leave them, and the consequence was they were taken under Yankee protection and carried down to Natchez. There these "free Americans of African descent" engaged themselves as teamsters, and having made an inspection of the stock of animals in the service, each selected a pair of choice mules and "put out," riding one and leading the other. In this style they succeeded in reaching Enterprise a little before their masters.

The negro taken North is lost. He is out of his latitude. But if the Yankees undertake to manage them South, they will find themselves fooled out of their eye teeth.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

To-morrow, the 21st, is the day set apart by the President of the Confederacy for fasting, humiliation and prayer. A people who see the hand of God in the building up and pulling down of nations should observe this day in the spirit desired by our Christian President—not in mere outward formality and display, but in a spirit of meek humiliation and repentance for national transgressions—a spirit that is benefited while smarting under the chastening rod of Him who corrects us but for our good and His glory.

There will be preaching at Horeb Church on to-morrow, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Are we to have no preaching here?

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1
[Summary: Financial report of the County Salt Works]

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Contributions for Suggsville Soldiers
Aid Society since Feb. 7, 1863.

. . . In addition to the above, 17 pr drawers, 15 of pants, 13 shirts, made of cloth that the Society had woven.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A Hellish Outrage by Yankees.—by a letter which has reached this city from Wetzen County, (says the Richmond Examiner,) we learn the particulars of a most revolting outrage committed by some Yankee fiends upon the person of the wife of Mr. L. S. Hall, member of the State Legislature from Wetzel, and one of the first advocates of secession in his section. Mrs. Hall had her clothes tied over her head and in that condition she was thrust into the street of New

Marketsville, her husband's place of residence. Report says that an outrage, to which death is preferable, was perpetrated upon her person.—The Yankee hellhounds afterwards burned down Mr. Hall's outhouses and ransacked his house.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Yankee Fiendishness.—Mississippi has been reserved for the final capping of the climax of Yankee brutality, says the Mississippian. Not satisfied with burning, devastating towns, cities, farm houses and plantations, their barbaric instincts found vent in the perpetration of an act at which humanity revolts. We are informed that Mrs. Fort, a widow lady, residing in Madison County, six miles from Canton, a sister of B. Ricks, a wealthy and influential citizen of that county, was recently stripped and upon her back was inflicted 500 stripes with a leather strap, by two Yankee brutes. She was so badly bruised that fears were entertained for her life. If such acts as these do not fire up the blood of Mississippians and Southrons everywhere, then, indeed, may we conclude that justice has fled to brutish beasts. It is, however, only another dark chapter in the book of fiendish Yankee monstrosities.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Yankee Outrage.—A few days ago, says the Mobile Tribune of the 23d inst., a party of Yankee marines came ashore not far from Bayou la Batre, and waded to the house of a Mrs. Neill. She was alone at the time.—They endeavored to extort from her information of the number and position of our troops in the neighborhood as well as information of the localities, &c. She either had no information to give or was determined not to gratify the ruffians. The result was the most barbarous maltreatment. After beating her severely, they tied her with her child in her arms to a tree, where she was found not long afterwards by her husband, who was returning in company with other persons from the saltworks of that section. The scoundrels got off safely, although they were almost within call of a portion of our force in the neighborhood.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Yankee Outrages on Women.

A gentleman who left Winchester on last Thursday, says that a Yankee cavalry force, numbering about one hundred and fifty, visited the town on Monday morning last, and remained there several hours. Their force in the Valley below Winchester is not large.

At Martinsburg they are reported to have from 1,500 to 2,000, and at Charlestown a small cavalry force and two regiments of infantry.

From Loudon county we have a report that the Yankees are behaving with greater fiendishness than has heretofore characterized their conduct else where, and that they have in several instances violated the persons of some of the most respectable ladies in the county. Three sisters, young, intelligent, and of excellent social position, have been made the victims of their lust, because a brother of theirs was a Captain in the Confederate service. A short time since they attempted to outrage the person of the wife of a clergyman, who is also in our service. She was stopping with a friend near Leesburg, where her room was entered by a Federal officer, who locked the door behind him. Her struggles and screams attracted the attention of a negro man on the premises, who ran to the window of the room, which caused the wretch to desist for an instant in the prosecution of his infernal designs. In this interval the lady jerked his pistol

from his side and fired at him, while he ran off, and with an associate mounted his horse and left, leaving his pistol behind him.—Richmond Dispatch, 24th ult.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Home manufactures are far more becoming to Southern ladies and men in these war times than the Yankee gewgaws which decorate the former and the costly trash worn by the latter.—We have seen within the past few days several ladies dressed in domestic goods, including bonnets and shoes, which the wearers had made themselves. Though not so fine of texture as similar articles worn before the war, they were far more becoming to the wearers than silks would have been, and showed a spirit of patriotic independence which deserves emulation. Ladies can do a great deal towards making the South independent, and they should do it.—
[Mississippian.]

