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MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER
1863

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

A Female Soldier.

Among the strange, heroic and self-sacrificing acts of woman in this struggle for our independence, we have heard of none which exceeds the bravery displayed and hardships endured by the subject of this notice, Mrs. Amy Clarke. Mrs. Clarke volunteered with her husband as a private, fought thro' the battles of Shiloh, where Mr. Clarke was killed—she performing the rites of burial with her own hands. She then continued with Bragg's army in Kentucky, fighting in the ranks as a common soldier, until she was twice wounded—once in the ankle and then in the breast, when she fell a prisoner into the hands of the Yankees. Her sex was discovered by the Federals, and she was regularly paroled as a prisoner of war, but they did not permit her to return until she had donned female apparel. Mrs. C. was in our city on Sunday last, *en route* for Bragg's command.—Jackson Mississippian.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

The editor of the *Telescope* recently entered the sanctum of a Richmond contemporary and found the wife of his professional *confrere* occupying the chair editorial, with pen and scissors in hand. He sets it down as fair, that the best editorials in that paper came from the better-half of the editor. We concur in the opinion—but think she would do better as a news editor. The women know so well how to "cut up" the *mails*.—Chattanooga Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

We clip the following from the Vicksburg papers of the 30th ult.

On yesterday the most signal success of our arms was obtained at Willow Bayou, where the enemy attempted to advance on our works. Twenty-eight hundred of our soldiers engaged a force of eight thousand Yankees, and whipped them; killing over 200 and taking 300 prisoners, and capturing five stands of colors. . . Four of the five stands of colors captured by our army yesterday were displayed to the gaze of the curious in front of General Smith's headquarters last evening.

One belonged to the 29th Missouri, and had the following motto: "29th Missouri—From our St. Louis friends." This flag was very bloody, and must have been in the hottest of the fight.

Another bore the inscription: "58th Ohio—E Pluribus Unum," with a spread eagle embroidered in the middle. This was a splendid flag, and is very badly torn—a shell having passed through the centre [sic].

Another is a plain United States flag, with the inscription: "13th Illinois," and is badly mangled.

The other belonged to the 31st Missouri, and seems to have been a battle flag, without any motto. This one is entirely uninjured. The Yankee who carried it must have dropped it while he was changing his base.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 7, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The Milledgeville *Union* says the Georgia Penitentiary will soon be able to turn out 300

pairs of cotton cards per day, and in a few months, it is hoped the machinery will be increased so as to turn out 900 pairs per day. For the manufacture of cards, sheep, dog or goat skins are necessary, and those who want cards are requested to send in those skins, either tanned or untanned.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A Cheap and Excellent Soap.—The following recipe, handed to us by a South Carolina planter, will be most acceptable in these times of scarcity. He assures us no better soap can be made:

"To eight quarts of strong ley, add three pints of pine gum or three pounds of rosin; boil for five or six hours, stirring well to keep the fluid from burning at the bottom. A little wheat flour added will make it hard if desired.—Savannah Republican.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

An agent of the State of Florida has made arrangements for a supply of cards from the card making machines now in operation in Milledgeville, under the authority of Georgia.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, January 28, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

Special Notice.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1862.

It is announced for the information of all concerned that the Quartermaster's Department will pay for Shoes, Blankets and other articles of clothing contributed for the Marylanders in the field, and supplied under the direction of the Maryland Society, at the prices stated in the following table:

Caps	\$2.00
Jackets	12.00
Pants	9.00
Flannel Shirts	8.00
Cotton Shirts	1.00
Striped Cotton Shirts	1.00
Drawers	1.00
Shoes	6.00
Woolen Socks	1.00
Over Coats with capes	25.00
Blankets, per pair	15.00

Contributions to be forwarded to "The Maryland Society" at Richmond.

Communications may be addressed to Capt. J. L. B. Dorsey, President of Maryland Society, Assistant Quartermaster General's office, Richmond, Va.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

An Association of Musical Amateurs have given over fifty entertainments in Atlanta since the commencement of the war, and netted eleven thousand four hundred dollars, every dime of which has been sacredly devoted to the sacred cause.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Col. Aug. Leftwich, of Lynchburg, says that he has tried raw hide for soling shoes, and finds that it answers an admirable purpose. He considers it fully equal to the best tanned leather. It is impervious to water and very durable. In view of the extortionate prices now demanded for leather by tanners and traders, this information may prove of much value to the public.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The Richmond *Examiner*, after alluding to the frequent miscarriages of valuables by mail, says: "The envelopes now in use are sealed by paste which requires but the application of a damp cloth to be entirely dissolved; and an expert postoffice thief may open and examine the contents of half a dozen letters in so many minutes. The prevailing mode of sealing letters ought to be discarded, and either the old wafer, pressed by a good stamp, substituted, or else sealing wax employed. The present method of closing letters only offers a bounty for postoffice thieves, and has made a thousand rogues who would otherwise now be honest young men."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Lynchburg *Republican* says nearly all the ice houses in that vicinity have been filled, and the prospect for a full supply of this luxury, the coming summer is good.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Blues of every shade are dyed with the indigo oat. Yellow, after aluming [sic?], with a bath of tumeric or weld. Other tints may be obtained by a mixture of the above dyes.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Furniture Paste.—Scrape two ounces of beeswax into a pot of basin; then add as much turpentine as will moisten it through, at the same time powder an eighth part of an ounce of rosin, and add to it when dissolved to a consistency of paste, as much Indian red as will bring it to a deep mahogany color, stir it up, and it will be fit for use.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Yankees have installed the widow of Old John Brown at Suffolk as inspector general of ladies passing the lines under the flags of truce. This coarse old creature delights in subjecting Southern ladies to every species of indignity.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

