

2016

[Little Rock] Daily State Journal, October 1861-February 1862

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Recommended Citation

Betts, Vicki, "[Little Rock] Daily State Journal, October 1861-February 1862" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 70.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/716>

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[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL
October 31, 1861 - February 2, 1862

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, October 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Prospectus
of the
Daily State Journal.
Conducted by Thos. C. Peek.

A Daily Newspaper, to be published regularly, in the city of Little Rock, Ark., under the editorial management and control of Thos. C. Peek, is commenced to-day, October 31st, 1861. It is intended to make the JOURNAL a *first-class* news and political paper; to fill its columns with good, substantial reading matter, and to pay especial attention to the collection of NEWS from every available quarter—telegraphic, local, commercial, river and foreign.

In politics the paper will be decidedly *Southern* in its tone—not only defending the *right* of Secession, but justifying the *causes* which led to it, and advocating the necessity of a total and perpetual separation from the North as the only feasible means of securing the rights, freedom and independence of the South. The JOURNAL will be no subservient partisan sheet, but on the contrary a free and independent paper—its object to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, and to break down all corrupt political combinations which seek to advance the interests of a few at the expense of the many.

Little Rock, October 31st, 1861.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, October 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Marketing.—Either country people think town denizens are chameleons and "doth feed on air," and consequently regard it useless to bring their surplus provender to market, or the retailers here demand exorbitant [sic] prices. If the first is the case, we pathetically appeal to ye countrymen to have some mercy on lank stomachs and empty larders; if the second, for the sake of humanity, relax your mercenary nerves and "do unto others as ye would others should do unto you."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Raffle.—A beautiful picture, made of bird feathers, has been left at our office to be raffled off—a part of the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. Call and take a chance.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Patriotic Ladies.—Adversity tests and brings forth the nobler attributes of woman's nature, and these are the times that try their souls. But they have proven true and self-sacrificing in this emergency with a zeal and energy akin to that of the Spartan matrons. They have set their foot upon the ploughshare and *will* pass the fiery ordeal! The good ladies of Little Rock deserve the highest encomiums for their praiseworthy labors in behalf of our brave volunteers—making uniforms, tents, flags, &c., and providing pecuniary assistance for the families of absent soldiers. Ladies of Little Rock, may God bless you for your noble endeavors in behalf of your

country and its brave defenders. The mede [sic] of civic praise will be as hallowed to your memory as the chaplet of fame will be glorious to the valiant soldier.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The ladies of this city are making arrangements for a series of concerts, tableaux, etc., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society. Their first entertainment will be given some evening this week.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Lost.—A *bag of wool* sent in by a patriotic lady for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society, was lost on its way, supposed to be within the limits of the city. The finder will be kind enough to report to Mrs. Judge English, President of the Society.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A banner recently presented to a volunteer infantry company in southern Arkansas, has inscribed on it the new popular phrase, "Here's your mule."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Waddings.

White and black WADDINGS for sale at the Millinery Store on the corner of Main and Cherry streets.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Drunk.—Every night after 10, you can stumble over drunken men lying around loose, leaning up against posts and houses, staggering along in the middle of streets, or reposing softly in gravelled [sic] alleys. It seems that a copious proportion of our population have a mania for getting drunk. If the police were to arrest every drunken man they would see in a night's ramble, it would require a dozen Recorders to try them next morning.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Mr. Joshua F. James has removed his place of business to the store recently occupied by A. J. Hutt. He is fitting up the upper rooms which he proposes to offer for the use of the Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society. Mr. James has laid the Society under many obligations for former services, and should be kindly remembered by the public.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Mayor Ashley has issued an order that no negroes shall be allowed to be away from their homes after 10 o'clock at night, even with passes.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Lack of Houses.—The want of residences in our city is an incubus to our growth, and if not remedied will prove injurious to future emigration. Strangers are frequently to be met on our streets vainly attempting to find some place for shelter, and many who have come here for the purpose of remaining have been forced to seek a home in some other place, for the simple reason

that no dwelling houses can be procured here. Besides, when you do accidentally find a house for rent, the price is so exorbitant [sic] that it makes a man's hair stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Good Joke.—While our carrier was distributing the JOURNAL at every door on Main street yesterday morning, a genus homo from the swamps, who had risen early to see the sights, and not being "up to snuff," followed after the boy, picking up the papers as fast as they were dropped, and running up to the news vender nearly out of breath, exclaimed: "See here bub, you're jist a drappin' your papers all along the street here."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A very modest matron of this city sent her very modest daughter, a pretty demoiselle, out the other day for some articles. Among the many she informed a moustached clerk in one of our stores, that her "mamma wanted to get three yards of stuff for primitive triangular appendages for her infant."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Let Us Rejoice.—What say our patriotic citizens to having a jubilee tomorrow night, in honor of the secession of our gallant sister State. Let the loud-mouthed cannon peal forth its thunder tones; let the soul-stirring notes of martial music add enthusiasm to the joyous event; let gladsome shouts go up from patriot throats till the welkin rings, and let glittering lights from an hundred houses illumine the happy scene. A people who have struggled so valiantly in the cause of God and the Right, as have the Missourians, deserve all the gratulation and homage a generous brotherhood can offer. They adopted for their watchwords the cheering notes of Bozarris to his gallant Greeks when battling against the servile Ottoman:

"Strike—till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God and your native land!

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Charleston Courier says that many beautiful ladies of that city have appeared on the street in "war homespun." We hope the ladies of Little Rock will imitate their example. If our fair damsels knew how much pleasure it afforded the soldiers and all good citizens, it would be generally adopted.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Mrs. Commodore Stringham who has been busily engaged in conveying information to the Confederates, is in the hands of the Federal officers at Louisville, Ky.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Substitute for Coffee—Dr. Polterin, in the Mobile Tribune, recommends the acorn of our native oak as a substitute for coffee. It is pronounced an excellent remedial agent, as well as a source of economy.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Good.—The ladies of Richmond, Charleston, Nashville and Mobile are discarding hoops entirely. Bravo!—bravico! Do hope all our ladies will follow suit.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Refugees from northern Kentucky are continually arriving at Bowling Green, and many of them at once go into the army.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