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Domestic Faults.—A writer thus speaks of the fatal influence of small faults on the peace of households: "Homes are more often darkened by the continual occurrence of small faults, than by the actual presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet, it is easier to grapple with one than the other.—The Eastern traveler can combine his forces and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path, but he scarcely can escape the mosquitoes [sic] that infest the air he breathes or the flies that swarm in the sand he treads; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, rude, dogmatic manners, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track, over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks along."

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Dog fennel is now used extensively in tanning. The proper time to gather it is about the last of this month, or early in October. It should be cut and cured the same as flag, just before the blossom opens. One day's good sunning will cure it.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Florida Card Factory.—We have recently examined a pair of wool cards turned out by the card factory establishment at this place by the Governor, assisted by other patriotic citizens. We were pleased, proud and surprised at the perfection of workmanship exhibited in the specimen before us.

They are equal, if not superior, to the same article formerly obtained from our Yankee "friends." We are informed that the factory will be prepared to turn out a large supply of this indispensable article as soon as suitable skins can be obtained. Surely our citizens will not let so patriotic an enterprise suffer for want of skins. We are informed that this factory can furnish cards cheaper than any other establishment in the Confederacy.—Floridian.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Have the speculating people at home paused for a moment during the past summer to consider the absolute necessity of providing the necessary clothing and comforts for the army during the rigors of the coming winter? The cold, chilling blasts will soon be upon us and upon

them, and as our only hope is in our armies the men that compose them must be provided for. If supplies of clothing, shoes and provisions are short, let those at home go without, for the army must be supplied. The Government has been doing all it could, we doubt not, in procuring supplies, and we trust that the sufferings of last winter, for the lack of shoes and clothing, will not be experienced the coming season by our heroic defenders. On them our all depends and for them our all must be freely used.—[Mississippian.]

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

In the absence of quinine, an effective substitute would perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. Red pepper tea and table salt answer every purpose for chills. Say a table spoonful of salt to a pint of tea, commencing some hours before chill time, and drinking copiously of the beverage, never fails to keep off the chill. This I have from an intelligent physician, who uses it among the whites as well as the blacks of his own family. Several of his neighbors have employed the same remedy with complete success.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Dog Oil.—A leather dresser in Virginia states that from experience he regards the oil extracted from the carcass of the dog as equal to neatsfoot-oil for the purpose of his business. The hide of the dog makes good leather and now that the oil can be used to advantage we hope the breed will soon be shortened.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Attention Militia!

We will attend at the following times and places for the examination of persons claiming exemption from military duty, under the late act of the Legislature, on account of disability, to-wit:

Choctaw cor., Monday, Oct. 19, '63.

Grove Hill, Wednesday, " 21, "

Jackson, Friday, " 23, "

W. H. Abernethy,
L. L. Alston,
W. W. McGowan
Board of Surgeons.

I will attend at the above named places for the purpose of hearing exemptions under the exemption act, and those claiming exemption must submit affidavits, and in case of doubt as to age, the same must be proved by proper affidavits.

J. M. Drinkard, Special Aid to the Governor.

Rendervous [sic] Vols. & Conscripts,}
Grove Hill, Oct. 6, 1863.}

Persons claiming exemption from Confederate service on account of disability, are notified to report at this place on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, ween [sic] they will be examined by the Medical Board.

Alex. Mason, Major,
Com'd'g. Rendezvous.

Oct. 8, '63.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The editor of the Columbus Times says he has examined a very excellent lot of crockery ware, made in South Carolina.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A card factory has been established near Tallahassee, Fla., which will furnish cards cheaper than any other in the Confederacy. It is in want of skins.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

A She Devil.—The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Baltimore, says that the hospitals in that city are under the direction of some Union ladies, chiefly from the North, and at the head of the association is the wife of a Yankee schoolmaster, who is patronized by Gen. Schenck. This woman went into the Confederate ward with a Federal flag in her hand, and held the obnoxious stars and stripes over the bed of a dying sufferer, saying, as she waved the rustling silk in his very face, "There, my friend, you were loth [sic] to live under this glorious banner; it must be refreshing to you, at last, to die under it." We know not which is more horrible, the massacre at Beckham's Landing, or for a woman thus to torture a dying prisoner.—[Index.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

It is very pleasant to see the ladies visiting the hospitals in Newnan every evening.—We heard one soldier say he'd rather see them than take medicine.—[Bulletin.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Hoops and skirts are quite exploded in Paris, flounced Mohair skirts being used instead.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Bibles for the Benighted.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express says, "the Yankees who organize and send negro regiments into our country to subjugate our people, cut our throats and lay waste our fair fields, have suddenly been stricken with an interest in our spiritual welfare. Yesterday there arrived at City Point, from the North, per flag of truce, 18 large boxes, each containing 1400 Bibles, amounting in the aggregate to 25,200, sent by the religious societies of our quondam friends, for the use and teaching of the benighted rebels. Alas! that we should be so dependent as to receive them. They can murder our old men and bury them with their heads down and feet up, insult and violate our women, and heap all manner of indignities upon us, but still they have respect unto our spiritual condition. Only respect for the Holy Word of God would induce us to accept this boon of testaments."

