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Montgomery Weekly Advertiser, 1862

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MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER 1862

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

R. R. Cheatham, Mayor of Nashville, has issued a proclamation giving the "satisfactory result" of an interview between the city authorities and Gen. Buell. He therefore respectfully requests that business be resumed, and that all citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular vocations. They sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors is, however, strictly prohibited.

The Nashville correspondent of the *New York Times* gives a picture of the state of affairs, from which it appears that the invaders were not received with any great amount of cordiality. We make some extracts:

I have spent a good deal of time to-day in conversing with the citizens, and found but little Union sentiment. Men asserted that they were not citizens of the United States, didn't want any protection from the Government, and in several cases even refused to sell any goods to the soldiers or officers. One man said he was a Union man, but never had dared say so for fear of being hung; another said the only two nights' sleep he had had in weeks were since the arrival of the National army. Another individual assured me with a very haughty air, that there were no Union men in Nashville except among mechanics and laborers; no gentlemen, he said, were anything but secessionists, or rebels, if I liked the term any better.

Gen. Grant and his staff visited Nashville, and called upon Mrs. James K. Polk. Of the interview the writer says:

She received her visitors courteously, but with a polished coldness that indicated sufficiently in which direction her sympathies ran—she was simply polite and ladylike; in no case patriotic. While she discreetly forbore to give utterance to any expression of sympathy for the South, she as rigidly avoided saying anything that might be construed into a wish for the success of the Government. She hoped, she said, that the tomb of her husband would protect her household from insult and her property from pillage; further than this she expected nothing from the United States, and desired nothing.

The correspondent finds that "the ladies of Nashville are as full of treason as they are of occasional cases of loveliness." Among the evidences of their contempt for the Yankees the following is given:

Occasionally I met other specimens of Nashville ladies, who, in many cases supposing me to be a soldier, from the possession of a blue overcoat, described, upon meeting, a wide semi-circle of avoidance, swinging, as the [illegible] their rotundant skirts with a contemptuous [illegible] far [illegible] as if the very touch of a blue coat would be a contamination. [illegible] the angles at which the noses of the naughty darlings went up, and the extent to which their lips and eyes went down were not the least interesting portion of these little by-plays, and assisted materially in showing the exquisite breeding of these amiable demoiselles.

A later account says:

Union men begin to make their appearance. They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Tyler Texas *Reporter*, of the 27th ult., has the following.

We learn that five fellows were hung at South Sulphur, Hopkins county, a few days ago, for treasonable conduct. Right! Preach us long sermons about the evils of mob law, at other times and under other circumstances, but we say hang the last one that can be caught. We have been notified to watch for Lincoln's incendiaries, and let us do it, and never have to hunt the same one twice.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

[Communicated.]

Loachapoka, Ala., March 14th, 1862.

Eds. Advertiser—Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to call attention once more of the public to another instance of the generous (?) humanity of the "Southern Express Company." Since the rendezvous of the various companies, (for the purpose of forming several regiments,) the so-called "Southern Express" has been called into requisition for the purpose of expediting the arrival of the many little articles that our soldiers need, and I am sorry to say that extortion with them seems to be the order of the day, even to the very class of men (soldiers) that they ought to protect. A few days ago the writer had a rifle sent from this place by them, and at the very moderate charge of \$2.25 delivered it. I being a poor soldier, and my family needing all I can spare them in my absence from home, I concluded to enter my protest against the payment, as all present, the agent included, said the charge was too much. The agent then told me he would write down and have the charge reduced, but their answer was that they declined. I have the rifle in my possession, on the way to the defense of our country, and shall keep it. I am willing to pay a reasonable charge, but they now hold their agent responsible. I tell him to let them collect it by law, and after a jury says it was right I will pay it, and not till then.—The same gun was once sent from Tuskegee to Oachapoka for 50 cents, and again from Tuskegee to Montgomery for the same price by the same company, and now in the third instance they throw it up to \$2.25. If they have any true Southern blood pulsating in their arteries their acts fail to show it, and it seems the only way to check their avarice is by holding them up to the public view occasionally.

By publishing this you will oblige a soldier and a subscriber.

Yours, &c.,

J. S. T.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Spirit of the Nashville Ladies.

So long as the ladies of Nashville exhibit the spirit indicated by the two following incidents, which were procured from an entirely reliable source, we can never despair:

When Gen. McCook, of the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card with the request that he might *renew* his former acquaintance with Miss S. McNairy. The following was the patriotic reply of the noble and accomplished lady, written upon the back of the card:

"Sir: *I do not desire to renew any acquaintance with the invaders of my State!*"

Two other Hessian officers obtruded their presence into the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the *renewal* of an old acquaintanceship. Repairing to the parlor, with a look of ineffable scorn and contempt, she dashed the cards into their faces, and said: "*Your absence,*

Sirs, will be much better company to me than your presence."

Tennesseans, are you not proud of your women? Will not these noble responses nerve your arms in the hour of battle?

[Knoxville Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

A Patriotic Lady.

One of our best known gentlewomen—born, we believe, near or within this city—in sending a portion of money to this office, accompanied it with the following note. She has come of a brave race of true Southerners, and it is not strange, therefore, that her heart and life, if need be, are in this work. Such words ought to inspire our people:

"Think nothing of the delay, but remember that if times are hard with our men, how much harder for widows. Our only comfort in making so many sacrifices is that we had rather die than yield to Lincoln's government. Every foot of this land is dear to me, and I say contend for every inch of its precious soil; sacred to the memory of grandparents, parents and husband, for they all rest quietly under the sod of Alabama where I hope to rest with my children by my side. May God keep the unhallowed feet of the enemy from ever touching this sacred spot. I have not a doubt of our final success and victory—but, oh! we may wade through a sea of blood; but then we will have the comfort to know that we bought our children's liberty at a price, not with money, but blood. Truly, Lincoln acts upon the principle, annihilate or subjugate!—May the Ruler of the Universe touch his Pharoachic [sic?] heart ere he turns him and his army into this sea of blood."—Mobile Advertiser.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

"The Nightingale Brigade."

We are gratified to learn that Rev. Mr. Miller, of Natchez, has succeeded in recruiting a considerable corps of nurses among well-known ladies of Mobile, who will hold themselves in readiness to join him at Jackson, when the occurrence, or imminence, of a battle shall make it probable that their melancholy services will be in requisition. Proceeding to the rendezvous at Jackson, Mr. Miller will meet them there and conduct them whither their presence may be required. Mr. Miller leaves for home at once to get his corps of nurses there in readiness for "marching orders," and conducting them to Jackson will meet those from Mobile as above whenever he advises them to come up. More nurses from Mobile will be received, we are told.

These ladies are all volunteers, giving their services without compensation, and in the history of this war for the Right, no record will stand more glorious than that which chronicles the heroism and devotion of the "Nightingale Brigade" of the South. Gentle, and tenderly nurtured, as they are, they abandon the ease and ties of home to mingle in the horrors of the dreadest aspect of war, and move amid the appalling scenes of the hospital as angels of mercy to the suffering.—Mobile Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

At the late term of the Confederate States District Court, held at Tyler, Texas, a decree

was entered for the sequestration of 40,000 acres of land, valued at \$150,000. In Western Texas the sequestered property amounts to \$30,000,000.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 5

Support for the Families of Indigent Soldiers.—We learn that a number of prominent citizens have united in an effort to procure the maintenance of all families of indigent soldiers from this county. Their plan seems to us as practical as it is comprehensive. They propose to raise by subscription whatever may be at the command of the donor, whether that be money, provisions, or clothing. By this means they expect to reach a large class of persons who cannot give money, but who can furnish meat, meal, corn, molasses, vegetables and wearing apparel, which will be the same as money to the needy families of absent soldiers. We understand that these gentlemen will carry their subscription from their city to the country neighbors, and articles contributed in the various localities will be scrupulously distributed so as to supply the wants of those for whom they are specially intended. We hope this movement may be vigorously prosecuted, as it is evident that great good can be accomplished by a systematized effort to provide sustenance for the families of the men who have given up their homes for the defense of the country. There need no longer be any excuse for any man not doing his duty. Those who do not have it in their power to give money, can give other necessaries no less valuable to the cause.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

[Communicated.]

Lead for the Confederacy.

Office Supt. N. and M. Dist. No. 10.}
Auburn, Ala., Sept. 19th.)

Mr. Editor:-- . . . For Lead especially do I call to-day. I am in almost daily receipt of letters giving accounts of Lead mines in the hilly regions of interior Alabama. But the story is always the same. The men are poor, without laborers, without capital, without influence. They cannot enter upon the costly task of opening these mines, and working the ores. They call for Government aid; but I am compelled to reply that the Confederate States cannot lend assistance to such enterprises. It is already taxed with its Armories, and Arsenals, and Foundries, and Powder mills. Its Briarean hands are full of mighty labors. It is toiling with a sleepless energy and a giant vigor, of which blatant and captious critics have no conception. What then can be done? The appeal is to our men of capital, to some of those trembling Rothchilds, whose livers turn pale at the thought of Confederate Notes. Let such men rally to the help of the Government, seize this auspicious moment to make remunerative investments of their money, and in this patriotic manner strike a most effective blow for our national independence.

But there is another source from which a considerable amount of Lead might be obtained, not so pretentious, yet not therefore to be despised. I have before begged our citizens to gather up all the waste lead of every kind about their premises. I have asked them to treasure up bits of old leaden pipe, old tea caddies, weights from their windows, scraps of bar lead lying uselessly about their homes. Thousands of pounds are scattered throughout the country in these various forms. Our people despise such insignificant resources. This is a crying defect in our character. With a reckless prodigality Southern people waste what makes other nations rich. We have a

lofty contempt for parsimoniously husbanding little things. The wholesome adage that "many a little makes a mickle," finds no favor in our philosophy. But the time has come to revise our maxims of economy; we must regard these petty resources, or our cause will pay the penalty of our folly.

Prof. Holmes of South Carolina, recently made a statement to me which shows what great results can be achieved by the aggregation of small individual contributions.—He called upon the citizens of the State, in his official capacity as Superintendent of the Nitre [sic] and Mining District comprising South Carolina, for donations of lead. Re[illegible] upon him, from mountain to sea-board; from old and young, from rich and poor, from laies and clergy, came the offerings. Even the plantation negroes brought in their bits of lead for the Government. In a short time he had accumulated forty thousand pounds of lead, the voluntary contributions of that patriotic people.