The colored people of Tuscaloosa, Ala., gave a ball last week for the benefit of the Ladies' military Aid Society.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

The Mormon Saints have established a theatre at Salt Lake City, Brigham Young and President Kimball officiating at the opening. Songs, dances, the comedy of "The Honeymoon," and the farce of "Paddy Miles' Boy," made up the initiatory bill.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

The Augusta *Chronicle* understands that the Government is seizing cotton goods in the hands of dealers in that city.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Charlotte V., a young lady of twenty summers, medium size, blue eyes, auburn hair, fair complexion, and agreeable disposition, wishes to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with some young man of good moral character and fair prospects in life. Charlotte advertises in the Abbeville, S. C., *Press*. We hope she may succeed in finding her affinity.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The Houston *Telegraph* says corn is now selling on the Nueces at \$16 per bushel, and the poor people there are starving.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The acts of vandalism committed by the Yankees in Middle Tennessee, during their possession of that region, can be illy appreciated by those who live at a distance. There is scarcely a hamlet, town or crossroad, which does not bear traces of petty malice, whilst the deeper tracks of outrage may be seen often enough to shock and disgust the sense, in a transit over the country. These things are warning voices for the future; and the contemplation of them very naturally fills the mind of the people with strange fears and misgivings.

The conduct of our soldiers toward disloyal citizens and unionists is happily different. Private property is respected, women and children never insulted or held in fear of violence.

A characteristic and pleasing story is told in illustration of the spirit which animates our men. When the 9th Texas, (commanded by Colo. Wm. H. Young, a gallant officer and excellent gentleman) was encamped near McMinnville, some of the members went out on a foraging expedition, and came to the house of an old lady, whose husband and son had gone away with the Federals. They asked for milk, butter, &c. There was nothing of the sort to be had. The old lady added in excuse, that her husband and son were gone, that the corn in her fields was ungathered; that she had no one to work for her, and that even her wood pile was giving out, &c., without a hope of being restocked. This was perfectly satisfactory, and the soldiers took their departure.—When they got back to camp they told the story, and a whoop was raised. In a few minutes a large party started, retraced the steps of the first, reached the house in question, and then set to work, like negro hands. They pulled the old lady's corn and barned it; they hauled her wood enough for the winter and chopped it; they repaired all her fences, and, in a word set her place in complete order.

How unlike the conduct of the Yankees! What would have been their course? Ruin and desolation. We have heard recently of a conversation between Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, Wm. B. Stokes and Wm. H. Campbell. The two latter were speaking of the little damage done by the Confederates to their homes in Wilson and DeKalb counties. Gov. Brown replied: "Just contrast that with my losses. Now the Yankees have made a complete wreck of all I have, and coolly reply to appeals for indemnity, that they will pay me when I give sufficient proof of my loyalty."

It is so everywhere. Extermination is the only policy of the enemy. It seems to be a policy also of inclination, for seldom have we seen or heard of an instance of generous magnanimity from them.—Chattanooga Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

More Yankee Indecency.

A lady friend sends us the following extract from a letter written by a lady in Richmond, describing the treatment to which the women who lately arrived there by flag of truce were subjected:

"There is constant travel to and from the North by the women of the Confederacy, which sage gentlemen of my acquaintance do not approve. The sole business of those who go over is to replenish their wardrobes—a desire so contemptible that I do not much pity the hardships they risk enduring in returning.

"A flag of truce came in a fortnight since, bringing 900 women and children, whose husbands, brothers, fathers and friends are with us. These women were subjected to barbarous indignities. They were crowded into one large saloon, and one by one, taken to a corner and examined. They were stripped to their last garments (*camises* [sic]) and their persons indecorously felt from head to foot, for articles contraband of war; their hair taken down and shoes and stockings taken off. The vulgar inquisitors were three women! one, the *Iowa Senator's wife*, and two the wives of Federal captains. One young girl, seeing what she had to endure, ran terrified and sobbing to the officer in charge, imploring his protection. He was an officer in the old army, and retained decency enough to send word to Mrs. Senator that she would not continue examinations unnecessarily severe. The female wretch at once resigned her post, and reported the officer at headquarters, as too lenient to the rebels.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

A wretched editor who has'nt [sic] any wife to take care of him, went the other night to the Ladies' Fair. He says he saw there an article he would fain call his own, but it was not for sale. He declares that since that night he has been "wrapturously wretched." As the article was bound in hoops, the reader is left to infer (says the *Petersburg Express*,) that it was either a girl or keg of whiskey.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there are sufficient grounds for an attachment.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Something to Eat.—Our market has been very barren for the last few days, and what is offered is held at such prices as to make the contemplation a perfect torture. Corn meal four dollars a bushel; corned pork fifty cents a pound; turkeys five to eight dollars a pair, and other things—when there is any on hand—in proportion. From sharks, speculators, extortioners, and other vermin and wild beasts, good Lord deliver us.—[*Raleigh Progress*].