Tragedy in Sumter County.

The people of our town (says the Livingston Messenger) were startled from their "Rip Van Winkle" slumbers on last Friday morning, by the announcement that a fearful tragedy had been acted the night previous. Major George A. Turner, who has for sometime been stationed here in charge of a lot of Government stock, had been shot during Thursday the 29th ult. by Mr. C. D. Anderson, a citizen of the town. Mr. Anderson, having been led to suspect the fidelity of his wife, left town on the afternoon of Thursday saying he would be absent that night, but returning to town after dark he placed himself in a position from which he could observe all that passed in his house. From this position he saw Major Turner enter the house in such a manner as to indicate his purposed.—Mr. Anderson thereupon went to the houses of several of our citizens, aroused them from their slumbers, informed them that Turner was then in his house, and asked them to go with him to witness what passed, but they all declined. Mr. Anderson then returned, noiselessly entered the house, and discovering the deceased in bed with his wife, *flagrante delicio*, he fired upon him twice with a Navy repeater, killing him instantly. It is a wonder how Mrs. Anderson herself escaped being shot. Mr. Anderson immediately gave himself up to the sheriff and has since been bound over to court in a bond of \$2,500.

Mr. Anderson is a quiet, peaceable and respectable citizen, and enjoys the sympathy of the whole community. All approve his conduct.

Maj. Turner was a native of Virginia, but resided in Missouri at the breaking out of the war. We learn that he has a wife and one child in Missouri. He was a man of excellent business habits, insinuating address and fair intelligence, and he had made quite a favorable impression on our citizens. All feel that he deserved his fate.

Mrs. Anderson is about 18 years of age—is handsome, showy and fond of dress.—Take all the surroundings—the undoubted criminal connection of the parties—the time—the dead hour of the night—the seducer dead—the bed drenched in blood—the one hurried into eternity in the twinkling of an eye—the other doomed to drag out her life with a blasted reputation—the husband surveying the ruin of his domestic happiness—it is a fearful tragedy, and one which we trust will set people to thinking.

This tragedy should teach married women the danger they run in attempting to dress beyond their means and to attract the admiration of men—it should teach *all* the danger of admitting to terms of intimacy men of whose history and principles they know nothing—it should teach officers and soldiers that seduction cannot escape punishment.—There have been many sickening stories of *crim. con.* cases since the war begun, but we trust soon to see in every part of the Confederacy a salutary reform. We protest against persons abroad judging the society of our town from this isolated case, and we hope we shall not be humiliated by having to chronicle a similar case.

Moss Rope.—This rope is a most excellent substitute for either hemp or cotton rope, and may be used for making halters, bed cord or bale ropes. The specimen exhibited at this office, says the Atlanta Intelligencer, has satisfied us that it must come into general use. It can be manufactured of any thickness and of great strength, and as there is great economy in its use and large demands for rope, we doubt not that it will meet with ready sale.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Puffing.—Our exchanges are lauding the liberality of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company of South Carolina for offering to sell to that State 10,000 yards per week of their goods at \$1.10 a yard, which is less than half of what the goods are selling at. This, though liberal, need not call down such exclusive admiration from North Carolina editors, unless they are unconscious of the fact that a number of the factories in North Carolina are and have been selling the same kind of goods to the State at 30 to 80 cents a yard; though they could get in market from three to four times as much. We doubt not that the factories in this State have thus furnished more than a million of yards, at a saving to the State of probably that many dollars.—[Fayetteville Observer.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, November 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, the wife of the President, (as he is called in Richmond,) dresses very plainly and usually walks when she goes out. When she does ride it is in a plain carriage drawn by two horses and driven by a negro, who is by far the most consequential personage of the two. She has had many rich dresses and some superb articles of jewelry sent to her by the friends of Jeff. Davis in Europe, but these she seldom wears, except upon state occasions. She very rarely goes to places of amusement, but is always seen with her husband at church. The latter has been for more than a year a devout Episcopalian, and his friends say a sincere Christian.—[Cor. New York Herald.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

To the Women of Alabama.

The army of the West, now facing Rosecranz on the banks of the Tennessee, has displayed its gallantry on many a field of blood. It has endured privation without complaint, and born hardships without a murmur. Its heroism, as its valor, is now historic, and as all honors are secure to it in the future, let the burdens of its present be only those of an overruling necessity. Provident as is our government in all that it is able to do, and forecasting and anxious for the protection of our noble armies, the circumstances that surround it, its recent birth, and its yet unrecognized existence, make impossible to it what otherwise it would gladly do, the ample clothing of our soldiers. Winter approaches, and the hardships of the camp, are aggravated by the inclemency of the weather. What our soldiers most need are blankets and socks. Without your aid they cannot be supplied. Must I say more? What stronger appeal can I make to your patriotism than through your love of Husband, Son and Brother? Our cause is consecrated by the union of all holy tries—love of country—love of home—love of liberty. In all ages of the world, Woman's inspiration, or woman's failure to inspire, has won or lost Empires.