At a ball given by the colored population of Jackson, Miss., last week, the sum of \$125 was raised and handed over to the proper authorities, for the benefit of our soldiers. A similar entertainment was given by the colored people of Mobile recently, which netted \$350 for the use of Southern soldiers.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Good Move.—The New Orleans Picayune says the ladies of that city have organized an association, the purpose of which is to provide winter clothing for the wives and children of the volunteers engaged in the defense of our homes and our rights.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Two weeks ago, in Missouri, the Federals arrested Mrs. Judge Reese, a sister to Hon. Jas. S. Green, (late U. S. Senator). Having no prison handy, and desiring to humiliate her, they compelled her to wash the dirty clothes of the filthy, lousy abolition invaders.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Who are We Fighting?—The term "Yankee" ought no longer to be applied to the enemy; such a term is not just to the fighting men on the other side nor to ourselves. We are, in point of fact, literally and truly invaded by a European army. That army is made up of Irish, Germans and English, with a small proportion of Yankees. Whilst the Lincoln despotism deprecates bitterly the sympathy of European governments with the South, its main reliance is foreign soldiers.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Mobile Tribune learns that a company of Choctaw Indians, numbering 150 mounted men, has been raised in Baldwin county. They are called the "Yaller Jackets," and are all splendid looking warriors.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The colored people of Van Buren, with their patriotic devotion to the noble cause of the south, will give a ball tomorrow night, for the benefit of the soldiers.—[Press, 1st.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Femininity.—The extensive proportions of fashionably dressed ladies is really immense; positively there is no such thing as getting round them in one effort. Skirts have swollen so prodigiously that but few doors are wide enough for them to pass through without considerable squeezing. The belles of fashion now-a-days seem like moving bells, literally, that male

pedestrians have to steer well in the streets, else they will run against bag matting, hoops, ropes, crinoline, and Venus knows what. Yesterday morning we saw two of the dumpy kind of devotees of fashion, sailing along Markham street, *a la* pointer style—hands close and skirts out. At forty paces distant they seemed like miniature pyramids of silk; at twenty paces, a strong smell of cologne and other essences; at ten paces, a little lump like a bonnet was discernable at the top of the pyramid; at three paces, the imbedded [sic] voice of a female in the dress could be heard; at two paces, two ringlets of slim appearance, resembling boiled onions, lips like unto thin sandwiches, with a bit of discolored beefsteak sticking out, and sallow cheeks rouged with chalk. This is all that could create in us the impression that the above things, dry-goods, etc., formed a—woman!

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Richmond *Whig* says a very imposing scene was presented at Centreville last Wednesday, in the presentation by Gov. Letcher of regimental colors to a number of the Virginia regiments. The presentation was accompanied by appropriate remarks by the Governor and responses by the officers commanding. Gens. Johnston and Beauregard were present. These flags are destined to be historic.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Patriotism of Hebrew Ladies.—The Shreveport *Southwestern* says:

The Hebrew ladies of Shreveport, having collected money enough, have had made up 160 pair of woolen drawers, 160 woolen shirts, and 80 pair of socks for the Shreveport "Rebels."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Economy—The *Gazette* is gratified at the number of calico dresses, old coats, hats and pantaloons that are daily met with on the streets of Nashville.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Scarce.—Everything in the eating line is unusually scarce in this city, and lamentably high. It is almost impossible to procure sufficient provisions and groceries for the most ordinary demand, and our dealers cannot get anything from other points on account of the suspension of navigation.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

War Talk.—The war is the great topic of conversation in the streets, on the highways, in the public places and the family circle. All sorts of remarks are made; some patriotic, sorrowful and ludicrous. A young lady in this city, the other day, much alarmed at the idea of her male friends being called upon to go to war, exclaimed, with tears in her eyes: "How dreadful it will be to live without men."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Needs Repairing.—Most of the sidewalks on Markham street, need re-paving, as they are in a very dilapidated condition. They look about like the sidewalks found in the ruins of Pompeii, after they had been dug up and scattered around.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A grayback at the "Anthony House," while at the supper table last night, was asked by a servant whether he would have black or green tea; he replied, "I dont care a d—n what color it is, so its got sweetnin' in it."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A Disaffected Indian Camp Broken Up.—We learn from George Aid, direct from the Seminole agency, that Opothleyoholo had collected together 5,000 Indians, and 1300 negroes, who had gone to him with the hope of being freed. When Gen. Cooper, at the head of the Creek, Choctaw and Chicasaw [sic] regiments, amounting to near 5,000, advanced upon Opothleyoholo's camp, his followers fled, leaving all behind. Opothleyoholo left with a few followers and has gone to Kansas. Most of his followers are with Cooper, and he has a very large Indian force now with him.—Ft. Smith Times, 9th.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Commendable.—The colored people of this city—emulating the example of their brothers in other places—propose having a ball at Theater hall, in two weeks, the proceeds to be donated for the benefit of our Southern soldiers.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Economical.—The Vicksburg *Whig* notices a favor sent to that office by a lady, as follows:

A great curiosity was sent us by Mrs. Blanchard. It is a model economical candle, six yards long, and will burn six hours each night for a month, and all that light at a cost of fifty cents. It is made by taking one pound of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of rosin, and melting them together; then take four threads of slack twisted cotton for a wick, and draw it three times through the melted wax and rosin, and wind it in a ball; pull the cord up above the ball and light it, and you have a very good candle.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Patriotic Young Lady.—The Jackson *Mississippian* notices the arrival in that city of the "Helen Johnston Guards," a splendid company of volunteers from Madison, Leake and Attala counties. The company was uniformed at the expense of Miss Helen Johnston, (whose name they bear,) a wealthy young lady of Madison county, distinguished alike for her generosity and her devotion to the cause of the Confederate States.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Spinning Wheels!

A few on hand yet. A first rate article!
Call on A. J. Ward, Main street.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Stockings for the Soldiers.—The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers:

Get large needles and coarse yarn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel, which should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra strength. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Van Buren cotton factory is in full operation, and will be able to supply this year's demand in Arkansas for cotton yarn.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Concert.—The ladies of Pine Bluff will give a concert next Monday evening, for the benefit of the soldiers. The amateur performers are said to be quite proficient in musical genius, and the entertainment will not only prove a pecuniary success but a rare treat to the good denizens of Pine Bluff.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Turn Out.—It is generally remarked, and very truthfully too, that the German citizens of Little Rock have been *very* backward in offering their services to defend the Confederacy.—The German citizen has as much at stake as the American, and it is his loyal duty to render aid. If the Germans of Little Rock are *really* true to the South, there is a chance now for them to show it.

Every gallant son of Erin is needed now to make up Capt. John Collins' company of "Pikes." Rally boys, and help "flax out" the thieving vandals!

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The German population is properly aroused to the country's defence [sic], and we learn are forming companies in our midst for the war. This is as it should be, and as it will be; and it is proper and right that they should have the privilege [sic] of organizing companies or regiments to themselves, as they would then possess facilities and advantages not otherwise afforded.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Magruder Guards—Thanks.