Can Alabama do nothing like this? In the field she has stood foremost from the first to the second Manassas, her blood has watered every battle plain, and her heroes have illustrated every page of our glorious history. Let no State outstrip us in sacrifices and offerings. Gather up your mite—perhaps the little all of a lately widowed heart. My agents are in almost every county. Seek them with your gifts. They are authorized to pay you if you demand it, fifteen cents per pound. Make no delay. One mighty effort and we are established in our freedom. I await your reply. If you prefer it, send your contributions to me with list of contributors.

Respectfully,

W. H. C. Price,

Sup't &c.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Right Spirit.—A patriotic lady of Savannah, has sent to the *Republican* a large package of bullets, the history of which is somewhat curious. They were moulded [sic] by her husband in the war of 1812 to be used against the British, and have been kept as a relic in the family from that day until now. She freely gives them up to be used against the Yankees, with the prayer that each one may make the enemies of her country less.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The "Ragged Rebels."

The correspondents of Northern papers writing from the lines of the Yankee armies, make themselves very merry at the expense of the barefooted, ragged "rebels" whom they chance to see or hear of. The Yankee people are informed that the "rebels" are a set of half naked, filthy, hungry wretches, whom it seems almost a mercy to kill.—They are said to be hatless, shoeless, and coatless, and the arms they have are frequently of the poorest description. After enjoying a hearty laugh over the picture presented of the "rebel" soldiery, the correspondents change the scene and present to the view of their admiring countrymen a picture of the condition of the "Union" soldiers. This fortunate class of human beings are described as being fat and sleek, well clothed, well fed, and splendidly armed. In fact they have everything which it is desirable or possible for men in the service to have. We admit that there is some truth in what the correspondents say. There is no doubt that the Yankee soldiers are better clothed, better fed, and better armed than many of the Confederate soldiers, yet somehow the "rebels" very frequently

succeed in defeating the sleek, well fed and well armed enemies, and in taking from them their arms and clothing. The Yankees may amuse themselves as much as they please at the ragged condition of our soldiers, but so long as victory perches on our [illegible] we can afford to let them laugh. The Yankees, however, should remember that the sleek and well fed British in the old revolution made sport of the barefooted and bareheaded rebels of that day, and it may not be amiss to remind them that those may laugh who win.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Diphtheria.—A lady sends the following remedy for this fearful disease, which is prevailing in some parts of the country. She says that she has known it to be used in many cases, with the most beneficial result:

"Take a handful of alder root, the same quantity of dogwood root, and the same quantity of the bark of persimmon root. Boil them with a pint of vinegar down to a half pint, then add a very little water, a small lump of alum and a little honey, use as a gargle."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

"A Fair Exchange is no Robbery."

"Personne," the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, recording some incidents of the late battles on Manassas Plains, mentions the following of an Alabama boy:

It is related of a soldier belonging to the Eighth Alabama Regiment, that he found a Yankee in the woods, that being separated from his regiment he did not know what to do with him. While soliloquizing, the officer who gave me the incident rode by, and his advice being asked, he told the soldier he had better let the prisoner go. "Well" said the Alabamian, "I reckon I will; but look here, Yankee, you can't leave till you've given me some of them good clothes. Strip! I want your boots and breeches." The Yankee protested against any such indignity, and appealed to the officer to protect him. The Alabamian also plead his cause. "Here's this fellow," said he, "come down here a robbing of our people, and he's stayed so long it's no mor'n right he should pay for his board. I don't want him to go round in his bar legs any mor'n he wants to; and I mean to give him my old clothes." "A fair exchange is no robbery," replied the officer, "and as you have no shoes and a mighty poor pair of pants, I reckon you had better help yourself." "Now Yankee, you hear what the 'boss' says, do yer; off with your traps and let's trade." The last thing my friend saw as he rode away, was the two worthies in their "bar legs," stripping for an exchange.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Destitution in our Army.

Army correspondents and others, familiar with the condition of our army, represent some of our regiments as being in a desperate condition for clothes. In the late battle of Manassas, one hundred men of the 20th Georgia regiment, are said to have went [sic] into the action, and actually stormed a battery *barefooted*. A correspondent, who was an eye witness of the scene, says that the macadamized road over which our poor fellows charged, was profusely marked with the blood from bruised, bare feet of whole regiments. Only think of our soldiers going

barefooted, charging over the flinty surface of a macadamized road, marking their course with their blood, while thousands of sleek speculators, who have been industriously buying up all the leather in the country, and creating other monopolies calculated to drive the destitute families of these poor barefooted soldiers to privation and want, are wearing their \$20 calf skin boots and resting at night on the downy beds of ease! Is there no remedy for this monstrous evil? Must our soldiers continue to battle for our country's freedom half naked, while thousands of able-bodied young men are permitted to remain at home, it would seem, for the express purpose of oppressing their indigent families? Is ours a speculator's government or is it a government of the people? Why are vampires and blood-suckers protected in their infamous villainy, whilst those who stand a living wall between us and our5 enemies are permitted to go barefooted and their families allowed to suffer for the common necessities of life?—Columbus Sun, 29th.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The people of Lynchburg, Va., have recently been thrown into a fever of excitement by the appearance of a ghost in their midst. It has very appropriately selected a deserted hospital as the scene of its nocturnal visitations.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Gov. Milton, of Florida, announces to the ladies of that gallant little State, the heroism of whose men is only equaled by the patriotism of its women, that a sufficient quantity of good homespun has been purchased to make substantial shirts and drawers for the soldiers of Florida. "These articles of clothing," says the Governor "are much needed by them. Upon the application of an agent appointed by any Society of ladies in the State, the quantity of cloth which the Society can have made immediately, will be issued to the agent. No appeal to the Ladies of Florida for their aid in the maintenance of the existing war is deemed necessary. The brightest page in the future history of the Confederate States will distinguish the Ladies of the South for their patriotism, courage and duty.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

The *Savannah News* learns that the Yankee commandant at St. Augustine, Florida, has compelled all women and children in the town, whose near relatives are in the Confederate service to leave. They were taken on board a steamer prepared for the purpose, without any idea of their destination.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Providing for Soldiers, Families.

The duty of making some provision for the support of the families of indigent soldiers in the Confederate army, is one which will devolve upon the Legislature of the State at its next session, and we are pleased to see that the subject is attracting some attention. In Talladega county a call has been issued for a meeting of the people for the purpose of ascertaining the legitimate wants of the families of soldiers, and of instructing the representatives from that county to vote for such appropriations as may be required. If the same thing could be done in every county in the State the members would have very little difficulty in making ample provision for the wants of those whose protectors are in the army, or who have been disabled by

their service in the cause of the country, and are therefore unable to labor for their own support and that of their families. There are known to be large numbers of families scattered throughout the State who are dependent upon private contributions or public appropriation for subsistence, and they must be provided with the means or much suffering will ensue this winter. It is no disgrace to them that they are in this condition, for those to whom they have heretofore looked for support are in the ranks of the army, fighting for the homes and independence of the South. It will be the duty of the Legislature to relieve the suffering, and to strengthen the hearts of the brave Alabamians in the field, by giving them substantial assurance that the wives and children whom they have left behind shall be cared for in their absence.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

From the Yorkville Enquirer.
Castor Oil.

Because the season is near when the Palma Christi (Castor Oil) bean of the present year's crop will be ready for use, it is proper that all persons engaged in its production be informed of the processes by which the said bean may be brought into use as a medicine.

When the capsule is about to expel the bean it is ripe; the ripe bunches should be removed from the stalk with a knife, and laid thinly over a hard and dry floor of earth, plank, &c., on a hot and sunny day, when the heat of the sun will cause the capsules to expel the contained beans. Now take away the straw, and winnow away the chaff.

The cleanest beans are now to be beaten in a mortar with a pestle, or ground in a mill to a good degree of fineness.—The mass may now be made to give out the contained oil, either by decoction or expression.

1. By decoction. Put the loose mass in an iron pot, and add a sufficient water; or inclose [sic] it in a coarse bag and suspend it in the water, and boil it until the oil is extracted, then carefully skim it from the surface of the water from time to time.

2. By expression. Subject the mass of ground beans to hard pressure when inclosed [sic] in cloths, by means of wedges; or, by a screw or lever, when inclosed [sic] in a hollow cylinder made of iron, or wood, lined with sheet iron or tin of sufficient capacity, and receive the oil in suitable vessels.

To clarify the oil. Boil it with a little water added, and remove the coagulated albumen and gummy water from the surface by skimming. Let the boiling be not carried too far, or it will alter the quality of the oil and render it acrid and unfit for medicine.

The beaten beans may be used as a purgative, but an over dose is sure to act powerfully as a cathartic, and often as an emetic. Three beans (a little more or less) is generally enough for a dose. Such is the information which I have derived from other persons and from the books upon the matter.

E. A. Crenshaw.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Tuscaloosa *Observer* says a large vein of very rich copperas ore has been discovered a few miles from that city. A little more than a pound and a quarter in the crude state is said to be equal in strength to a pound of pure copperas.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 8, 1862, p. 4, c. 5

To the Ladies of Mississippi and Alabama.

Two months ago a call was made upon the ladies of Mississippi to furnish socks for Gen. Price's army. The gentleman who made the call is informed that the ladies of Mississippi are doing all they can to answer it. Finding it impossible in many sections of the State to get wool, they are doing the next best thing and knitting cotton socks, which will be highly acceptable to our brave men. Each soldier ought to have at least two pairs of socks. As the manufacture of so many pairs (which ought to be done in a short time) may entail too heavy a burden upon one State, it has been determined to appeal to the ladies of Alabama to aid in the work, more especially as Alabamians now compose a part of the army of the Tennessee. If each lady of these two States will furnish one pair of socks, it will give the army more than an abundant supply. These articles are for the use of the whole command, without distinction, and no lady knows but what the very pair she knits may be distributed to some noble fellow who is near and dear to her by ties of blood or affection.

The socks, whether yarn or cotton, should be thick and of good lengths in the leg and foot. Hundreds of ladies will donate these articles, but there are many who cannot and ought not to give them. To such, seventy-five cents will be paid for yarn, and fifty cents for cotton socks, by Maj. Brinker, at Tupelo.