The Women of the Confederacy are responsible for the issue of this revolution. If they falter it will prove a failure, but if they smile through their tears, comfort even whilst they grieve, applaud the brave, scorn the timid, and sacrifice the comforts of home for the sake of the cause, Powers and Principalities and Kingdoms may combine for our destruction but the God of Battles will bear our flag through all the storms of war, and plant it safely and firmly on the Rock of Independence.

The Probate Judge of each county will please act as agents; they will be supplied with the necessary funds on application to the "Tax in Kind" Quarter Master of the respective Districts,

who will receive and forward the articles to me at Marion, Ala.

Geo. W. Jones, Major & Q.M.

I have made arrangements to receive and forward such blankets and socks as the ladies may contribute under the above call. Let each package be legibly marked to the Probate Judge of the County in which contributors reside.

J. D. Brandon, Captain,
and Post Q.M., 9th Dist.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Dog Skins.—Mr. J. L. Brown, at Charlotte, North Carolina, advertises in the Democrat for one hundred thousand dog skins, for which he will pay from \$2 to \$5 a piece.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

James Wood, the founder of a secret Union League in Tallapoosa and Coosa counties, (Ala.) was hung by some of the members of a cavalry company last week. Among the ignorant in some portions of Coosa and Tallapoosa, he had disseminated his treasonable sentiments to a considerable effect, and a good many had joined his band of traitors.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Readers, invalids and others who suffer from cold feet, says the Charleston courier, will be astonished on trying a slip or double slip of common newspaper, as an inner sole, to find the favorable effect. The result will, in most cases, be equal to a good extra cork sole, and far more convenient in a tight fitting shoe or boot.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Inauguration of Governor Watts.

From an article in the Montgomery Advertiser, describing the inauguration, the following is extracted:

. . . The Governor in his plain suit of homespun, was exceedingly courteous and affable and untiring in his exertions to make all his visitors feel perfectly at home during their stay. The reception was brilliant in the extreme and the delicacies placed before visitors so profuse in quantity and so artistically gotten up that none would have imagined hard times to exist in any portion of the Confederacy.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The boys of Perry County, Ala., between the ages of 14 and 16, have organized themselves into companies to relieve the able-bodied men doing guard duty at Selma.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Salt Supply.—We had yesterday a conversation with Mr. McGehee, the State Salt Commissioner, (says the Montgomery Adv.) He informs us that he has finished the State Works, and is making salt with seven large furnaces and five small ones, over 300 bushels daily. He has drawn from the State \$140,000, and has turned over salt enough to the Quartermaster, Gen. Duff C. Green, of Mobile, when sold at \$8 per bushel, to amount to \$80,000, leaving \$60,000 yet to

pay up the whole amount, and that he has stock on hand to pay that amount and a great deal over. Mr. McGehee says the salt famine is over for the present season and salt has fallen ten dollars a bushel in the last few weeks. It is now offering in this city at \$22 ½, which is a most favorable indication, as the pork season is just commencing. He says that there is now being made on the Bigby, daily over 2,000 bushels, and that the amount of salt made this year in the State is more than will be needed by our own citizens, a large amount being shipped to Mississippi and Georgia. Mr. McGehee thinks if a supply of pans could be obtained, something over one million of bushels will be turned out in this State next year.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Trans-Mississippi.—Clarion Office, Meridian, Miss., Dec. 5, 1863.—For the purpose of obtaining reliable information of the progress of events in the Trans-Mississippi Department, as well as for the accommodation of our noble soldiery who have left their homes on the other side of the great river, and those who have relatives and friends in that section with whom they wish to communicate, the Press Association have established a line of couriers. This is very desirable from the fact that there is, at present, no public means of communication (the recently advertised mail line of the Postoffice Department not having gone into operation at this date) between the two great sections of our country, and the Association merits the applause of our people for its exertions in the matter, as they proceed from no motive save those above mentioned.

The courier will leave this place on the 10th of this month, and those having letters to send by this opportunity will please send them on prior to that time. Enclose your letter and one dollar in an envelope to my address.