Camp Beauregard, Arks. }

Nov. 21, 1861. }

J. W. Walker, Esq.—It again becomes my pleasing duty, as Captain of the Magruder Guards, to acknowledge the receipt for the company under my command, of *another* dozen heavy wool undershirts from your hands. Such an act of kindness from one who can count no relative amidst the ranks bespeaks a heart overflowing with generosity. With many thanks, I remain,

Very truly yours,

F. W. Hoadley,

Capt. Magruder Guards.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A little boy became "a mourner" at a Methodist protracted meeting, and when the

preacher very lovingly asked him he didn't want to be born again, amid broken sobs—replied "no I don't want to be born again." "Why" said the preacher somewhat astonished—"Because I am afraid I'll be a gal."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Pine Bluff, November 26.—A tableau was given here last evening for the benefit of Major Gaines' artillery company, which was organized yesterday. Everybody was out—men, women and children. The amount received at the door was not far from three hundred dollars. Capt. Gaines' company is complete, and now en route for Little Rock.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A private letter from New Orleans, dated 22nd inst., says, nothing doing or talked of but war. All foundries and work shops have been converted into armory or military establishments. The greatest confidence prevails. The writer says 100,000 men can be raised in 6 days in case of invasion, and that the stars and bars will not be hoisted, but that they will fight under the black flag with cross bones and raw head, which indicates: "We give and take no quarters."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Twenty-seven prisoners, members of a secret Lincoln organization, from Van Buren county, were brought to this city yesterday and lodged in jail for safe keeping, until tried by the civil authorities. Forty others are said to be on the way, and the names of the whole clan known, also their secret signs and pass words, which were divulged by a young man who was ignorantly initiated into the order. The most judicious and available means should be adopted to rid the country of such traitors. Our Police and Home Guard should, in the meantime, be on the alert otherwise we may suffer at the hands of the friends and sympathisers [sic] of those arrested. Such was the case in Texas some years ago, under similar circumstances.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, November 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Conspiracy in the Northwest.

Since the arrival of the prisoners from Van Buren county, and for some days previous to their arrival, the subject of that traitorous conspiracy has enlisted the attention of our law abiding community. We regret exceedingly to chronicle the fact that such a state of affairs exists in the Northern portion of the State, but as they are realities which we are compelled to meet, we should meet them like men, regardless of the consequences. Davie Crocket's motto "Know you are right and go ahead" should be our watchword. It is true that prudence and forethought should characterize all our actions relating to the administration of Government, but a firm and unyielding policy should be pursued in regard to citizens guilty of the high crime of treason against their government. If the prisoners are charged with robbery [sic], or offences against the civil authorities, then the civil authorities where the crime was committed should hold them responsible. If on the other hand, they are charged with conspiracy against the government, (which we learn is the case, then of course, they will be held to account by the Confederate Court at Little Rock.)

Our authorities have the example of the East Tennesseans before them. Clemency was exercised toward them. The strong arm of the law was withheld by the executive and now we

have our reward in the burning of bridges, the interruption of travel along the most important railroad in the Confederacy, and scattered camps of enemies in nearly every county in that section. Perhaps our neighbors in Van Buren and Searcy counties have never intended anything as formidable as the miscreants of East Tennessee. Their designs are however treasonable, their association cherished no kind of feelings toward the constituted authorities, and they were in communication with persons at the north. Justice administered to those taken will have a most salutary effect upon any, inclined hereafter to engage in such an enterprise. It seems they have fallen in love with Lincoln's heresy that a county has as much right to secede from a State as a State from the Union, and we think their minds should soon be disburdened of any such crude ideas. It appears that information of this organization was given to Gen. Burgevin by a citizen of Van Buren county, and a volunteer in the Confederate service. The names of the leaders are well known, and if those who are in hot pursuit of them ever succeed in overtaking them 'twould be well to acquaint them with some of the peculiar uses of hemp.

We have been permitted to peruse the constitution of this organization. It is called a "Peace and Constitutional Society." They have 700 members in Searcy, Van Buren, Newton and Izard counties—and 1700 in the whole State. They have a regular system of signs and passwords and *are furnished with supplies of money from the Northern camps*. The constitution makes it obligatory upon every member to hazard his life in aid of another in distress, and the penalty of expressing any of the secrets of the organization is death. Gen. Burgevin, who was mustering in a regiment at Carrollton, as soon as he heard of the conspiracy, at once hurried down to the counties above named to take such steps as might be necessary. At Clinton, he saw Colonel Jerome B. Lewis, who assured him of the correctness of the report. Col. Lewis had called out a guard of 100 men and was at that time making arrests, and Gen. Burgevin "being satisfied from his well-known energy of character and fearless nature, that the matter was in good hands," left the control of the whole affair with that officer. Col. Lewis reports that those already taken were *well supplied with arms and ammunition* and infers that those still at large are equally well equipped. General Burgevin reports further to the authorities in reference to the disaffection of the people in that section, and gives the names of certain individuals engaged in fomenting discontent among them.

Those who have been taken acknowledge their crime, plead nothing extenuating, but only beg for their lives. Our authorities, however, are fully informed upon the whole subject, and we hope, if necessary, the extremest measures will be resorted to in order to suppress all treason, and secure to the people immunities from civil war in their midst.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Seigel's Regimental Flag.—We remember seeing in the St. Louis papers, some time ago, a grand parade over the presentation of a magnificent flag to Col. Seigel by Mrs. Frank Blair, and her lady friends. As a matter of course the whole regiment swore they would die to a man in its defense. We had the gratification, however, of unfolding the identical flag last night, it being in the possession of Maj. Staples, who captured it at Oak Hills, while pursuing Seigel after defeating him in a strong effort to burn our baggage. The Major is on his way to Richmond with his trophy which is a very costly gotten up "regardless of expense"—at least \$700.—Memphis Appeal.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

It is proposed that the young girls of Little Rock hold a fair for the benefit of our "most

needy soldiers;" and *all* who desire to take part in the enterprise, are invited to meet at the residence of Major Thomas C. Peek next Saturday afternoon to arrange the preliminaries for it. The hour is 3 o'clock, and we hope this pleasant opportunity of aiding our soldiers will not be neglected by *any one* of the young girls in town. Come, girls, all of you, and let us see if you can't make more for the cause than your elder sisters at their concert and tableaux.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Persons of color will give a Ball at the Theatre Hall on next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers in Memphis, and the managers respectfully solicit the attendance of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, and hope that President Davis will grant them a passport.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Hard Times.

Why should we have hard times? The war, it is true, has prevented an influx of gold and silver from abroad; but a currency has been made to supply its place equally as good for present purposes; if sustained by the people—and if properly sustained why should times be unusually hard? There are home supplies more abundant than usual, and sufficient to meet the necessities of life, and if luxuries and superfluities are scarce, necessity and custom will control the fashions, and homespun will be as good as Yankee satin. The blockade has greatly increased our domestic productions, and what is lost by foreign trade is gained by home industry. The country being thus supplied, who is responsible for the high prices demanded by tradesmen? Upon a casual glance of the subject the blame is attached to the merchants, or speculators. This, in most cases, is unjust. The cause is the depreciation of paper currency—the paper currency is depreciated by producers refusing to take it from the merchants for their domestic produce. Men of trade had as soon take war bonds for flour and other staple commodities as anything else if they could buy them the same way. But when they are compelled to pay specie for such things, and take the common currency in return, they find it not only unprofitable but impossible to supply the demands of their customers.