Many packages can be sent up by private hands, but to facilitate matters, the Southern Express and the Pioneer Express Companies have generously offered to transport to Tupelo, *free of charge*, all packages of socks intended for the army, if deposited at any of the stations on the several railroads of these two States; and in cases where any of the socks are charged for, they will collect the bills and hand the money to the agent, at the station whence they were received. It is recommended that parties getting up a package should appoint a suitable person to see that it gets into the hands of the Express Company. All packages should be directed to Major Isaac Brinker, Post-Quartermaster, Tupelo, and superscribed, "*Socks for the Army.*"

All newspapers in Mississippi and Alabama will please publish this in a conspicuous part of their journals, and call attention to it otherwise.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The non-commissioned officers and men taken prisoners in Texas nineteen months ago, have at length been exchanged, and are now at the disposal of the Government for active service.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

A story is told of a Texas "hardshell" preacher, who had become mixed up in land speculation, among other of his multifarious employments, and on entering his pulpit one day, he announced to his congregation, that his text might be found in St. Paul's Epistle to the Land Commissioners, vara four, post oak three west. We have not the words.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

[Communicated.]

Mr. Advertiser: The condition of the soldiers in our armies calls "trumpet-tongued" upon the people of the Confederacy for relief, immediate and effectual—all accounts agree in this, that our troops in Virginia under Gen. Lee, whilst making forced marches into Maryland, fighting battle after battle, and with a courage unsurpassed in the annals of history, winning victory upon victory, were without provisions, were half naked and one-fourth without shoes. . . .

As the Government can do no more, it devolves on the people to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist to clothe and shoe our armies—and this can be done most easily, if every man who is now and has been for some time, making and engaging cloth and shoes for his negroes *will contribute one fourth of each for that purpose*. Let each man give a small portion of what is intended for his negroes and there will be no more complaint about the naked and shoeless condition of our soldiers. The condition of our negroes is far better than that of our troops. They have houses to sleep in, and to shelter them from the rain and the wind; they have good fires to keep them warm in cold weather. The poor soldier has none of these but the last, and often not that, for the rain falls and puts out his fire. He sleeps many times in the open air on the cold and wet earth, without tent to protect him, or blanket, even, to wrap around him. Good help the poor soldier! He is fighting the battles of his country for liberty, for honor, life, and everything that is dear to him, and the people, for whom he is yielding up every comfort, every pleasure and all that make life happy, and for whom he is giving up his all, and for whom he is pouring out his blood free as water, are suffering him to do so in rags and with bare feet, without a change to keep the vermin off. *Shame, SHAME, SHAME.*

Planters, do your duty—come to the rescue of your suffering soldiers—give up a portion of your negro cloth; get your wives to dye it gray; have it made up, (the women will do it,) and send it to the army. Give shoes only to your negro men who can do the outdoor work on your plantations, put your women and girls to spinning and weaving, (being in houses they will not need shoes); make blankets of your carpets.—Do all this, and when you lie down at night, you can say you have done your duty.

Lowndes.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Yankee Vandalism.

A young lady of Winchester, Tenn., writing to a friend upon the visit of the Yankees to that place, says: "They have taken every fowl from the place, except one or two old hens, which ran as if for dear life at the mere sight of blue breeches. As to the prospect for bacon this winter, it is rather slim, as every hog has been appropriated, except one so old and lean that feeding it day and night forever would have no effect, unless the exercise of eating would make it leaner."—Knoxville Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

While the Kentucky Regiment was on its way to Tennessee from Mississippi, the following note was thrown into the cars they occupied, near West Point, Georgia:

To the Bravest Soldier on the Train:

Brave soldier, remember while on the battlefield amid the roaring of cannon, it is then I would have you remember that the prayers of one Alabamian will be for you; knowing you are far away from your own native land and loved ones at home. May God bless you and take care

of you, is the prayer of

Louise Mellville,
West Point, Ga."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The Raleigh *Standard* regrets to learn that the people of Norfolk, who are still devoted to the South, are in a starving condition. A number of women and children, it is said, have left, and gone as far as Elizabeth City, in order to obtain bread.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

To Save Pork.—Mr. John H. Traylor gives, through the Columbus *Enquirer*, the following recipe for saving pork in an economical manner. He says several gentlemen have successfully practiced it the past year in Harris county:

To five gallons of water add seven pounds of salt, one pint of syrup, and one teaspoonful of pounded saltpetre [sic]. After the pork is cooled in the usual way, pack in barrels and cover with the above mixture; let it remain four or five weeks, and hang and smoke in the usual manner.

Thus twenty pounds of salt are made to save one thousand pounds of pork.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A petition is circulating in Georgia, asking the Governor of that State to seize the cotton and wool factories and work them for the public benefit, in order that the soldiers from Georgia may be clothed the ensuing winter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Savannah *Republican* says that the proprietors of the Pulaski House of that city have tendered all the carpets in their establishment to the Committee collecting clothing for the army. There are 120 rooms in the house and the carpets will furnish 500 good blankets. This is a splendid donation. All honor to the generous proprietors.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A meeting was held in Talladega county on Monday last, to provide for levying a tax to support the families of absent soldiers, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing their representatives in the Legislature to vote for a tax sufficient to secure the families of soldiers from the county against want. A move was also made to raise a fund to purchase cotton cards for the county, and over \$3,000 was subscribed on the spot.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Physician Curing Diphtheria by the Suction of their Mouths.—It is not long since that one of the most promising of the younger members of the medical profession sacrificed his life to the voluntarily contracted contagion of diphtheria, in an attempt to clear, by the suction of his own lips, the throat of an infant, dying strangled by the exudations of that fearful disease. Notwithstanding the proved danger of this expedient, however, it has not lacked, and will never lack, imitators, for the sole reason that it is the promptest and often the only means of saving life. The expedient, notwithstanding the operator well knew its danger, was practiced, and with complete success in rescuing the child, by Dr. Edmond Bessette, a young Surgeon of

Augouleme. What adds to the satisfaction of the account, the child was not only saved by his heroism, but Dr. Besette suffered no ill effects. This is attributed to his immediately rinsing his mouth and throat with strong brandy. The case is reported not by the noble young operator himself, but by his superior in the Augouleme Hospital, Dr. Claude Gigon.—Medical Magazine.

MONGTOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Tallow Candles Equal to Star.

Messrs. Editors:--It may be of some interest to your numerous readers to know that, with not a cent of additional expense, tallow candles can be made fully equal in point of merit to the common star candle.

To two pounds of tallow add one teacupful of good strong ley, from wood ashes, and simmer over a slow fire, when a greasy scum will float on top; skim this off for making soap, (it is very near soap already,) as long as it continues to rise. Then mould [sic] your candles as usual, making the wicks a little smaller, and you have a pure, hard tallow candle, worth knowing how to make, and one that burns as long and gives a light equal to sperm. The chemistry demonstrates itself. An ounce or two of beeswax will make the candle some harder, and steeping the wicks in spirits turpentine will make it burn some brighter. I write with one before me.—Mobile News.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The Milledgeville Manufacturing Company have donated the sum of \$1,000 to the Ladies' Relief Society of Baldwin county; also \$500 to be distributed among the needy families in that city; also \$300 as a contribution to the Soldiers' Way Side Home at Augusta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The City Railway Company of Chicago have adopted a plan, under advisement, whereby crinoline must suffer a partial collapse to pay for luxury of expansion. The seats will not be partitioned off, but figures upon the sides of the car will indicate each five cent seat. Where additional space is occupied additional fare is to be charged.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Selfishness vs. Patriotism.

The *Selma Reporter* publishes the following communication from a woman of Calhoun county. We know that the State has no truer, and more devoted people than in that county, but here as well as there and elsewhere, there are those who are deaf to every consideration but that of money-making. We hope all such will read this rebuke from a noble soul that truly appreciates the sufferings of a struggling country, and remember that if they do not heed the warning they will surely heap up wrath upon the wrath to come:

Oxford, October 13.

Mr. Editor:--The women of the South are called upon to aid in clothing our suffering soldiers, and we feel assured that every true Southern woman will lend a helping hand, until our brave soldiers re clothed and relieved from the sufferings to which they are now subjected. With

ready hearts and willing hands, we will work and do all that lies in the power of woman to accomplish. There is no pleasure we will not forego—no sacrifice however great that we will not make, to alleviate the distress and add to the comfort of the noble defenders of our liberties and homes. But in spite of all our efforts and most earnest endeavors, our soldiers cannot be clothed, while the material is in the hands of those who hold it merely for speculation. There are persons and very many, too, who have quantities of wool and woolen cloth, stored away, not a yard or pound of which they will contribute for the benefit of the soldiers. Ask these people for assistance towards clothing the men, the very men who are now keeping the enemy from their threshold, and what is their reply? "We must provide for home first;" or another will say, "we have relations in the army to clothe, we can't do anything for strangers." Thus they turn a deaf ear to all entreaties in behalf of the poor soldier. Out upon such narrow selfishness. Oh! in the great day of accounts I fear the sentence "I was naked and ye clothed me not, sick and ye ministered not unto me," will be read against many of this generation.

There are men in this county, Mr. Editor, who are having wool manufactured into yarns for their negroes. Cannot the negroes wear cotton one winter? Who is more interested in the result of this bloody struggle for independence than the slaveholder? and yet how blind some of them seem to the fact. We are willing, we repeat, to do everything we can in this matter—will give the last blanket from our beds, knit socks and do anything else that may be necessary. We give these facts for what they are worth.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

Notice.—By the kindness of Hon. David Campbell, Judge of Probate, I am allowed a few bushels of salt which I will distribute free of cost, in small quantities to indigent soldiers' families in precincts 4 and 5, which comprise the city of Montgomery, and in precinct 7, lying contiguous thereto.

Persons applying must bring a bag, or vessel of some kind to contain the salt. As many may not see this notice, the Aldermen of the several Wards, or other intelligent persons will be kind enough to extend the information.

Application may be made to-day, and on every day, from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during this week, at my office over Jennings' Drug Store.