W. Brewer, Meridian, Miss.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Lauderdale Factory, near Florence, Ala., owned by Baugh, Kennedy & Co., was destroyed by Sherman's division on the 10th ult.,—also cotton, out houses, &. Loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Difficulties in Crossing the Mississippi.—The enemy seem to have resolved to use every effort in stopping communication with the trans-Mississippi department, says the Mississippian. An officer who started from Enterprise some time ago to join his regiment in Louisiana, writes us from a point on the Mississippi: "Our party have been here seven days and examined the river for a distance of fifty miles, but as yet without any prospect of success. The river is so closely guarded by gunboats and patrolled by small craft that crossing is almost impossible. Boats and skiffs are being broken up everywhere, and citizens who are engaged in ferrying are arrested and parties crossing frequently captured. We have, however, resolved not to turn back."

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Christian Gentleman.—he is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy—never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to behind his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant

oblivion. He bears sealed packages, without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He profanes no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—near the thinnest partition—everywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fall of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will [illegible] bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he has rebuke for another, he is straightforward. [Illegible rest]

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

At Huntsville, Ala., on the 24th ult., a flag was presented by the colored ladies to the Yankee colored company, and speeches made by white men. Mrs. Yeatman's Julia (a mulatto girl) wreathed Mr. Geron's negro man Greene's horse with flowers. The white officer told the nigs, day before yesterday, that education was all they needed to fit them to marry the best white woman in the land, and that he would as soon marry a pretty yellow girl as a white one.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Tale of a Yankee Teacher.—The New York Tribune of Nov. 1st, contains the following:

A lady who has just arrived in this city from Macon, Georgia, where she has been a teacher for six years, gives an interesting account of traveling by rail down South. She says that owing to the dilapidated condition of the railways, and want of locomotive power, she was nearly 4 weeks making the trip, including three days detention in Richmond, where the Rebels tried to detain her by telling her that the Yankees would not allow her to pass their lines. She persevered, however, and succeeded. She says that the iron had been taken up from branch and unimportant railways to repair main lines and in some instances wooden rails have been laid down. The want of locomotive power is seen every where. In one place the road was so out of repair that an engine could not travel it safely, and they were likely to be left at a standstill. At length an ox was obtained and hitched to the passenger car in which the lady was.

At another place under similar circumstance, she was speeded on her journey towards a land of freedom with one mule to the passenger car. It is not to be wondered that her locomotive was slow; but she persevered with good courage, until at length she saw the Stars and Stripes waving aloft, when she was almost overcome with excitement. She can only compare her sensation to those of a person who has escaped from a shipwreck when he finds himself safe on shore. She says that the destitution of horses at the south is so great that she has known several instances of families who rode one Sabbath in their carriage, come next Sabbath on foot, because "military necessity" had taken all their horses. Of coarse food she says, there is an abundance; but nothing else. The fare is almost exclusively "hog and hominy." New clothing is out of the question, and the old stock is failing very fast. Ladies were obliged in many instances to wear negro shoes and negro cloth. The destitution of all luxuries, and almost everything in families that tends to make life comfortable, is beyond the power of belief. Yet many of those are as bitter as ever, and charge all their privations on the hated Yankee. Many, however, admit that they cannot continue the struggle much longer. The want of horses, locomotives, cars and repairs to railroads, this lady thinks, will break down the South more surely than fighting.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

A Girl Worth Having.—One of our fair country women, the daughter of a rich and

independent farmer of Rockingham, was married the other day to a gentleman who may congratulate himself upon having secured a prize worth having. She was what we would call "an independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and traveling cloak were made; so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are. If this noble girl were not wedded we should be sure to publish her name in this connection, so that our bachelor readers might see who of our girls are most to be desired. If she were yet single, and we were to publish her name, her pa's house would be at once thronged with gallant gentlemen seeking the hand of a woman of such priceless value.--Rockingham Register.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Pretty Hands!—Delicate, beautiful hands! Dear Miss, how do you contrive to make your hands so pretty? And set on such rings, too, as if to draw attention that way. Let us feel of them. O dear, how soft and tender! Do you bake, Miss? No. Do you make beds? No. Do you wash floors, and scrub the pots and kettles? No. So we thought. Look at your mother's hands. Ain't you ashamed to let that old lady kill herself outright, while you do nothing from daylight to dark, but keep the dust from your hands. What are you fit for? Will a man of common sense marry you for your delicate hands?

Pretty fingers, indeed! What are they good for, but to move over a piano, or to stick through gold rings? Like many of the vain things of earth, they are kept for show, and nothing more. For our part we would rather see them worn out in actual service, and as tough as a coquette's conscience, than so tender that a fly's foot will make an impression upon them.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Richmond and Petersburg papers keep going up. The former are \$16 for six months; \$8 for three months, and \$3 for one month. The Petersburg papers are \$12 for six months; \$8 for three months, and \$3 for one month.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We wonder if every body who snug themselves under warm blankets at night ever say their prayers in that position, and if they remember in their prayers the blanketless sleepers around Dalton!

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

It affords us pleasure in being able to state that Judge Bettis has purchased from the Confederate Government, out of the tax in kind of this County, 7,000 bushels of corn for the use of the indigent families of our county. He contemplates purchasing 2,000 more bushels—making in all 9,000 bushels—which, it is thought, will be amply sufficient to supply all the needy families of the county.