To the farmer, then, we are not only beholding for the bread of life, but to him we must look to regulate the currency and commerce of the country. The people of Little Rock are compelled to take paper currency—for they can get nothing else. They are compelled to pay paper currency for they can pay nothing else. If the farmer would do the same thing there would be no necessity for hard times and high prices.

We saw a merchant the other day refuse to buy one hundred sacks of flour at four dollars per sack, because gold was demanded and he had no hope of selling it for the same, without being censured [sic] by the community for demanding such payment, and yet he said he was not able to buy it at one dollar per sack, unless he could sell it for the same kind of money. The merchant was not to blame, but the man who owned the flour was—for the people need such necessaries of life, and are forced by such circumstances to do without or pay exorbitant prices.

It is true the money dealers in the commercial ports of the Confederacy regulate the national or commercial value of all currency—but for local or home purposes we make it good or bad ourselves, and as communities we must in a great measure bear the responsibility as well as the pressure of the hard times.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Concert and Tableaux for the benefit of the sick and wounded Arkansas soldiers at Memphis, will be given at the Theatre this evening.—We hope every body will attend; the object is a patriotic one—the songs selected are beautiful, and the costumes very rich and attractive. We ensure all who attend a pleasant evening, and the very gratifying reflection upon leaving, that they have contributed something to a very worthy cause.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The concert and tableaux at the theater hall last night was decidedly entertaining and successful. We have never witnessed a larger audience in that building. Between five and six hundred persons were present. Every tableaux, with perhaps one exception, was a decided success—the music and singing most charming, and the young ladies, who are always handsome, looked surpassingly well, reclined as sleeping beauties, or poised in motionless silence. They deserve great credit for so excellent an entertainment for so worthy an object. A ward in the Overton hospital to which the proceeds are to be appropriated, was most admirably represented in the opening scene. The Spanish characters represented in Confederate States' uniform, was all that we witnessed which was inappropriate—this was, we suppose, a necessity.

Such entertainments will always be appreciated and patronized by the citizens of Little Rock.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that the net proceeds of the concert and tableaux last Friday night amounted to \$260.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The Sequatchie (Tenn.) *Herald* says that a company of Jeff. Davis men came into that town on the 19th [illegible], and after parading through the streets, raised the Southern flag on the square. Some forty-two Union men came forth and took the oath to support the Southern Confederacy.—The same night the flag pole was cut down and the flag torn to pieces and scattered over the streets. The guilty parties who tore it down could not be found. The next day the people raised another on a longer pole, and arrested three or four Union men whom they took off to be properly dealt with.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Receipt for Making Tallow Candles.—We find the following in the Hinds county, Mississippi *Gazette*:

Take twelve pounds of tallow, one pound of saltpetre [sic], one pound of alum and one gill of water. Dissolve the saltpetre [sic] and alum in the water, and add it to the tallow while on the fire. Boil the whole until the water disappears, and then go to moulding [sic]. Candles made after this recipe are fully equal to the Cincinnati "star."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Here's Your Mule.—The Memphis *Appeal* has the following under the heading of *Signs of the Times*.—A painting of a rampant bull, tail in air and horns butting, with two or three terrified individuals making rapid time with their legs, the whole indicating Bull Run, is just now a favorite sign among the grogeries. Another is a couple of animals, the new

classification of which among any genus or species would generally, as they are painted, be difficult, were it not for the accompanying words: "Here's your mule!"

On Monroe street is a sign which, for its truthfulness, may be commended to groggeries generally; it is "Der Teufel's Hohle"—the devil's hole.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Attention Ladies—Fashion for the Winter.

A fashion authority says:

Bonnets are worn higher in front and closer at the sides than they were in summer, but in no other respects is there much variation. They are very much ornamented both outside and inside, and there is a talk of their being even more extravagantly trimmed.

The skirts of dresses are made quite long and full as ever, and rarely without some trimming.—A very simple, and at the same time elegant, way of trimming a dress for negligé [sic], is with five, seven, or nine rows of thick braid placed above the hem, the top row forming a Hungarian knot at each side. This trimming is very pretty on thick materials in which case the braid is superceded [sic] by graduated velvet. Narrow flounces and pelisses are still much worn, as well as plain bands of well contrasting colors, either in silk or plush. The most elegant way of putting gauffered flounces is in scollops [sic] and not more than three in number.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Firemen's Ball!
Monday,
December 23d, 1861,
Annual Ball of Pulaski Fire Company,
At the Anthony House.

The proceeds of the ball to be appropriated to the families of absent volunteers of this city.

Gentlemen's Tickets \$3.00.
Committee of Arrangement:

R. C. Bragg,
R. W. Stevenson,
I. Huyek,

H. C. Ashley,
C. E. Button,
J. Marshall,

F. S. Williams,
J. A. Henry,
S. F. Dolley.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Ladies Soldier's Aid Society.—We have been requested to state that a meeting of this Society will be held at the Theatre Hall, to-morrow, (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. All the members are expected to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Firemen's Ball.—It will be seen by their advertisement in another column, that the "Pulaski Fire Company," propose to give a ball at the Anthony House, on Monday, the 23rd inst.,

the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the *families* of absent volunteers. The praise-worthy object for which this ball is to be given will commend its patronage, we are sure, to the liberal hearts of every man, woman, and child, in our community. This is a good cause, gentlemen, ladies, patriots and philanthropists. The *families* of our brave volunteers, who are enduring all the hardships, privations and perils of the camp, should not be allowed to suffer. Look to the women and children, while their husbands and fathers are guarding your country's rights and honor on the battle field.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Rolling Up Bandages.—This may be done in the most expeditious manner by simply attaching a piece of strong wire to the driving shaft of a Wheeler & Wilson's or other sewing machine, and rotating the shaft so as to wind the bandages upon the wire. We have seen excellent specimens of rolled bandages done in this way.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Save Your Red Pepper.—Red pepper is essentially necessary for our troops in Virginia during the present winter. It should be carefully preserved by all who wish to contribute to the comfort and health of our forces in the field, ground up, and packed in boxes, bags or kegs.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Firemen's Ball has been changed to Thursday, 26th inst., instead of Monday, 23rd. This change is very opportune, as the girls intend to hold their fair on the 23rd. There will be abundant opportunities of aiding the soldiers during Christmas week as we learn. The ladies intend presenting some new and interesting tableaux.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The ball given last night by the colored population for the benefit of our volunteer soldiers, was a very creditable affair, and realized quite a handsome sum. We stepped in to take a look about 9 o'clock, and were much pleased with the gaudy show of fine dresses and happy faces that greeted us. We thought if old *Lincoln* and his fanatical crew could only have seen that spectacle, their minds would have been greatly illuminated as to the condition of our slave population.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society, meets this morning at the Theatre Hall, at 10 o'clock, to transact important business.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Wool Carding Machine,
For Sale!

We have in store a Wool Carding Machine, which might be made very useful to this part of the country. It will either be sold, or other arrangement might be made with some responsible party to put it into service.