Samuel E. Norton,
Chairman S. F. C.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 22, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

"Toes Towards the Rebels."—The Washington Sanitary Committee have lately received several pairs of socks, from an old lady, bearing the following inscription:

"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zebuah Clapp, 96 years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in moulding [sic] bullets in the Revolutionary War. *Keep the toes of these socks towards the Rebels.* Charlestown, N.Y."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

The editor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, who is a good deal of a wag, by the way, has been presented by a friend with a piece of pork, with which he has lubricated his incisors and molars. He thus pleasantly acknowledges the swine:

Our friend, M. G. Sprinkle, has placed us under renewed obligations to him, for the present of a nice piece of pork. We have been eating blue beef until our machinery made as much noise as a road wagon that had not smelt tar for a month. A good bait of that pork has knocked the squeaks out of us, and accelerated our locomotion almost to the speed of a railroad engine. We are now as pert and supple of feet as a young maiden of sixteen, who is hurrying to marry. We think that by an economical appropriation of that piece of pork, we can keep ourselves sufficiently greased to "be in good running order," until we can get our Coon dog, when blue beef—particularly the neck part of it—can go to old Nick, for aught we care. Friend Sprinkle will please accept our thanks for his timely present.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

One of the Tennessee bridge burners, who recently escaped from Atlanta, Georgia, was captured near Decatur by a lady, a Mrs. Nancy Vaughn. When the squad sent out for him found him he had already been arrested, and Mrs. Vaughn was standing guard over him with a double barreled gun. There was no other person about the house save herself.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, has given the Judge of Probate of Talladega county, one thousand bushels of corn for distribution to the indigent families of Alabama soldiers.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Correspondence.

Near Robinson Springs, Autauga, Ala. }
Oct. 20, 1862. }

Judge B. Bibb—Sir:--I hope you will excuse me for the privilege I assume in addressing you. I feel assured of your generous deeds towards the needy, and particularly to our *needy soldiers*. I have some articles that I wish sent to the soldiers, (somewhere) and since reading the last week's Advertiser, I believe I prefer them sent to Winchester, Va., and I do not want to put off sending till a club is made up in my neighborhood, as "procrastination is the thief of time," so I send them to you, with the hope that you will forward them at once. I wish I had something of more value to bestow, but I have no means of making cloth, so I hope such as I send, will be of service to some *poor soldier*. I will send a package to the post office, directed to yourself, containing one woolen comfort and one *bed quilt*. The quilt is sent by my daughter (Sallie J. Horne) who made and partly quilted it when she was ten years old. I have no wool to knit socks, but we intend to have some heavy cotton socks ready in a short time. Please let me know by letter or through the weekly Advertiser, whether you received the package or not. My address is Wetumpka. Yours most respectfully,

Jane E. Robinson.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 22.

Mrs. Jane E. Robinson—Madam:--Your letter of 20th has been received, along with the bundle containing woolen comfort and quilt. I willingly become the agent for a proper disposal

of your gift, and beg to thank and commend you, Madam, and your estimable daughter, for your christian efforts in the holy duty of alleviating the sufferings of our soldiery. The Ladies' Aid Association of this city are now preparing supplies to be sent to the relief of the suffering at Winchester, and your contributions shall accompany them at an early day.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,
B. S. Bibb.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 29, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Salting Beef or Pork by Injecting Brine Into the Arteries.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious way to salt meat even in times of plenty. Considering our emergencies the scientific ought to be experimenting. In 1½ minutes after the hog is dead, can have him salted throughout with one quart of salt. It will be plenty salt for table use but not for bacon.

Who will discover some way to make water hold more salt in solution, or some additional curing condiment, to make out the deficiency, so that meat will need no more salting after the one simple injection?

J. H. C.
[Columbus Sun.]

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Commissioners Court of Clarke county have levied a tax of one hundred per centum, for the support of the indigent families in the county. The good example should be followed.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* of the 24th inst., says, that at a sale of factory goods on the day previous, the prices obtained were 20 cents per yard lower than the former highest prices, and 15 cents per yard lower than the prices last week.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Little Rock *True Democrat* says a lady living near Ozark, Ark., with an axe, a saw, a chisel, and an auger, made herself a loom out of oak rails, upon which she now weaves eight yards of cotton cloth per day. The cloth is made for army purposes.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Destitution in our Army.

When the history of the present war for independence is written the world will have an opportunity of learning what Southern men have been content to dare and suffer in defense of their country and their homes. The record will show that thousands and tens of thousands of the true hearted sons of the South, reared in the lap of luxury, and unaccustomed to privations, have left their pleasant homes, commended their wives and children to the care of their neighbors, and entered the army, sternly resolved never to yield the field until the end for which they struggled

was obtained. They have given evidence of a self-sacrificing devotion never surpassed, in cheerfully submitting to all the toils, privations and sufferings of the campaigns through which they have passed. They have endured hunger and cold, disease and danger; have marched over hard and flinty roads barefooted; at night they have lain down to sleep upon the wet earth, half naked, and with no blankets or tents to protect them. The present condition of thousands of these gallant soldiers has been most truthfully described by the army correspondent of the *Savannah Republican*. In a recent letter he says:

["]I dare not tell the people all I know of the condition of the best and bravest army that ever trod the earth. If they knew how many men in this army are without shirts—how many wear pants that do not cover their nakedness—and how many stand guard to-night upon bruised and bleeding feet—men, too, have been accustomed to every comfort, that a reasonable mind can desire—if they did not rise with indignation against those whose neglect has reduced the army to this deplorable condition, they would at least see that their most urgent and sacred duty is to come to its instant relief.["]

Is not this picture harrowing enough to appeal to the heart of every man and woman in the South, and induce all who have any interest in the Southern cause, to do what they can to relieve the sufferings of their brethren in the field? Much of their suffering from want of clothing is no doubt due to the neglect of the Government, but in this matter recrimination is useless; the only thing that can be done is to set to work, and endeavor to atone for the remissness of the Government. The recollection of the suffering of the little band of patriots under Washington at Valley Forge, has ever been kept fresh in the minds of the people of this country, but unless a united effort is made throughout the South for the relief of our uncomplaining soldiery, the sufferings which they will be compelled to undergo this winter will equal, if they do not exceed those of their ancestors in the first war for independence.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Indigent Families of Soldiers.

The measure introduced in the Legislature a day or two since to raise a fund for the relief of indigent families of soldiers, immediately, by pledging the credit of the State for that purpose, seems well calculated to meet the present emergency. Many families are now suffering, and if they are compelled to wait until a tax for their benefit can be levied they will be likely to suffer far more. If the Legislature will adopt the measure proposed, or one similar to it, instant relief can be afforded, and the minds of our soldiers be set at rest in regard to the condition of their families during the winter. The amount appropriated can be added to the State tax, and collected whenever deemed necessary. We are glad to see an earnest disposition on the part of the members to do everything needful for the comfort of the indigent families in the State.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

E. Steadman, Agent of the Gwinnett (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, publishes the following patriotic card in the *Atlanta Intelligencer*:

To Manufacturers.—Some time since, we had a meeting to advance the prices of fabrics. Now the time has arrived when it is equally important to hold another meeting to put prices down. The families of our brother soldiers require that we should do our duty to them. A plan can be adopted by which the consumers can have the goods at factory prices. And unless we

wish to continue the suffering of our women and children, we should take prompt action. We can keep the goods from falling into the hands of speculators. I, therefore, propose a convention of representatives from all the cotton manufactories of Georgia, to assemble in the city of Atlanta, on Monday, 17th of November next, to take this matter into consideration.

E. Steadman,
Agent Gwinnett Manufacturing Company.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Central Salt Works, Clarke Co. Ala.,
Oct. 24th, 1862. }

James W. Graham, Esq., Probate Judge of Lowndes County—Dear Sir:—By instructions from the Lowndesboro' Salt Company of which I am the Agent, (and also a member,) I have had shipped from our works in Clarke county, to be landed at Newport and delivered at such places in our county as you may order, 50 (fifty) sacks of salt to be distributed by you in your official capacity, to the poor and needy families of our county, that are unable to procure salt at its present prices. Desiring that you will, though, in all cases give the preference in distributing it to the families of soldiers of our county who are now or have been in service, and need it. You will please inform me at Lowndesboro' at your earliest convenience, such point as you may wish the salt delivered at.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
James D. McCall.

Hayneville, Oct. 27th, 1862.

James D. McCall, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have this day received your letter of the 24th inst., informing me that by instructions from the Lowndesboro' Salt Company, of which you are the agent, and also a member, you have shipped fifty sacks of salt to be distributed by me in my official capacity, among the needy families of the soldiers of our county.

Permit me, my dear sir, to say to you, and through you to the Lowndesboro' Salt Company, that you could have given nothing which would be more gratefully received or more highly appreciated than fifty sacks of salt at this particular time.

If the other Salt Companies of our county will follow your patriotic example, and contribute as you have done, none of the brave soldiers of Lowndes who are now fighting the battles of their country, will have any cause of anxiety, in regard to a full supply of provisions being furnished their families for twelve months to come.

In the name of the families for whom it is intended, I thank you for this token of your liberality. Please deliver the salt at Hayneville. Very respectfully,

James W. Graham,
Judge of Probate.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Mechanics.—It used to be said that we had no mechanics in this country; but it can't be so said now. The conscript is working wonders in that respect; and shoemakers, tanners, foundry-men, coopers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millwrights, iron-makers, etc., are

multiplying rapidly. And not less remarkable is the fact that mechanical occupations covered by the Exemption Act have suddenly attained a degree of respectability they never possessed before in the estimation of some very clever people. Bully for the conscript! We shall soon be a community of artisans. Counter jumpers and lawyers ain't nowhere. Leather aprons and clouted shoes are all the go now.—Athens, Tenn. Post.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A sugar refining firm in Philadelphia have manufactured a pyramid of fine loaf sugar a foot and a half through at the base, four feet three inches in height, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds, which is to be presented to Mrs. George B. McClellan.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

As our army was retreating toward Cumberland Gap, a soldier called out to Gen. Hardee, "General, I know how to form double column at half distance, but your tactics don't mention double distance on half rations." "That's true, my friend," said the General, smiling, "but hereafter history will mention the noble manner in which you have performed it."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A Prayer for our Armies, by Bishop Green, of Mississippi.