Agents have been appointed for each Beat to superintend the proper distribution of the corn.

This is an excellent arrangement for both taxpayers and indigent families—the hauling convenient for the former and the corn easily obtainable by the latter.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A young lady writing, from New Orleans, gives the following descriptions of the graves of the Confederate soldiers there, as they appeared on all Saint's [sic] Day. She says: The Confederate graves were beautifully decorated, not one neglected. They presented a glorious contrast to the graves of the Federals, some of which were covered with weeds, that made it almost impossible to see the head boards. Where the Union ladies were we should like to know. In the centre of the Confederate burial ground (which is in Cypress Grove) there is a cross about seven feet high, covered with black velvet, and spangled with gold.

In the golden letters, inscribed on the front of the cross, are these words, "To our Southern brothers, by the ladies of New Orleans." On the other side, on the cross piece, are three wreaths, the one on each end being red, and the one in the centre white—which gives the red, white and red of our flag—while the top of the cross is surmounted with a wreath of olive. The name, regiment and place of death is inscribed on each headboard. There is not a blade of grass an inch high to be seen about them. Each headboard is entwined with a wreath of evergreen, interspersed with white flowers, fit emblems of the hearts of our dead heroes, while the graves themselves were planted with red and white flowers. Surely it will be a gratification to the relatives to know that, though buried in a place held by the enemy, there are still some hearts earnest and true, who will not forget the last resting place of those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberty.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

"The Proudest Words."—Writes a Chaplain, in the forces sent from the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of Tennessee:

When the din of war shall have died away, and the sweet notes of peace shall be heard throughout our happy and redeemed country, the proudest words any lips may utter are, "I served as a private through the fierce struggle for Southern Independence."

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The Confederacy says the scarcity of shoes in the army is wickedly attributed to superabundance of leather heads in the city of Richmond.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

John Mitchel insists that Jeff Davis is not an Anglo Saxon, and says that his ancestors were Irish, and emigrated from that country. Further back, they were (like the Davises of Ireland) Welsh—always Celtic.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The Houston, Texas, Telegraph says that the Israelites of that city have presented twenty India rubber tents to the soldiers of that vicinity.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

New Goods.

We are receiving the following Goods: Powder, Lead, Caps, Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, Fine & Coarse Combs, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Cotton Cards, Buttons, Pins, Thread,

Sewing & Knitting Needles, Hdkfs, Soap, Salt, Blue Stone, Ext. Logwood, Sulphur, Mustard, Calomel, Blue Mass, Morphine, quinine, Castor Oil, Indigo, Rhubarb, Dovers Powders, Fine Bleached Domestic, Weeding Hoes, &c; all of which will be sold as low as the present high prices will justify. Persons purchasing liquid medicines must furnish Bottles or Vials.

Burge & Daffin.

Grove Hill, Feb. 2.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

For the Journal.

Grove Hill Guards.

I have just received a letter from my brother, commanding the Grove Hill Guards in the army of Virginia, in which he states that the company are very destitute of shoes and that many of them need clothing. It is to be regretted that our soldiers who have left their homes and families to drive back the enemy and prevent him from overrunning and devastating our homes and firesides should suffer for the want of comfortable clothing and shoes.

Sergeant J. F. Hudson, of that company, is now in this county, and will take any articles of clothing, shoes, or anything else to the company that the people may wish to send, if deposited at the Probate Judge's office by the 23d of this month.

R. J. Woodard.

February 10, 1864.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Many of the citizens of Florence, and other towns in North Alabama, have left, and others are leaving their homes to find further South a city of refuge from Yankee raids. Many of them have established themselves in the comfortable, but beautiful city of Tuscaloosa.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Milledgeville Recorder understands that the increased number of machines constructed in the Georgia Penitentiary, for the manufacture of cotton cards, will do toward supplying a great public need, and the cards may now be had at the sale room at the old price of six dollars a pair, half in skins, and the other half in money.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A company for the manufacturing of glass ware, says the Mobile Tribune, has been established at Savannah and is nearly ready for operations. From what we hear, works for a similar purpose will probably be set on foot in this part of Alabama.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The population of Columbia, S. C. has increased within the last two years nearly one hundred per cent. It amounts now to almost twenty thousand.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, February 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Just Received.

Factory Thread, Flax Thread, Sewing & Knitting Needles, Thimbles, Ladies' and Gents' Hdk's, Calicoes, Prints, Bleached & Unbleached Domestic, Pant, Coat & Shirt Buttons, Hair Pins, Paper, Fine & Coarse Combs, Castile, Windsor and other Fancy Soap, Pure English Copperas, Soda, Nails, Tacks, Morphine, Alum, Camphor, Cook's Pills, Dover's Powders, Laudanum, Paregoric, & other Medicines, all of which will be sold as low as the late advance in all goods will justify.