Burgevin & Field.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society.—The meeting of this Society which was called for yesterday, we are requested by the President to say, was very poorly attended. Another meeting of the Society is called for next *Monday morning*, at 10 o'clock, at the Hall over James' confectionary store. The President says all absentees *will be fined like thunder*.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The girls interested in the fair to be held Christmas, are requested to meet at Major Peek's residence next Saturday, (to-morrow) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Butter can be readily bought for 25cts per pound and eggs at 16 and 20cts per dozen, and our citizens ought not to encourage farmers in demanding more for these articles.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

More of the Conspirators.

Seventy-seven additional prisoners were brought in yesterday from the county of Searcy, being a part of that gang of jayhawkers or conspirators whose nest was first discovered and broken up in Van Buren county a few weeks ago. This foul conspiracy which was the work of a fanatical old free-will Baptist preacher, aided by a few hoary headed old sinners, who have been long living in crime and wickedness among the barrens of our northern border counties, has been thoroughly broken up by the vigilance and prompt action of the loyal citizens of those counties.

One of the most lamentable features connected with its development and discovery is the fact that a great many good, but simple minded young men, were seduced and deceived by those wicked old sinners, into a crime which they now sadly, but perhaps too late, lament. The law will be rigidly enforced against them, and, in all probability, the neck of the last one of them will swing by the halter, as a warning to all future traitors and conspirators.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Conspirators.

The case of the seventy-eight prisoners who were brought down from Searcy county, a few days ago, on the charge of being implicated in the Jayhawking conspiracy which has recently come to light, in that county, was brought before the Military Board on Saturday, and thoroughly investigated. while it was admitted that there was a secret bound association in that region of country called the "Peace and Home Protection" Association, it could not be made to appear that its objects contemplated any more criminal intent than to ensure them against the hostilities of an invading army. The leaders of this movement, doubtless contemplated ulterior objects of a much more criminal character, but the majority of their followers were doubtless ignorant of those purposes, many of them, in fact, being under the impression that they were doing creditable service to their country. They manifested on the investigation of their case, much regret and mortification for the position in which their acts had placed them. They protested their loyalty and devotion to their country, and agreed, if they were released, to testify

their devotion by volunteering in the Confederate service for the war. Every consideration of patriotism and humanity plead in their favor; they were accordingly released, and forthwith formed themselves into a company, elected their officers from those who had arrested and escorted them as a guard from their native county, and were sworn into the service of the Confederate States "for and during the war."

The scene which followed their release, the touching remarks of the Governor and their solemn enlistment into the Confederate service was a very affective and impressing one. We hope as we doubt not, that they will prove true and faithful, as well as valiant soldiers in the service of their country.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Troubles in the Indian Territory.

We learn from late Fort Smith papers that affairs are becoming very complicated, not to say alarming, in the Indian territory. Opothleyholo, the Yankee abolition leader of the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, had gathered a force of three or four thousand around him, and was threatening Col. Cooper with his little force of three small regiments. The Indians were flocking to the standard of Opothleyholo, and it was thought that he had Cooper in rather a tight place—Should he overcome Cooper and disperse his forces, the Indian territory will be, for a time at least, effectually lost to us. It seems strange indeed, while such great and momentous interests are thus menaced in the Indian territory, that the forces of McCulloch which were raised with an especial view to the protection of that country, should be slumbering in inglorious ease in their winter quarters upon the Arkansas river. We cannot comprehend the policy of such course.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies who intend to assist the girls in preparing for their approaching Festival and Fair, are requested to meet at the Theatre Hall this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, punctually and without fail.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Festival & Fair.
The Girls of Little Rock will hold a
Festival and Fair,
At the Theatre Hall,
on next
Monday and Tuesday Evening,

Where they will set a SUPPER, and offer for sale a large variety of

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

The proceeds of the entertainments to be devoted to the benefit of Arkansas Volunteers.
The public are invited to attend.

Dec. 18, '61-td

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The little girls who propose holding a Fair at the Theatre Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, have requested us to call the particular attention of the citizens of Little Rock to the fact that the proceeds of their entertainment are to be devoted to the benefit of the absent volunteer soldiers of Arkansas, who are fighting the battles of their country for Freedom and Independence. The girls have been working very hard to get up the Fair, and expect the ladies and gentlemen of Little Rock to patronize them liberally. Besides a great variety of fancy, ornamental and useful articles which they will exhibit for sale, they will also set a supper of all the delicacies of the season. The admission will be *one dollar* for adults and *half price* for children. No extra charge for supper.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Texas Legislature has a bill under consideration making it a sufficient cause for a divorce for a woman if her husband is in the Federal army or navy.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Christmas Day.

What hallowed associations cluster around the memories of this sacred day! Of all the bright sunny recollections that gladden the retrospect of childhood's hours, those connected with this joyous holiday are the brightest. The bounteous favors of good old Santa Claus; the beautiful presents—pledges of parental love and tokens of a yet more tender passion; gay dresses and gorgeous toys, fire crackers, christmas trees, sumptuous dinners, family re-unions—these are some of the things that always connect themselves with the recollections of christmas. It is a happy day to childhood, a joyous occasion to the young, and even old age is cheered and rejuvenated by its lively scenes. It is the day of all others that revives the sweet sad memories of the past; the day of all others when we miss absent friends and yearn for the comforts of "home, sweet home." Oh! to the sad heart tossed upon the rough billows of tempestuous life, away from home and loved friends, what associations of mingled joy, sadness and regret does this day bring! How the heart aches with the recollections with which it is burdened, and pines for the old homestead, and the friends who gathered around the family hearth when last the sacred circle was formed.

To how many such sad hearts did the light of this joyous day unfold its morning glory? Think of the vast numbers who are now encamped upon the cold tented field, yielding up the pleasures and comforts of home and even offering up their bodies a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their bleeding country. Poor soldiers! how the sympathies of our hearts should reach out to them laden with our most earnest prayers for their safety and protection.