Almighty God, Whose Providence watcheth over all things, and in Whose hands is the disposal of all events, we look up to Thee for Thy protection and blessing amidst the apparent and great dangers with which we are encompassed. Thou hast, in Thy wisdom, permitted many evils of an unnatural and destructive war to come upon us. Save us, we beseech Thee, from the hands of our enemies. Watch over our fathers, and husbands, and brothers, and sons, who, trusting in Thy defense and in the righteousness of our cause, have gone forth to the service of their country. May their lives be precious in Thy sight. Preserve them from all the dangers to which they may be exposed. Enable them successfully to perform their duty to Thee and to their country, and do Thou, in Thine infinite wisdom and power, so overrule events and so dispose the hearts of all engaged in this painful struggle, that it may soon end in peace and brotherly love, and lead not only to the safety, honor and welfare of our Confederate States, but to the good of Thy people and the glory of Thy great name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The Women! Their Unbounded Patriotism!—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 30th says: We are authorized to state that the ladies of Chattanooga will use their surplus dresses in making comforts for the soldiers, if they can get cotton. They are willing to pay for it if any person will furnish them what they want for this purpose. Will not the men furnish the cotton without requiring the ladies to pay for it?

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

In Lawrence county, Ala., the Probate Judge states that there are 300 families of soldiers needing assistance, and that \$22,000 is needed for that purpose. A County Convention, addressed by Messrs. F. W. Sykes, O. H. Bynum, J. C. Baker, Edgar M. Swoope, and Richard Jones, voted in favor of an advalorem tax of \$25,000 for the purpose of aiding the families. This

is the right course. We hope to see it followed all over the State. How many necessitous soldiers' families have we in Madison? How much is needed for their relief? Let the Commissioners ascertain, and then act.—Huntsville Advocate.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Substitute for Salt.

A writer in the Columbia *Guardian* proposes a substitute for salt for preserving meat. It is, he says, Pyroligneous Acid, which is made from any kind of hard wood, and the quantity of acid obtained is nearly one-half the weight of wood used. The writer remarks:

This acid has been manufactured in the neighborhood of the writer on a small scale, and a few families have used it during the Summer and Fall for curing meat, and it is a perfect success. It does not answer the purpose of seasoning, but a small quantity of Salt does for that purpose. The only objection to it, if it may be called one, is, that it imparts a smoky flavor to the meat. It should be condensed in a copper tube or pipe, as iron turns it black. I desire to do no more than call attention to the subject, hoping that we may soon see several distilleries in operation, turning out at least fifteen hundred gallons per day. Twelve or fifteen gallons will cure one thousand pounds of meat.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

A Knoxville correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, speaking of the condition of the men belonging to the army just from Kentucky says:

Thousands of these heroic spirits are in rags, without a blanket, and numbers of them without a cent. I saw one regiment to-day of 450 men, and only 220 of them had shoes—the remainder had not a shoe or covering to their feet. This regiment is not an isolated case—nearly every regiment of Bragg's army is destitute of clothing and shoes in the same ratio. Yet these men, barefooted as they were, have marched from Kentucky over a road that for rocks has not its equal on the continent, with scarcely a murmur. Why shoes were not put upon their feet, and clothes upon their backs, while in Kentucky, I cannot say. An intelligent officer tells me, however, that there were shoes and clothing enough burnt up by order of the General commanding to have supplied our whole army.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

To Cotton and Woolen Spinners.

The Manufacturing and Free Trade Association of the Confederate States will assemble
at Augusta, Georgia, on
Wednesday, November 19th,
At 11 o'clock, A.M.

All Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, as well as those who are engaged in the manufacture of factory materials and findings are particularly invited to attend, and, if not so already, to become members of the Association. The subject of placing our Goods in the hands of consumers at reduced rates, the best mode of procuring supplies to keep us in full operation; together with many other matters of serious moment, will be subjects of consideration for the

Convention, and it is hoped that every establishment in the Confederacy will be represented.

Manufacturers will be expected to bring with them samples and statistics of cost of production, based on balance sheets of the past twelve months, of the past six months, and of the past 90 days, for such statements are the only means by which the real cost of production can be arrived at. They will also be expected to bring statements of the quantity and kinds of goods which they have furnished the Government since the war commenced; also, the quantity of the various kinds of goods manufactured by them; also, a statement of the number of Spindles and Looms in operation, with the length of time that said machinery has been running.

[Signed]

Wm. Gregg, President,
M. and F. T. Association.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders.

We regret to discover a disposition to foster and strengthen a feeling of prejudice on the part of the non-slaveholding portion of the community towards those whom fortune or their own exertions have more highly favored, by making them the owners of slave property. An insidious effort is being made to impress upon the minds of the poorer classes the conviction that it is the intention of the government of this country to promote the slave interest to the injury of those who are dependent on their own labor for support. Advantage is taken of a provision in the law recently passed by Congress in reference to exemptions from military service, to increase this feeling by striving to make it appear that the law unjustly discriminates against the non-slaveholder, and in favor of the man who owns a certain number of negroes. The equity of the law which exempts a white man on a plantation where negroes are employed, while the same favor is not extended to the man who may have a wife and several children dependent upon him for subsistence, is strongly denied, and upon this is founded the charge that the government desires to benefit slaveholders at the expense of those who own no slaves.

A little reflection ought, however, to convince any one that such a charge is without foundation, and that the law when rightly executed, works equal advantage to all classes. It will be readily admitted that the safety of the State demands the presence of a sufficient number of white men to keep the slaves in subjection, and we know of no one more deeply interested in securing subordination among the slaves than the man who, though he may own no slave property, has a wife and a number of children, living in a slaveholding community.—It is useless to say that the families of the whites would be as safe from robbery, and perhaps outrage, without such police supervision as they would with it, as every one at all acquainted with the negro character knows that the slaves must be subjected to wholesome control.

Again it is absolutely essential to the existence of our armies and the people of the country that provisions in large quantities should be raised, and there is no other way of securing a supply except by a careful direction of the negro labor of the country. This cannot be done unless white men enough to serve as overseers are exempted from military service. It is therefore fully as much the interest of the men who won no slaves to have a wise direction given to the labor of the country, as it is to the slave owners themselves. Without it, the army and the people cannot be fed, and the cause of independence must fail in consequence of the starvation of its upholders. Without it, the families of the poor men in whose behalf complaint is made would find it extremely difficult to subsist, even though the head of the family should be allowed

to return from the army.

But it is not true that the legislation of the country is intended to benefit the rich and not the poor. The Legislature of this State has passed a bill which appropriates two millions of dollars to provide for the indigent families of soldiers. This money must eventually be returned to the Treasury from taxes to be levied upon the property holders in the State. The men of property, the owners of slaves, are called upon to lend their aid in supporting the families of those who have gone to the war. The man who remains at home to assume the direction of a gang of slaves, is compelled to divert, it may be the whole of the profits arising from their labor, to the support of those who have left their families unable to maintain themselves during their absence. There is, therefore, no antagonism between the slave holders and non-slaveholders, and there is nothing in the legislation of the country thus far which points in the direction of favoritism towards any class in society. The law in regard to exemptions may indeed appear to operate unequally in some instances, but such cases are in the nature of things unavoidable, and do not indicate that there is anything radically wrong in the system.

The attempt to excite a feeling of enmity towards the slaveholders, on the part of those who are not, is due to a spirit of agrarianism, which has found its way to the South from the hotbeds of French and Yankee fanaticism. It has its foundation in the belief that there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, which must go on until all men occupy an equal footing in the world. It is the plea by which demagogues have ever sought to obtain control of the minds of the ignorant masses, and mould [sic] them to their wills. To give countenance to it at the South is to encourage the worst species of anti-slaveryism, as it places the institution of slavery on such a basis, that it is apparently the duty of every man, not owning slaves, to do every thing in his power to remove that which is antagonising [sic] with the white labor of the country.

Those who would place slavery upon a basis different from the occupied by other property, may not be aware that they are thus creating an instrument for its overthrow in our midst. They may not be aware that all propositions for unfriendly legislation against slave property, by imposing onerous taxes upon it, as though it was an evil which needed to be curbed and restrained by positive law, have a tendency to weaken the institution and place it in a false light before the world, but such must inevitably be the result. The only true grounds on which the institution can ever rest securely are those that morally, socially and politically, it is in accordance with the eternal principles of right and justice; and that in its growth and development, each and every man in the community where it exists is deeply interested, the rich not more than the poor; that in fact it is so closely intertwined with the framework of society, that no blow can be leveled against it which will not be felt by the humblest member. Until the pernicious ideas we have alluded to, are abandoned, and correct views are entertained on the subject, we can never be certain that we have escaped the danger of revolutions in the future.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Clothing for the Soldiers.

Much misapprehension exists throughout the country in regard to the condition of the army under Gen. Bragg, which has recently returned to Tennessee, from Kentucky. It has been given out by those who are desirous of making it appear that the campaign into Kentucky was a success, that the army, unable to hold the State, had not returned until an immense amount of

clothing, shoes and provisions had been gathered up, sufficient, according to some estimates, to provide for the forces in Virginia, as well as the army of the West. In this view of the case the people were called upon to abstain from censuring Gen. Bragg in consequence of his precipitate retreat. The truth of the matter is, however, gradually reaching the public, and it now begins to be generally understood that the army has returned to Tennessee in a miserable condition so far as regards clothing. Officers have been detached and sent to all portions of the country, to urge upon the people the importance of making strenuous exertions to provide for the wants of the suffering soldiers. They state that the soldiers are without shoes, without clothes, without blankets, and without tents. Their statements are corroborated by letter writers from the army, and there can be no doubt that thousands of our soldiers are today shivering among the mountains of Tennessee without the necessary covering to protect them from the snow and sleet. It is very probable that Gen. Bragg has succeeded in securing a considerable amount of cloth out of which to make clothing for the soldiers, and no time should be lost in getting it manufactured, but when this is accomplished, there will still remain thousands in a destitute condition. It is well to hold those who are responsible for the failure of this campaign into Kentucky to a strict accountability, but while bestowing censure where it is deserved, it should not be forgotten that the soldiers who are suffering are not blamable for the situation in which they find themselves. They have done the best they could, and justice to them, as well as a due regard for the cause in which we are all engaged should induce every man and woman in the Confederacy to lend a helping hand. The soldiers need blankets, and while we are aware that the people of this country contributed liberally last winter of their stock, we know that there are still many thousands of pairs which can and will be dispensed with when their owners are satisfied how greatly they are desired by the soldiers. A lady correspondent suggests that the blankets be given and their places supplied with comforts. She appears to think, and we agree with her, that these articles, which can be manufactured in almost every family, will be much more *comfortable* than the blankets, if the owners have the satisfaction of knowing that the latter are being used by the soldiers to protect them from the rude blasts of winter. The same correspondent suggests that the blankets now used in the hospitals can be taken and their places advantageously supplied with comforts. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and we commend it to those who have charge of such matters.