Feb 24, '64

Burge & Daffin.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, March 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Buttons.—We have been shown some very good horn buttons, manufactured at Mr. John Cammack's, by one of his sons. They are greatly needed now, and we hope he will continue to make them.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, March 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The State of North Carolina is distributing cotton cards among the families of soldiers at five dollars per pair. Necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers have the preference.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Canvass Shoes.—Capt. J. F. Jewett has shown us a very neat looking shoe the "uppers" of which are manufactured of Alabama made canvass. Captain J. informs us that he is prepared to manufacture a large number of these shoes. We wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Just Received.

Cotton Cards, Factory Thread, Fine Chewing and Smoking tobacco, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pant Buttons, Fine & Coarse Combs, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pins, Percussion Caps, Powder, Hair Pins, Lead Pencils, Laudanum, Paregoric, Calomel, Blue Mass, Ipecac, Dover's Powders, Quinine, Morphine, Salts, Sulphur, Alum, Blue Stone, Extract Logwood, Spanish Brown, Toilet Soap, &c.

Burge & Daffin.

May 18, 1864.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Proposition.

To the Ladies of Clarke County:

I propose that each lady who has a friend in Capt. S. T. Woodard's company, knit one or more pairs of socks—cotton or wool—to be sent to that company, and send them to the Probate Judge's Office between this and the 1st of July next. That each one write her name on a slip of paper and sew it to the socks she sends, and they will be forwarded to the company by

Express.—This I consider our duty.

A Soldier's Mother.

Choctaw Corner, May 16, 1864.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Every pound of cochineal contains seventy thousand insects boiled to death, and from six to seven hundred thousand pounds are annual brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, May 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

For the Journal

Fatigue No. 1.

Mr. Editor: In a small, dilapidated village, not a thousand miles from the limits of civilization and refinement, I had the gratification recently of remarking the manner in which the aristocracy of the hamlet passed their social hours. Not as a festivity in conformity to the custom of the Romans in their worship of Flora nor as a manifestation of welcoming May, with its buoyancy and loveliness, but as a respite from the monotony of an isolated existence, and to gratify a natural predilection for frolicking youngsters determine, or had beforehand, to pass the evening at the ball room. Notwithstanding the shortness in time for preparation, the ball was largely attended by all ages, sexes and colors, who, punctually to the hour, and shed with the preparation of, or in anticipation of the music, came forth crowned for the occasion. The distinguished violinist, with his instrument of three strings, soon made his appearance, and entered immediately upon the gratifying business of awakening the dormant faculties or ligaments of the sole. He addressed his supple fingers to the lively violin, and as its voluptuous strains rose upon the gentle zephyrs, the gay participants assayed forth with flying feet to keep pace with the sole-awakening music. All danced with an assiduity that spoke of joy ecstatic, those without partners performing the gay, fantastic rounds alone, in the excess of joy, leaping high and treading thick. All moves as they were moved or inspired by the melting strains of the string fiddle. In the absence of managers, the participants felt at liberty to dance when they pleased, how they pleased, and what they pleased; therefore, through respect for the accomplishment, with other reasons too tedious to mention, they disdained an attempt at the minuet, cotillion, gallopade, waltz and all those ancient and antiquated steps that burlesque the accomplishment and disgrace the profession, but in the beauty of perfection, unembarrassed by rules and unimpaired by use, they admirably performed the double-shuffle, Virginia back-step, Georgia turn down, Pigeon-wing, chicken in the bread tray, peck, peck, peek, with innumerable other figures and steps, recently introduced which I never before had the pleasure of seeing executed. Hilarity and good feelings were the order of the evening. We all enjoyed the dance at the time, and realized its effects afterwards. The exercise continued till a late hour, when the fiddler, to the mortification of all, dropped to sleep and let his instrument fall which, afterwards, could not be constrained to yield another note. The party then dispersed to dream of feats of activity unsurpassed in the history of fiddledom. A visit to the hall the following morning convinced me that the participants engaged in the dance with an earnestness and spirit characteristic of all people who are for the whole hog or pone.—The chairs were turned topsy turvy, while bits of old shoes, with other pieces of apparel were scattered at random all over the hall, while the yard adjoining was literally scooped up for some depth. When time shall have

energized the volatile participants to wonted strength, and when the distorted limbs and dislocated joints shall have been adjusted and invigorated, we may probably have the pleasure of chronicling Fatigue No. 2.

Pioneer.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, June 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A New Torpedo Boat.

C. S. Marine Barracks, }
Mobile, June 12, 1864. }

Editor Tribune: Sir—With a view to promoting an undertaking that would certainly be very useful in our struggle for independence, I address you, hoping that through the columns of your paper men with means may be made acquainted with the enterprise. This consists of a torpedo boat constructed on a new plan entirely. Independent of other aid it can approach the enemy's ships under water, fasten on a torpedo or two and retire to a safe distance and explode them without sustaining any injury itself.