Five hundred thousand brave, noble gallant sons of the South, that last christmas were enjoying the festivities of this day, amid the sweet comforts of home, are now far away from home, exposed to the cold winds of winter, the rigors of camp, and the perils of a soldiers life. Poor fellows, we owe them a debt of gratitude which the homage of years could not redeem. They have interposed their faithful breasts, a living rampart to shield us from the destroyers advance, and to protect us in the enjoyment of our rights. They are heroes and patriots, whose brows should be crowned with the evergreen chaplets of our undying gratitude. Brave hearts, may the pangs which you have suffered in dread suspense and anxiety for your country's safety,

never be increased by the still sharper pangs of a people's ingratitude; may all the sufferings you have so patiently and nobly borne, be more than compensated in the praise and gratitude that shall ever welcome and congratulate you as conquering heroes—as saviors of your native land.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Although, says a New York paper, Mrs. Jefferson Davis has not as yet been able to hold her promised reception at the White House, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge is said to be at Baltimore receiving the homage of the fair yet treasonable secessionists of that nearly humbled city. Some of the few female traitors here went over a few days since to attend a party given in honor of the wife of the recreant Kentuckian, which all the ladies wore neck bows of red and white ribbon, and the cake was frosted with those revolutionary colors.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, December 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The receipts of the Firemen's Ball for the volunteer fund, on last Thursday was \$275.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

A Trophy.—We had the opportunity yesterday of examining a regimental stand of U. S. colors taken from the enemy at the battle of Oak Hills, Missouri. It was the banner of the 3d Missouri (Hessian) regiment commanded by Col. (now General) Seigel, and was presented to them by Mrs. Frank Blair, and other Lincolnite ladies of St. Louis. It is made of heavy silk, trimmed and lettered with gold and cost, as was represented at the time of its presentation, (over which there was a grand parade in St. Louis, and many vows to die sooner than surrender it,) \$700. The bullet holes through it bear testimony to the severity of the conflict over which it waved. It was captured by the gallant Captain (now Major) Staples, to whom it was entrusted to be brought to this city, to be deposited among the trophies of the war.—Richmond Whig, 11th.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

There are thirty factories in Georgia engaged in making cotton and woolen goods, besides several smaller factories that spin yarn only.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Out of Tune.—Whoever attends to regulating the town clock, should pay more attention to the correctness of its time. The clock is fifteen or twenty minutes too slow.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Very few consumers of gas in this city are aware that the brilliant light which illumines their houses at night, is made from pine-knots instead of coal; yet such is the fact.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The pine knots out of which the Gas Company are manufacturing Gas, on closer inspection, proves to be good *coal*, of which we are happy to learn the company has a twelve months supply on hand.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Fort Smith *Daily News* has suspended, for want of sufficient patronage to sustain it. "One by one they fade away."

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The ladies of Winston county, Mississippi, have spun, wove and made up full suits for the Winston Guards, now in Virginia.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 11, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Little Rock Chemical
Soap and Candle
Manufactory.

The subscribers having established the above named factory in Little Rock, and possessing every facility for manufacturing Soap and Candles on an extensive scale, are prepared to supply the trade with those useful articles--wholesale and retail.

Cash paid for tallow and Soap-grease, if delivered at the factory, or at Mr. Navara's store. Orders left with Mr. Navara, on Main street, promptly attended to.

H. Linde.
A. Bresler.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

One of the fire engines was out on Saturday afternoon exercising, with negroes at the breaks, and they performed their part admirably.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Napoleon Hospital.—It will be seen by the advertisement of the Governor, in another column, that the Napoleon Hospital has been fitted up and all proper arrangements made for the reception of sick and disabled Arkansas volunteer soldiers. The building is capable of affording quarters for about a hundred patients. We hope our Memphis contemporaries will call the attention of the Confederate medical authorities to this fact.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Suggestion.—We observe that the patriotic, true women of a number of Southern towns, are giving entertainments for the benefit of our glorious cause in Missouri. Why not the good and spirited ladies of Little Rock emulate this praiseworthy example?—What say they to a series of exhibitions for the benefit of the Missouri Legion?

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Napoleon Hospital.

This institution, by an act of the General Assembly of Arkansas, having been set aside for the benefit of the sick and disabled volunteer soldiers of Arkansas; and a sufficient fund having been appropriated for the purpose of putting it in a thorough state of preparation for the reception, maintenance and proper care and attention of patients, is now ready for the purposes indicated.

The building is capable of comfortable quarters for from *seventy-five to one hundred* patients. A competent resident surgeon will supervise the medical care and treatment of the

patients, and a sufficient number of good nurses and attendants will be provided.

It is to be hoped that the sick and disabled volunteers of Arkansas will avail themselves of the comforts and conveniences of this asylum which has been provided for them; and that the proper authorities of the Confederate Government will aid the State in furthering the humane objects contemplated.

H. M. Rector,
Governor of Arkansas.

Little Rock, Jan. 16, 1862.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Notice.

The undersigned having sold out nearly all of his stock of Liquors on credit to persons he took to be *gentlemen* and would pay but was sadly mistaken, and therefore gives them notice that if they do not call and settle their WHISKY BILLS, within one month from this date, I will publish in every newspaper in the city a full list of all the names of said delinquents, with the amount due by each. The undersigned is now, through the ungentlemanly conduct of those whom he credited, compelled to shove the Jack-plain, to support himself and family.

Jan. 16, '62-3t

Joe Gallia.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Shameful.

The *True Democrat*, of yesterday, says: some few weeks since *certain parties* got up a fair, *ostensibly by the little girls* of Little Rock, the proceeds of which were to be used for *nobody knew for exactly what*, and THE LAST HEARD FROM THE FUNDS RAISED were that they were on deposit, &c.

The above extract contains more concentrated essence of reckless calumny and hyena malignity than we ever before saw compressed in the same space of that revolting sheet.

The secret of the bitter feelings entertained by the conductors of the *Democrat* towards every thing pertaining to the fair in question is, that the first meeting of the girls who interested themselves in getting it up, was held at the house of the Editor of the *Journal*.

To gratify a grovelling [sic] spirit of personal hatred and revenge, the Editor of that paper does not scruple to insinuate charges of the most atrocious character against a large number of the most respectable females of Little Rock. "Certain parties," says he got up a fair, "ostensibly by the little girls" for an object that "nobody knew exactly what," and that "the last heard from the funds raised were that they were on deposit"!

Now many of the most estimable ladies of Little Rock are included in that sneering expression, *certain parties*. They used no fraud or deception, as insinuated in the charge that the fair was held *ostensibly* only by the girls, but did, as mothers and friends, aid the girls in their laudable and patriotic enterprize [sic].

But the most infamous part of the above charge is that insinuated in the *inuendo*, that *the last heard from the funds raised* were they were on deposit. Here is an indirect charge that the money has been *improperly* made away with. Such a charge should have blistered the vile

tongue that made it. The lady who had charge of the money and deposited it with Mr. Tucker, is one against whom the evil breath of calumny was never before breathed. To slander her is a reproach and calumny against the decency and respectability of the whole town.

To gratify the curiosity of the *Democrat* man in regard to the money "last heard from," as being "on deposit," we subjoin the following correspondence:

Journal Office, Jan. 16, 1862.

Messrs. S. Tucker & Co.

Gentlemen: Will you be so good as to inform me, for the benefit of the public, what disposition was made of the funds raised by the little girls' fair, held some two or three weeks ago, which, *when last heard from*, were deposited with you.

Respectfully,
Tho.'s C. Peek.

Tho.'s C. Peek, Esq.

Dear Sir: In answer to your note of this morning, we state that the sum of *five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents*,--the proceeds of the little girls' fair recently held in Little Rock, was deposited with us, and still remains to their credit, no part of it having been withdrawn.

S. H. Tucker & Co.
Per R. L. Duff.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The young ladies of this city intend giving an entertainment at the Theatre next week, and on the 22nd prox., for the benefit of the Missouri Legion.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Special Notice.