In regard to shoes, we have strong hopes that the Government of this State, as well as that of other States, will adopt measures to procure at once, all the leather possible, and have it made up for the use of this army. In no other way can we obtain a supply. For other articles needed by the soldiers, such as jackets, pantaloons, shirts, undershirts, drawers, and socks, we must in a great measure depend upon the individual efforts of those who are out of the army. To the noble, true hearted women of the country the soldier's appeal for help, and we know they will not appeal in vain. To the extent of their ability they may be depended upon to aid in clothing our naked soldiery. The men who remain at home have a duty to perform, and we trust they will not be at all backward. There are thousands of soldiers far away from their own States who will be compelled to depend upon the people of other States for supplies. They are entitled to aid should receive as much assistance as those who are more favorably circumstanced.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Governor's Message.

Executive Department, }
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 10th, 1862} . . .

Clothing Bureau.

Reports from the Quartermaster Department show the aid given by the State for the supply of clothing to Alabama soldiers in the Confederate service. From these it appears that the State has issued 6,102 overcoats, 16,024 jackets, 17,337 pants, 19,230 shirts, 16,535 drawers, 7,002 hats, 6,257 blankets, 11,979 pair socks, 10,798 pair shoes, besides many other articles. The socks were donated by the patriotic women of Alabama, and have been distributed free of charge. A large portion of the clothing has been manufactured by the Ladies Aid Societies, and the prices at which it has been furnished were reduced in proportion to the cost of manufacture thus saved. Besides these contributions, the women of Alabama have made up and distributed many thousand suits to companies and individuals in the service. The invaluable aid which they have thus rendered to our armies in the field, will be recorded in history as enduring evidence of their love of country, and will be held in admiration and grateful remembrance to the latest posterity.

The State has made its purchases of cloth directly from the factories, and at wholesale prices, and in all instances the Quartermaster Department has averaged the prices at which the clothing has been sold, so that the soldiers might obtain it at cost and charges to the State at the point where it was furnished to them. And these prices have been uniformly less than any others at which they have been able to purchase clothing of like kind and description.

Any misapprehension which may have arisen upon this subject should be removed by the assurance that the State has never had any agents to sell or dispose of clothing, except the bonded officers in the Quartermaster Department, who receive stated salaries for their services, and whose accounts disclose with accuracy all the transactions in their respective offices. Their accounts and vouchers are under the control of the General Assembly, and it is believed that upon examination, it will be found that the same have been faithfully and correctly kept.

I recommend additional appropriations to the Quartermaster Department, enable it to continue, and to extend, if possible, its accommodations to our troops. . . .

Hospitals

. . . Woman, true to her sympathetic nature, has hallowed these establishments by her presence, a ministering angel to the suffering, dying warrior. The tender care, the laborious zeal, and the unreserved consecration with which Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, of Alabama, has devoted her time and energies to promote the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia, have excited the deepest gratitude in the hearts of our people.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 12, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Honored Flags in Federal Hands.—A correspondent of the Northern journals, who paid a visit to McClellan, was shown the Confederate flags captured in Maryland. We copy the following from the review which he gives of the most interesting of the collection:

"We are first shown the battle flag of the rebels, which General McClellan informed us had been generally adopted by them, in lieu of the regular Confederate or national rebel flag, which was the only one carried in the earlier period of the war.—It was about four feet square,

red ground with blue stripes about four inches wide, running diagonally across, or from corner to corner. On these stripes are twelve white stars, representing the twelve States claimed by the rebels as belonging to their Confederacy. It was very badly torn and blood-stained. From a written paper sewed on it, I learned that it had been the battleflag of the 11th Alabama regiment, captured by the 57th New York Volunteers, Richardson's division, Sumner's corps, at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

A friend informs the Little Rock *True Democrat* that white oak mast is the best substitute for coffee yet found. The acorns should be hulled, cut into the size of grains of coffee and then parched.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Clayton *Banner* says Mr. Daniel McKenzie, of Louisville, Barbour county, is making soldiers' water proof boots at ten dollars per pair, while he could realize for them, according to the price they bring elsewhere, thirty or forty dollars. His charges for shoes are said to be correspondingly small.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Copperas in North Carolina is made in Cleveland and Johnson counties, and alum is found in McDowell county and elsewhere.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

The ladies of the Methodist Church in Chattanooga, have taken the carpet from their church and given it to the soldiers for blankets. The *Rebel* asks, can a people be conquered when the ladies are so patriotic.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To the Women of the South.

The following communication comes to us from Chapel Hill, N. C., and we cheerfully comply with the pious and patriotic wishes of the lady who sends it to us. This appeal to the women of the South comes evidently from a warm heart, and the touching and eloquent language in which it is expressed, indicates cultivation and polished strength in the mind from which it emanated. We heartily endorse the proposition of the fair writer:

To the Editor of the Advertiser—Sir: I wish to make public through your columns and those of various other influential journals, a suggestion to the women of the South.

It is, that a day be appointed, on which, at a certain hour, they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for Peace from Him in whose hands are the hearts of men and the destinies of nations. Prayer is being made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and those prayers have been answered—in many instances beyond our hopes. Every prayer doubtless breathes an earnest petition for Peace, but it is suggested now that our faithful women shall unite to pray in an especial manner for it. That God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, and that He would forgive us our debts, and would deliver us from the evil hands of bloody men.

Let Monday, the first day of December be appointed, and on that day, at 12 M., let the

heart of every wife, mother, sister and daughter in every State of our Confederacy, go out in solemn, fervent prayer to God for Peace.

In places and churches where female prayer-meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter. Where such meetings are not practicable, let every woman in her own house stop all work at the hour named—suspend the carding, and spinning, and knitting, and weaving, and sewing, and teaching—if for only one half hour—and let every woman's heart be lifted then in prayer for her country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour—let the busy forego her business—and, I was going to say, let the gay suspend her gaiety—but I trust there are not many gay women in the South now. But let the young and beautiful, and hopeful, equally with those who can lay no claim to such titles, think of the dead, and the dying, and the mangled—think of the broken-hearted, the homeless and the destitute—think of the widows and fatherless, and childless, of this awful war—and let every woman's heart be stirred to pray as with one voice on that day to God for help and for Peace—an honorable Peace.

Chapel Hill, N. C., November 1862.

All papers friendly to this suggestion are requested to copy, that it may be as widely diffused as possible by the day above named.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 5

Substitute for Blankets.—We have been shown a substitute for soldier's blankets, manufactured under the direction of Mrs. Wiley E. Jones, of this vicinity. It is made after the style of rag carpets of a new material, and colored with barks so as to make it the "loyal nut brown hue," so well adapted to camp life. The sample we have seen is a good substitute, and can be manufactured at a cost not exceeding \$4.50 or \$5.

Let others of our female friends follow the patriotic example of Mrs. Jones. Blankets can't be had—they are not in the country, and money won't buy them. Our soldiers must have *something* to shield them from the frosts and snow of the coming winter, and rag carpet blankets will do when nothing better can be had.—Columbus Sun.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

A clergyman has administered the following warning to crinoline wearers:

"Let women beware while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of paradise."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The following is recommended as an effectual remedy for diphtheria: After bathing the feet, wrap up warm in bed, take a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia, and apply a tar poultice to the throat as warm as it can be borne.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The Rock Fish Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Raleigh, N. C., have agreed to furnish the State with cloth at 25 cents per yard, instead of 50 cents, as other factories are asking.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The Milledgeville, (Ga.) *Federal Union*, of Nov. 15th, states that Dr. P. R. Clements, of Eufaula, Alabama, is exhibiting in that city a loom of his invention, which with one ordinary

hand, can weave about 40 yards of homespun per day. It is worked by a small balance wheel and crank, and is sold for \$75.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

From Texas.

The *Houston News* of the 7th inst. gives some interesting items of Texas news. We learn from it that Gen. Sam Houston passed through Benham [Brenham] recently with his family on his way to Independence. The people at B. were holding a public meeting at the time and invited the General to address it. The following is reported of his speech:

He wound up by saying that this was probably the last occasion on which he would ever address a public assembly—one foot on the brink and another in the grave. He exhorted to temperance and moderation, and to use all their efforts to repel the invidious foe that was stealthily marching to rob, plunder, and destroy their homes, their property &c., and concluded by a beautiful peroration in his own case; a septuagenarian driven from his house and home without cause or reason, and coming back to Washington county, the cradle where the liberty of Texas was rocked, and where he now expected to lay his bones.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The *Columbia South Carolinian* is informed that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and are determined to remain during a bombardment. One venerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that Gen. Beauregard should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be a non-combatant.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

[Communicated.]

Tallassee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1862.

Editors Advertiser: Having received a letter a few days since from Capt. J. W. Ashurst, 13th Ala. Regiment, appealing to the liberality of the citizens of Tallassee in behalf of the company now in Northwestern Virginia, who are greatly in need of clothing, the facts were made known to the ladies engaged in the Factory at this place, who immediately appointed a committee, consisting of the Misses Simmons, Morgan, Scroggins, Worden, McMillan, and A. McLemore, to raise by subscription a fund to purchase the necessary clothing for the company. They nobly responded to this self-imposed duty and paid over to your correspondent the sum of five hundred dollars in the short space of two days. The fact that these girls all support themselves by the labor of their own fair hands should be a lasting reproof to the speculator and extortioner who are using every means to impoverish our people and cripple the Government for which our gallant soldiers are making so many sacrifices. Please publish this that the soldier may know who are his true friends.

Tallassee.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The *Charleston Courier* says it is reported that in a place not two hundred miles from

Savannah, a lot of 1,000 pairs of shoes was offered to a Government agent, but rejected because they were one-half inch lower than the red tape regulations. Of course our soldiers will prefer going without shoes to wearing any but the regulation styles.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A Worthy Example.

We learn that the members of St. Paul's Church, in this city, have determined to take up the carpet on the floor of that sanctuary and convert it into blankets for our soldiers. We heartily commend their action to other churches in this city and throughout the Confederacy. Surely we can afford to kneel or stand upon bare floors to shelter from the cold the bodies of the brave men who are fighting to secure our rights of conscience no less than our political liberties.—
Columbus Times.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Good Haul.—Major Yandell Patton, of the Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A., recently brought to this place, from Huntsville, fifty thousand yards of heavy osnaburgs, being a part of the stores captured from the enemy at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. So valuable an article at this time will be most acceptable.—Chattanooga Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The Fayetteville *Observer* says: "We have seen several pairs of socks made by Mrs. John A. Williams, of this county, from cotton and cow-hair. They are soft and durable, are said to be warm and to possess the advantage of not wetting easily.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Shoe Question.