The plan and description I laid before Admiral Buchanan some time ago, who approved of it and sent it to the navy office at Richmond for further action; from there I learn that the Department is not inclined at present to undertake anything of the kind, but refers me to certain acts of Congress in regard to the destruction of the enemy's ships, and the advantage to the persons engaged in it. As I am without means to undertake it myself, I call on the enterprising men of Mobile to come forward and assist me in this effort, beneficial to our country, and last, but not least, to everybody connected with it.

The cost of the boat at the highest estimate cannot be more than \$15,000, to \$20,000, and probably much less—not a large sum surely. I now propose to raise the necessary funds by forming a small company of men who have the means to spare. Any one wishing to consult me upon the subject may leave their address at your office.

Very respectfully, etc.,
Emile Atsinger, C. S. N.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

On Sale.

Good Cotton Cards \$60 and \$65; Superior Factory Thread, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Pocket and Shoe Knives, Door Locks, Lead, Powder, Caps, Ink, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, White Linen Hdkfs, Fine & Coarse combs, Sewing & Knitting Needles, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, Buttons, Copperas, Logwood, Blue Stone, Alum, Salts, Calomel, Ipecac, Morphine, Quinine, Cream of Tartar, Mustard, Castor Oil, Jalap, Rhubarb, Blue Mass, Fancy Soap, Soda, &c.

Burge & Daffin.

July 7, 1864.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Messrs. Daffin & Burge have just received a new supply of goods. They have fine English cotton cards which are offered at reduced prices. See advertisement.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Fourth of July, with all its glorious memories from the time "When freedom from her mountain height unfurled her banner to the air," up to the present time, has returned again and passed off with as little "pomp and circumstance" as days of far less glory. This day should be peculiarly dear to our people, inasmuch as we are struggling for the same great principles for which our venerated ancestors drew the sword against the Mother Country: the right, as free and independent States, to govern their own affairs in their own way.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, July 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Belle Boyd.—The famous Virginia lady who has done so much good service to the Confederate cause, passed down the river to Montreal, on the steamboat Banshee, on Sunday morning. The lady carried a small but sufficiently persuasive revolver pistol in her skirt belt, a precaution not altogether uncalled for on this neutral boat, plying only in neutral waters. She was dogged by two Yankee spies, whose business it is to watch her. Miss Boyd has resolution enough to defend herself from any attempted foul play by these gentry.—Canada paper.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Mobile paper mill has again broken a part of its machinery; and so we have a promise of having to suspend or reduce our size to the smallest possible dimensions. We are sorry, but there is no possible help for it. To get paper elsewhere is entirely impossible.—Mobile Tribune.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Just Received.

Cotton Cards,
Wool Cards,
Fine Pocket Knives,
Factory thread, Nos. 8, 10, 12,
Shoe Knives,
Pens, Paper, Ink, Caps, and many other useful articles.

Burge & Daffin.

Aug 16, 1864.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

An eccentric genius of Mississippi, in view of the failure of the Atlantic cable, suggest that the company make a trout line of it, and go into the fishing business.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, October 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Bible Society of New York has presented the troops of the Confederacy fifty

thousand Bibles. The first installment, sixteen thousand, passed through Selma a few days ago for Hood's army. They came by the way of Memphis.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, December 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Cotton Cards for \$2 60!

We have on hand a superior article of English Cards, on good backs, and larger than the Whittemore, at the above price in specie.

Also, Powder, Water-Proof and G. D. Caps, Lead, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pins, Pencils, Almanac for 1865, Needles, Pens, Thread, Fine Toilet and Shaving Soap, Lily White, Lubin's French Cosmetic, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Sulphur, Dye stuffs, Medicines, Hair Pins, and various other articles.

Burge & Daffin.

Dec. 22, 1864, 42 3t.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 5, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

We invite attention to an advertisement from Maj. Callier, commandant of the 2d Class Militia of this county.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 5, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

Headquarters, Jackson, Ala., }
January 2d, 1865 }

Special Order No. 3

1. All details of exemptions from the 2d class militia, heretofore made by the Governor or under his authority, except as shoemakers, tanners, millers, blacksmiths, woodworkmen, mail carriers, printers and publishers of newspapers, are hereby revoked.

2. All medical certificates from 2d class militia are hereby revoked.

3. All persons not included in paragraph No. 1, will report to me at Jackson in or before the 15th inst., prepared to report to Brig. Gen. B. Y. Ramsey, commanding militia forces at Mobile. Delinquents will be arrested and sent under guard.

By order,

L. A. Callier,
Maj. Comdg. 2d Class Militia.

Jan. 5, 44w2

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, January 19, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

The old battle flag of the Washington artillery, New Orleans, is advertised as lost. It was shipped from Richmond to Columbia, S. C., to be exhibited at a ladies' fair, and was lost in transit.