We have been requested by several ladies who were connected with the little girls' fair, recently held in Little Rock, to give notice that a meeting will be held at the theater hall tomorrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, to make some disposition of the fund, when, it is hoped, that all will be present. Take due notice, therefore, and govern yourselves accordingly.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 18, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

The Federal Prisoners at Washington.—Three prisoners have been added to the charge of Lieut. Sheldon, at the female prison, formerly Mrs. Greenhow's house. Two of them are from Washington, and the other is Mrs. Baxley, from Baltimore, arrested while trying to make her way through our lines across the river, and not upon the Old Point boat, as the papers state. She is an unmitigated rebel, and cheered lustily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. A perambulating gentleman of the organic musical persuasion happening to be in the vicinity of the prison, the highly excited female rebel, in a state of incarceration, threw the said musical amateur the sum of *two* shillings, and requested him to strike up "Dixie," but, under the application of a threatened bayonet charge from the grim sentinel who keeps watch and ward over the

involuntary inmates, he retreated, not, however, without securing the price of his unearned services, and amid the execrations of the tuneless female. After a night's reflection her passion became mollified, and the next morning she was found bathed in tears, and willing to accept the proffered food which she had so persistently refused since her capture, two days before.

The other two ladies were taken before the provost marshal to-day to obtain their statements, and it is stated that they will probably be released. It is probable, also, that Miss Poole will be released and sent to Richmond *via* Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, the government having nothing particular against her, except being a dangerous woman at large. She has conducted herself very quietly and properly since her arrest.

As to Mrs. Greenhow, the physicians in attendance pronounce her a monomaniac, and, if confined much longer, will become hopelessly crazy. It is already stated, and with much show of probability, that she will be removed further North—perhaps Fort Warren—in a few days.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor: In your valuable paper of Wednesday it is stated by an article, signed "Tenton," that the raising of a company of Irishmen "be a good time for our German citizens to exhibit their patriotism and rally to the cause of the Confederacy."

This show of "Tenton's" patriotism might be very fair, did it not at the same time prove his ignorance.

It is a well known fact, and given to me by reliable authority, that Arkansas—considering the small number of foreign born citizens residing in this State—furnished to the army comparatively *more* German than American citizens.

The few Germans now in this place did not remain at home for want of patriotism! They did not so, because they have to support wife and children and send the surplus to their relation soldiers, that need it in camp.

Mr. "Tenton" had better to look after "some" nativebornes, of which he might raise a whole regiment, while there is not half a company of Germans in town.

A German.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The following receipt for making tallow candles may be of service to our readers:

Take of tallow, twelve pounds—alum and saltpetre [sic], half pound each—dissolve in one pint of boiling water. Mix the tallow and solution, and apply mild heat until the water is evaporated; then add half pint of new sweet milk—take off the impurities from the surface, and mould [sic] in the usual way. Your candles will be chalk white and of superior quality. Twice the quantity of alum and saltpetre [sic] for hogs' lard, without the milk.

The wicks should be steeped in a strong solution of alum and saltpeter [sic], and well dried.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Belgian Gun.—The Yankees are still growling about their guns. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Are we to have an end to the severe and dangerous swindle, the Belgian muskets? An

inquiry should be instituted as to how many of these double-acting shooting irons we have in the country—double-acting because about equally dangerous at either end. A good story is told of one of our Illinois colonels, who was heard praising the arm. Says he, "in platoon firing with the Belgian musket I can tell what I cannot with any other arm, and that is how many pieces have been fired."

"How can you tell that?"

"Oh, I count the men on the ground. It never deceives me. It is fire and fall back flat."

One of these Belgian muskets will kick like a mule, and burst with the greatest facility. Several soldiers in our Illinois regiments have been killed in this way. The bayonet, too, is a novelty, a soft iron affair, apparently designed to coil around the enemy as it is introduced, thus taking him prisoner.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies expected to have tableaux for to-night, but could not get ready. They will be presented next Monday night, and we are assured that they will surpass any which have heretofore been given.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Col. Maxey's Regiment of Texas Infantry reached here yesterday morning en route for Columbus. The regiment is a fine looking body of men, well armed and clothed, and full of zeal and enthusiasm. Woe be unto the Yankees who may be so unfortunate as to meet with these brave and dashing fellows.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We learn from the *Gazette* of yesterday that "The Ladies who superintended the Little Girls' fair, disposed of the money as follows—the vote being unanimous:--*Two hundred dollars* for the families of needy volunteers at home, and *three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents* to the Bowling Green Hospital." In addition to the above, we yesterday deposited with Messrs. S. H. Tucker & Co. the further sum of *seven dollars*, collected since the fair, which swells the amount donated to the "Bowling Green Hospital" to the sum of \$385 75.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Tableaux and Concert by the Ladies of Little Rock, night before last, for the benefit of the soldiers, proved a most eminent success. The Tableaux were charming—the scenes being well selected and admirably presented. The music was also very good, and much better adapted in its character to popular appreciation than that heretofore sung.

The proceeds of the evening amounted to somewhere about \$250. It is to be hoped that the ladies will repeat these delightful entertainments as often as they conveniently can, for they are very popular and will be well patronized, while the money they raise is of incalculable benefit to the suffering defenders of our homes and firesides.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Free Gift Lottery.

The people of New Orleans recently got up a scheme for raising money for the benefit of the soldiers, which proved a most astonishing success. The plan was to solicit contributions in gifts of any and everything of value that might be offered. In a few weeks donations to the amount of \$50,000, embracing almost every conceivable article of use and beauty were made. These are to be distributed by lottery—each article being assessed at a fair valuation, and tickets issued to the extent of the value. For instance, on an article worth one hundred dollars, one hundred *one dollar* tickets would be issued, and the drawer of the ticket bearing the number corresponding to the number of the article would receive it.

Why could not the Ladies' Aid Society of Little Rock get up a lottery upon this plan? We think that if they would take hold of it, and present it to the people of Arkansas, that they could make a large sum of money to aid the noble cause in which they are engaged.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, January 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Patriotic Ladies of Little Rock.

One of your own sex appeals to you this morning, in behalf of *fifteen sick soldiers*, belonging to the Texas regiment that passed through our city last Saturday.

These soldiers are now under the care of Capt. Rector, Quartermaster at this post, who rented Mr. Cadle's house near the side gate of the Arsenal as a temporary hospital, where they now are, and where they are as comfortable as Capt. Rector can make them, unless we ladies will give him our assistance.

They are sadly in need of pillows, domestic pillow cases and sheets. Besides these necessaries, they require food suitable to the appetite of the sick, such as soup, jelly, blanc-mange, coddle, etc.

Now I know that the patriotic and self-sacrificing ladies of our rustic city, who are noted far and near, since the commencement of this *grand struggle for Southern independence*, for their earnest enthusiasm and whole-souled devotion to the great cause, will nobly and generously respond to this appeal in behalf of a few of the brave defenders of our Sunny South.