Apprehending that the statement made by the *Enquirer* a few days ago, that all requisitions upon the Quartermaster's Department for shoes have been filled, may have the effect of causing the efforts of individuals and the sympathies of the public to abate, we feel it our duty to furnish a few facts bearing on the subject:

A Staff officer, now in this city, has within a week past, received a letter from his Major General, instructing him to notify the Government that *one third* of the men of his Division are without shoes.

A Quartermaster, also now in the city, has received a similar letter from his Major General, which states that sixteen hundred men of his Division are barefoot.

The following appeared in the *Enquirer* yesterday morning:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Brigade Headquarters }
Chaffin's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862. }

Gentlemen:--Your number of yesterday heads an editorial: "The Shoe Question." *You complain of the complaints* of the *Whig*. It had not inquired about the facts. You had. And you

say: "In answer to our inquiries we were *assured*, and so stated publicly, *that the requisitions upon the Quartermaster for shoes had ALL been honored.*" Do you mean upon the Quartermaster General? If not, of whom did you inquire? I affirm that the assurance given to you was incorrect. My men are suffering for shoes—requisitions were made, the reply of the Quartermaster General, Col. Myers, was, "Let them suffer."

Your obedient servant,
Henry A. Wise,
Brig. General.

[It is proper to explain that the statement of the Quartermaster General, that the requisitions for shoes had all been honored, was made in reference to the army of Northern Virginia with Gen. Lee, concerning which the complaints of destitution had been made and to whose case the inquiry was confined.]—Enquirer.

The Charleston papers publish the following dispatch from the Rev. R. W. Barnwell, Jr." Richmond, November 11. I am just from the army, where I distributed supplies.—There is great want of everything, and especially of shoes and blankets. Send on *immediately*.

A correspondent of the Rockingham *Register* writes:

Yesterday morning the snow commenced falling, and continued during the day and night. Winter has commenced in earnest and it is a heart-rending sight to witness our scantily clothed and bare footed boys trying to shield themselves from the wintry blasts. I noticed yesterday many of the 10th regiment wading through the snow without the sign of a shoe upon their feet. Others, with their blankets wrapped around them, sat by the comfortless camp fires trying to shield their feet and shivering bodies from the cold snow and piercing wind.—In the name of justice and humanity, can't something be done for these suffering soldiers?

The Petersburg Express says:

We have seen a letter written by Mr. N. C. Harrison, dated, "In Camp, near Culpepper C. H., November 10th," in which he says: "I do assure you that many of our boys are suffering very much for the want of shoes and other articles of clothing.—Many of them are entirely barefooted and nearly naked. If it be possible, get some of our good friends to send some shoes, in addition to those you have."

We could multiply the testimony on this subject almost indefinitely, but this is enough for the present. If the *Enquirer* and Colonel Myers still doubt, we recommend to them a trip to the army. We rejoice to know that the efforts of those who think differently have been attended with large results, and that from six to eight thousand pairs of shoes have been procured by the contributions of this city. But these don't begin to be enough. There are still great destitution and suffering, and the winter is yet before us. Why should not other cities, aye, every city, town and county in the Confederacy, follow the example of Richmond!—There is no danger that too much will be done.—Richmond Whig.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

It was rumored recently that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy, N. Y., had raised the Confederate flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's balmoral that had been washed and hung out to dry! The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd gave three cheers for the bunting and departed.

Appeal to the Legislature of Alabama.

The following appeal to the Legislature from the ladies of Butler county was presented on Thursday, by Mr. Speaker Crenshaw, and after being read was ordered published in the newspapers of Montgomery:

You have lavished upon us in your speeches, whatever of praise could excite emulation or promote vanity; but we would be unworthy any of these encomiums, if satisfied with them, we were to overlook the grave duties of life whether dependent upon your actions or upon our own. It is not enough to profess liberty or morality—we must act it; and we are alarmed, lest, while we are looking into the depths of the earth for principles which may save the nation, they escape us upon the surface.—Among the first of these measures, which we hoped to see you take for the preservation of the country, is the suppression of the evils of drinking—an evil which in every age has sunk mankind below the level of brutes, and which notwithstanding the number of examples afforded by almost every family, seems yet in the ascendant.—What, let us ask, is the value of a contest, which drains a country of her population and wealth in war, to sustain a political liberty, which is only to be lost in practices which degrade mankind, and fasten disease, poverty and death upon their wives and children? Is it possible that the evils of intemperance are so fixed upon society that those who call themselves the heroes of the age cannot break loose from the habit? Is it true that there is in the taste of liquor, a magic so potent, a spell so overpowering, that faculties that are challenging admiration for zeal and heroism are, and must forever yield to them? You call us the mothers of the Republic, you declaim in lofty sentences, in favor of the race to spring from us, upon whom the hope of liberty is to rest; and yet you sanction by law, you encourage by your refusal to enact penalties, you approve by your own example, a practice which will lead that young generation to habits, which will render them unworthy recipients of freedom, and incapable of enjoying her privileges. Our fathers, our husbands, our brothers and our sons, we have sent forth to battle; our fields are untilled save by the tender hands of women, who have wrung from the reluctant soil a tithe of productions. We are wanting bread, and yet amidst our privations and sacrifices, we see the grain destined for that bread, flowing into the mouths of enormous monster distilleries to fatten speculation, to aid lusty men to escape the dangers of entering the army, and to be turned into poison, through which the whole race will be degraded, morally, physically and socially. We see in the space of a few hundred feet, receptacles of this pernicious article, where slaves and boys are retailing it in open violation of law.—We see on the cars, as we travel, men wearing the Confederate uniform, who might be sober, the vindicators of innocent women, indulging in blasphemy and indecency, at which men ought to blush, and from which women cannot escape; doomed to listen, and repress the sense of shame which burns upon their cheeks. We implore you to act as men having the destiny of posterity in their hands. Let the age be distinguished by a sacred resolution, to save us from the guilt of this great vice. Who, among men, will dare in view of truth, to vindicate the necessity of the habit of drinking? Who is bold and honest enough to uphold the pure standard of Temperance, and give his eloquence and his resolution to the work of freeing us from a crime, which, while we tolerate makes liberty an empty bubble, and public virtue a delusion? They who do this will in future times cover their names with laurels, more flourishing and eternal, than if bathed in blood, at Manassas, at Richmond, or at Shiloh. Step forward true patriot and achieve a victory over yourselves and the worst of sins! [followed by the names of 74 women]

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

We find in the *Selma Reporter* the following recipe, which is said to be a sure cure for small pox:

Take one grain each of powdered Foxglove (*Digitalis*) and sulphate [sic] of zinc. Rub them together thoroughly in a mortar with 5 or 6 drops of water; this done, add 4 or 5 ounces of water, and sweeten with sugar. Dose—a tablespoonful for an adult, and one or two teaspoonfuls for a child every two or three hours until the symptoms of the disease vanish.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

About a week ago we republished an item from the *Charleston Courier* stating that a large lot of shoes had been rejected by a government agent not a thousand miles from Charleston because they were not quite up to the government standard. These same shoes, the *Courier* of Thursday says, were afterwards sold in Charleston at \$9 per pair, and have since been sold to a government agent in North Carolina at \$12 per pair.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The City Council of Richmond have fixed the price of Gas in that city at \$3.50 per thousand feet. The people of Montgomery have to pay rather more than that.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A Ghost Story.

We heard one of Gen. McCown's officers tell a hard story on yesterday. It seems that when McCown was in West Tennessee this officer was sent into a neighborhood where he was well known. He was riding in a buggy and overtook an old acquaintance and friend, named Robert Bond. Bond was on foot. The officer, after the usual salutations and inquiry after the news, asked Bond to take the buggy and drive on to the next house and await his coming, that he was tired of riding, and wished to walk the intervening half mile. When the officer came up to the house the buggy was standing there and the horse tied to the gate.

The officer asked the ladies at the house what had become of Mr. Bond. They, amazed, answered that Bond had been killed in a skirmish near Corinth, and that his body had been brought home and buried on the day before the officer arrived.

He asked the ladies who had brought the buggy to the gate. They answered that there was no driver, that the horse came quietly to the gate and that one of their number had got out and tied him.

It is needless to state that the officer who made this statement discredits his own senses, but he is confident that he could not have mistaken Bond for another man, that his personal peculiarities were well known to him, but how he could have disappeared, and how a dead man could have driven off a horse and buggy, and then vanished, or why his disembodied spirit should have appeared to him when he did not even know that Bond was dead, are questions often asked by the officer referred to. He is, evidently, surely puzzled by the occurrence as were his auditors by its narration.—Knoxville Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Preserving Meat.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1862.

Eds. Advertiser: It may benefit the public to state as a *practical* fact, that ashes prepared from green hickory wood, combined with salt in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds, by measurement, and applied in the ordinary way of salting meat, in ordinary quantity, will save pork fully as well as salt alone, and give a delicacy of flavor to bacon made from it which saltpetre [sic] or sugar pickle will not impart. Mix the ashes and salt thoroughly, in the above proportions and use the mixture as salt alone is commonly used. There is no experiment in this, and no one need hesitate to rely on it.

Yours truly,

B. R.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 3, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Home Manufactures.

The Raleigh *Register* suggests with justice and point, that investments of capital in useful articles of domestic manufacture are much more profitable (throwing patriotism out of consideration) than most of the immoral and insane speculations of the day.—It suggests a number of high-priced articles of which we have in abundance the crude material within our borders.