All contributions should be sent to Capt. Thomas Rector, C. S. Arsenal.

Sallie F. B. _____

Little Rock, Jan. 31, 1862.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Dr. Kirkwood who has the medical treatment of the sick Texan soldiers, whose case was alluded to in yesterday's paper, desires us to say that they are in great destitution and want, and that any contributions that may be made to him for the amelioration of their condition, will be faithfully applied.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Lines

Addressed to the 6th Arkansas Regiment.

God bless the Sixth Arkansas boys,
O bless that noble band,

Who've sacrificed their homes and joys,
To fight for Dixie's land.

In their distant homes they've left,
Perhaps, kind parents dear,
Or sweet young sisters now bereft,
Of brothers loved and near.

And to cheer each noble heart,
Which fear or faltering never knew,
Kentucky's daughters will act their part,
Of sisters fond and true.

Be brave, be firm be bold,
Wave your glorious flag on high,
And beneath each graceful fold,
Swear to conquer or to die.

Go meet the invader of our land,
With a firm and fearless heart,
And let each member of this band—
Act like a warrior his part.

Swear upon the South's own altar,
You'll never to the tyrant's band,
Never, never, never, falter
But bravely fight on to the end.

And when the strife of war is o'er,
And from our soil the foe is driven,
I pray that then we meet once more,
If not on Earth, O, then in Heaven!

And should one of this noble band,
Fall, pierced by a deadly shot,
By the daughters of our own dear land,
He'll never be forgot!

And should death claim one as his prize,
We'll vigil 'round his sick bed keep,
We'll watch beside him till he dies,
And then for him—we will weep!

Sinley Namrreh Yvel.

Head Quarters, 6th Ark. Reg., }
Near Bowling Green, Jan. 13, 1862. }

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

[Communication.]

Mr. Editor:--Permit me through the columns of your paper, the *State Journal*, to inform the good patriotic citizens of Little Rock, that we have in our midst some twenty five or thirty sick and truly needy soldiers, those broken down with severe illness induced by hardships and exposures incident to a long march, at this most inclement season of the year, as they were on the way to our frontier to do battle for our rights, our homes and firesides. I heartily thank that noble, that patriotic lady for calling your attention to this in Friday's issue; may God bless her, and her country honor her.

I desire to ask if the funds, or a portion of them now on deposit, or in the hands of the Treasurer of the *Ladies' Aid Society*, cannot be appropriated to the relief of those now among us, suffering from disease and otherwise needy, instead of being sent abroad, as we candidly think that charity should begin at home.

If these funds should be appropriated, allow me to suggest, most respectfully, that our generous, warm-hearted and patriotic ladies and gentleman [sic] get up a *Tableau* as they know so well how to do, or some other entertainment expressly for the benefit of the sick and needy in our hospital. *Verbum sat supiente.*

I would here state that the sufferings of these soldiers are greatly ameliorated through the gentlemanly bearing and kind attention of Capt. Rector; they are cared for in the very best possible manner, his means and ability will permit, but they need much, which is beyond his prerogative as a government officer; he does all within his power.

Let us come to the rescue and lend a helping hand to save these men and others equally unfortunate. Our country needs now every man; she has none to lose by death or waste by disease; and let us remember for us as a people that old Latin precept:--*Vetigia nulla retrorsum*—and let us exhibit our faith by our works—*Vincit ama patria.*

John Kirkwood.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies, members of the soldier's Aid Society, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall to-morrow, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2]

"Stitch, Stitch, Stitch."—The following note was found in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons among some new Yankee uniforms received the other day at Paducah, Ky.:

"I make these pants for the pitiful sum of thirty cents. If they last the wearer no longer than this sum of money lasts the maker, he will be naked before cold weather."

Mrs. R. M. Randall, Indianapolis.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The ladies of Benton, we learn, recently gave a Concert by which they netted the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, and which they donated to the sick of Col. Borland's regiment. We are pleased to chronicle this fact, and hope that we may soon have the pleasure of hearing of similar patriotic deeds all over the State.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Coffee is retailing at Helena at one dollar per pound.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Pine Bluff Cotton Seed Oil Mill.—Cotton Seed Oil, is now two dollars per gallon, wholesale price; the oil cake twenty-five dollars per tun [sic]; the hull from the seed makes the fuel to run a steam engine, and the ashes are worth twenty-seven dollars per tun [sic] for garden manure; the oil is superior to linseed for painting, by adding a little turpentine, and retails at three dols. and fifty cents per gallon. No portion of the seed is lost. Jefferson county has an annual surplus of over 1,000,000 bushels of seed. Snow & Ketchum have a liberal charter for a Cotton Seed Oil Company, the capital free from taxation for five years, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. We hope soon to hear of the organization of the institution.—Pine Bluff Aegis.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Relief for the Soldiers.

We noticed in our last that at a Concert given by the Ladies of Benton \$39 00 was realized for the benefit of the soldiers. We would by no means discourage the efforts of the ladies in their good work, but whether the sum be \$39 00 or \$675 00 as was realized here by a single enterprise of this sort by the ladies, it is questioned by some whether these fairs, concerts &c., as a means of raising money, ought not to give place to direct and personal applications for money, in such sums as will be adequate to the exigencies of the day; and further, since these fairs, &c., afford some the means of making a show of liberality at a small expense, while they ignore the pressing demands of the times.

Money must be had, not in hundreds, and occasionally, but by thousands upon thousands! There is no use in blinking it, the money must come. Here, at this city, we must have a Hospital for the soldiers, and it must have its proper fitting up and attendants, no matter what it costs.—It will come to this sooner or later, and it is the part of wisdom to take time by the forelock and provide for the future. Our city is the central point for the State, and men going out to meet the enemy naturally look to this point for supplies. They will want clothing, blankets, &c., &c., and these in no small amount, and to provide which there must be had large sums of money. In short, the *great* want, we desire the people to understand, is money—money in great amount for the well soldiers going out, as also for the sick, the lame and the destitute coming in here from the battle field, or that have fallen by the way. He that hath ears to hear let him hear, that money, money, money! or that which can be used by the soldiers, or can be turned into money for their use, is wanted here, and the times indicate that it must be had.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Charity.—We have been requested to say that the sick soldiers in hospital at this place are in needy circumstances, and that their case demands the prompt attention of our citizens. They are in want. Citizens of Little Rock, is it necessary to say any more to command your services and your contributions? Even the cast off clothing of gentlemen would be acceptable to these poor soldiers, who have been stricken down in their noble efforts to march to the defense of our homes and firesides. We earnestly appeal to our kind-hearted citizens *to do* something for these poor soldiers. They are entitled to the *homage* of the proudest citizen, let them not be beggars of charity.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY STATE JOURNAL, February 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society will meet at Theatre Hall this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as an object of urgent charity demands immediate attention.