Why have not our capitalists been able to see that it is equally wise and much more patriotic to use their surplus funds in producing such articles as lime, sulphuric [sic] acid, bleaching powders, copperas, alum &c., than to invest their money in cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour and every other necessary of life, and hold them up for more exorbitant prices. We have in abundance, the crude materials necessary to make all the above enumerated articles so much needed. The price for lime before the war, was eighty cents to one dollar per barrel. It has since been sold for seven dollars. Sulphuric [sic] acid then cost from three to four cents per pound and has been sold since the war, for one dollar. Bleaching powders once cost, by the cask, three and a half cents per pound, and now sells for seventy-five cents to one dollar. The same of copperas and alum. And strange to say, we have ample material for the manufacture of all these articles, and only the labor of men is wanting to make it available.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We have before us a sample of cloth, manufactured by Mr. John Cox, of this county, the filling of which is spun without the use of cards. The cloth, though not as smooth as could be desired, is very strong and will answer every purpose until we can gain our independence. Arrange your cotton simply with the hand into a convenient size, and draw the thread slowly and you can make a very good filling for negro clothing. Fresh ginned cotton is the best.—
Sandersville Georgian.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Seizures.

Yesterday was a brisk, though not a profitable business day in our city. Gov. Brown under authority given him by the Legislature, through his agents—the sheriff and others—seized all the osnaburgs, shirting, sheeting, cotton yarns, woolens, leather and shoes, in merchant's hands in the city. We understand that the same thing was done in every other city, town and village in the State. What fate the factories shared we did not learn. Well this is a cheap way to clothe the army, and would be justifiable if it were necessary, but it is a terribly dear process to the poor who are at home.—Where they will now get any of these articles of necessity is a question we are unable to solve. They will certainly look to Gov. Brown to supply their wants, and we trust that the Governor, out of the abundance of his resources will be able to meet their just expectations.—Columbus Times.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 10, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

A large number of prisoners of the old Federal army, who have been detained at San Antonio, Texas, for about a year, made their escape recently—some of them having gone to Mexico. The Confederate Captain who was in charge of them is to be arraigned before a court of inquiry, for dereliction of duty in permitting them to escape.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 10, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Special Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist
Georgia Legislature.

Milledgeville, Dec. 4.

I believe I alluded, a day or two ago, to the specimens of cards on exhibition here from the manufactory of Messrs. Lee & co., Cartersville. They are fac similes of the old Whittemore card, and are made on a Whittemore machine, which ran the blockade. In accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, endorsed also by Peter Jones, Esq., Master Armorer at the Penitentiary, it is proposed that the State take a half interest in the enterprise, and duplicate a number of the machines, for immediate use. A measure has been matured [sic?] by the Finance Committee, and passed the House to-day, authorizing the Governor to pay Messrs. Lee & Co., \$60,000 for a half interest in their establishment, and to furnish half the capital necessary to duplicate twenty machines for the enlargement of their works.

It is stated that they can be made in three months at the Penitentiary, and put in operation. Estimating that each machine will make 30 pairs of cards daily, these would turn out 600 pairs a day, or about 15,600 pairs a month. This would very soon supply the wants of the State, and give the women facilities for clothing not only their families at home, but the soldiers in the field. It would make the people independent of extorting factories, and save also a portion of the \$1,500,000 appropriated to clothe and shoe the Georgia troops.

Estimating these cards at \$10 a pair (and they cannot be had elsewhere for twice the amount,) the income derived from the use of these twenty machines would be \$1,872,000 in twelve months. Four-fifths of this sum would probably be net profit, yielding to the State in one year, the handsome revenue of \$750,000 in an investment of \$60,000.—This is on the assumption that the State charge the same that the firm now sells them at.

But it is a part of the proposed contract that the State may furnish them to her citizens at cost, which will be between \$2 and \$3, per pair. However this may be, the aggregate profit to the people of the State is the same. Therefore this cotton card measure is of the highest

importance, and should be disposed of without delay and in a liberal spirit. Sixty thousand dollars it is urged, is a high price for such an establishment. It is a very moderate sum for a business capable of yielding the enormous revenue above stated.

Messrs. Lee & Co. are entitled to a handsome reward for their timely foresight, and the hazard of life and money incident to getting such an invaluable machine through the lines. They are not only entitled to a liberal return for the risks incurred, but to the highest consideration as benefactors to the country. They are selling cards at \$10, as fast as they can make them, when there is a clamorous demand for them at \$30. They are willing to accept the proposal made by the State, first, because it gives them a fair consideration for the interest, and because it will specially give them facilities for approximating the demand for cards.

The investment proposed by the State redound to the immediate benefit of her citizens, and return to the treasury the amount expended, in a few weeks, when the price of cards can and should be put down to a fair remunerative standard. Whatever objection there may be to State aid, in general principles, this is a time and an occasion when the State may wisely step in to aid in relieving the necessities of her people by the proposed investment in a private enterprise. Every State will act wisely to secure if possible, similar facilities for clothing the people. As time is precious, it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in efforts to improve the bill offered by the committee after mature deliberation.

Aristides.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 17, 1862, p. 4, p. 1

To the Citizens of Montgomery.

The call made upon the citizens of Montgomery for money to buy wood for the families of soldiers, was for a while responded to very readily. The undersigned has received, up to this time, two thousand and seventy-three dollars. There are about 200 families. It will be seen that this sum is not sufficient to furnish them during the winter. It is believed that it is only necessary to announce that a sufficient sum has not yet been collected. The benevolent of this city will certainly not let so commendable an object fail of success from the want of means.

The free market, established here some two months since, has been a decided success thus far; and many benevolent persons continue their donations. The supply, however, comes in irregularly, and, at times, we are short. Hitherto we have managed with but little money. An occasional load of corn has been sold and its price appropriated to the purchase of meat and meal. A few persons have recently donated money—this has been very opportune; but as the winter closes in upon us, the demand for money increases. Can anything be done?

Some months since a proposition was made to establish a free market, and a few hundred dollars are on deposit at the Central Bank. Now, will the subscribers to that fund consent to turn it over to us? or will they take hold of the enterprise and carry it through? We will gladly secure donations, either of money or provision. Cannot the merchants assist us by donation of such articles as they may be able to spare? Mr. Charles Linn sent, yesterday, a cask of excellent rice, and intends also to furnish us with a barrel of molasses. Mr. Connell, also, has sent in a sack of sugar. These articles meet the wants of children and sickly persons, and are dispensed to the sick, and to women having small children, particularly.

There can be no doubt as to the good to be effected by these objects. Any one who will take the trouble to attend the free market from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning, will see that it meets

an undoubted want in this community. But, unless it is sustained we must abandon the enterprise. Miss Julia R. Norton, residence corner Jefferson and Perry streets, will attend to the receipt of any article that may be sent in from day to day. Any donation of money that may be made either of wood or for the free market, may be handed to the undersigned at his office, over Jenning's drug store, or left with Mr. Dingley in the drug store. Miss Norton will also receive donations at her residence.

S. E. Norton, M. D., Chairman.

N. B.—We again repeat that the free market, while intended particularly for soldiers' families, is open, also, to other indigent persons who may be unable to obtain subsistence by their labor.

The usual acknowledgment of donations will be made in a few days.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Who are not Speculators?

Is a question that might well be asked at this time. An incident occurred in this city which well illustrates the fact. A clergyman called at a store a few days since, wishing to purchase an overcoat. A fine one was shown him at the price of forty dollars. The merchant received a considerable lecture on extortion, and the would-be purchaser was about leaving. He turned to the merchant and enquired if he would purchase some jeans, and offered them at five dollars per yard. The merchant then reminded him that the price of the coat in the cheapest times was thirty dollars, and that he had added only 25 per cent. on his articles, while the lecturer on extortion was asking four hundred per cent. on his. The shepherd of the flock was glad to drop the subject of extortion.—Macon Journal.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Another Appeal to the Women of Alabama.

Executive Department of Alabama, }
Montgomery, Dec. 6, 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 the revolution, to give up their carpets, their remaining blankets and such other suitable bed clothing 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, George G. Lyon, Esq., Demopolis, F. L. Johnston & Co., Selma, W. R. Picket, A. Q. M., Montgomery, and Robert W. Coleheart at Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probate of counties, who will forward them as above, at the expense of the State.

Jno. Gill Shorter,
Governor of Alabama.

N.B.—All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion and forward accounts to

the Executive office.

John B. Taylor,
Private Secretary.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Wooden Soled Shoes.

This is the day of substitutes—substitutes for coffee, substitutes for soap, substitutes for soldiers—substitutes are all the go now a days. The last substitute is for leather, and we are glad to find that it answers the purpose admirably. Shoes with wooden soles are being manufactured by every smart planter throughout the country, and are, in reality, better than the brogans we once got from the North, where they were supposed to grow on trees, and from their want of durability were also supposed to be picked before they were ripe, on account of the shortness of the season up there.

Our new substitute for leather actually grows *in* trees, and has several recommendations. Wooden soled shoes keep the feet, it is said, dryer and warmer than leather; they are much less expensive and more durable. There are, however, some objections to them; a negro may take a notion to light a fire with them, which was the fate of a pair presented to us some years ago by our friends Gray & Turley, and they are also very unfit to "trip it on the light fantastic toe," in fact they are rather unsuitable for a genteel tea party or a ball room, as the toes which have on them half an inch of hickory are by no means light; though fantastic in appearance. Over frozen ground the approach of the wearer is far from silent, as his shoes give warning of his coming something less than half a mile off—no chance to steal chickens of a night, except barefooted, as the noise would wake all the watch dogs in the neighborhood.

It is the custom with some people to call their servants "block heads"—to one wearing this kind of shoes "club foot" would be more applicable.—Augusta Chronicle.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 24, 1862, p. 1. c. 3

The very latest Paris fashions state that bonnets will be still worn high in the front, but much less exaggerated. The principal ornaments being feathers for dress bonnets, or a simple trimming of ribbon or lace.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Tarboro' *Southerner*, of the 6th, received here this morning, says that for the last week or two, the streets of that town have been made alive by the passage through them of numberless wagons, carts and vehicles of every description. They are principally loaded with negro women and children, provisions and other property of refugees from the lower counties, on their way to the interior to escape the vandalism of our unscrupulous invaders.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Is there no Remedy?

The Manchester Cotton Factory has made two dividends since the war began of \$125 per share of \$100—but these shares cost their present holders (most of them) much less than par.

One stockholder, whose shares cost him thirty dollars each—his investment being fifteen thousand dollars, has drawn in the last eighteen months nearly \$150,000. The fabrics of this company are necessary to our soldiers. Is there no means by which the Government can possess itself of them at a fair price? We think so. The Crenshaw woolen company, of this city, sell goods of their manufacture, at from \$25 to \$30 per yard, which cannot cost them, by any estimate that we can make, more than from \$3 to \$6. Is there no remedy?—Rich. Whig.