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

The little children of New Orleans, who have inherited Southern feelings and Southern antipathies, have been accustomed to sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and to cheer for Jeff. Davis, when Yankee troops are passing. To suppress such demonstrations, Banks has issued a formal military order, announcing that he will hold the parents of such children for such offences responsible to the highest military penalties.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The last Legislature of Georgia passed a law imposing a fine of five hundred dollars per

acre, for every acre any planter in the State shall plant in cotton, over three acres to the hand. In counting hands, all laborers on the farm, whether white or black, over 15 and under 25 years of age are to be counted as hands—those over 12 and under 15, and over 25 and under 65, are to be counted as half hands.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

A Mobile, Alabama, lady recently dyed her kid gloves in the following manner: The gloves were originally of an olive color. She put them on, and, with a piece of sponge, besmeared or rubbed them over, with common writing ink, with a soft tooth brush, she rubbed them again with mutton suet. When dry, they have a beautiful soft, glossy black color, equal to the best black gloves. Now that gloves have got to be so scarce and so high, the above experiment is worth the trial.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

We find the following advertisement in the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th:

Two young gentlemen, who are both intelligent, interesting and refined soldiers of Jackson's Army, are desirous of commencing a correspondence with any young ladies who may have a view to matrimony. The ladies to possess the same qualifications of course.

As the ladies are to possess the same qualifications as the gentlemen, they must of course be "intelligent, interesting, refined and tried soldiers of Jackson's army."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, writing from Fredericksburg, on the 10th, says:

Corn brings readily twenty-five dollars per barrel, and it is almost impossible to obtain even at that price. A piece of sweet country bacon would be hunted down like an old hare at \$1.50 per pound, whilst fresh meat is a luxury unknown, except occasionally when a cow meets an unexpected doom. The hogs have long since disappeared, and a domestic fowl would have the novelty of a natural curiosity. Indeed, there is not a single feathered chanticleer to herald the morn within the hearing of Fredericksburg.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

We learn from the Gainesville *Independent*, that a new branch of manufacture has recently been put in operation at that place. This is a combination of machinery to make shoe pegs, by which we suppose a sufficient quantity can be made to supply a large portion of Alabama and Mississippi. The teeth of the pegs are made by a steam plane, and the rows are then split off by hand.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 18, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

Transportation of Food.

The best way to whip the Yankees is to starve our own people; this is the position taken by the Government officials who manage our rivers and railroads. An example of this unjust monopoly by the Government of the transportation facilities of the country is furnished by the Mobile *News* of the 4th inst. It says the trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have been

perfectly idle during the past fifteen days, and yet, notwithstanding this interregnum, the Quartermasters would not permit a bushel of corn to be shipped to Mobile—not even to the starving families of soldiers in that city. A gentleman representing the free market, gotten up for the benefit of the poor, had gone up the railroad, and after procuring some supplies to answer the object of his benevolent mission, he was told by the Government officials that he could not ship his provisions over the road. The *News* asks, "how in the name of God are the people to support this war, if more burthens are laid upon them by their own military authorities than they suffer at the hands of their enemies? How are the people to pay for the support of the war and its armies when, through stupid official orders, provisions are put at famine prices, and it requires more than all the earnings of the masses of them to buy meat and bread?" We hope Government at Richmond will turn its attention to this serious subject.—Selma Reporter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A concert is advertised in the *Natchez Courier*, to be given in Jefferson county, for the benefit of the Jefferson Artillery. Admission \$1, or two pair of socks or gloves; socks preferred.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Richmond *Examiner* quotes beef in that market at 75 cents a pound, turkeys, seven, eight, and ten dollars apiece, sweet potatoes ten dollars per bushel, oysters give to six dollars per gallon, and other articles in proportion.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

In looking over late Northern papers, one is truck with the advertisements for sales of books which are acknowledged to have been stolen from Southern people.—Humphrey Marshall's Library was lately sold in Cincinnati. There were very valuable libraries in Virginia and South Carolina, all of which have been stolen and carried North. Old and rare books—heirlooms—that had been in the several families for centuries, are sold for a mere song.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Boston *Journal* is now printed on paper made of wood. The high price of rags compelled it "to take to the timber," literally, and it is well pleased with the result. The paper is soft and firm, with a smooth and clean surface, and admirably fitted for newspaper work.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Marrying by Telegraph.

On the 6th of February, a marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Carr, chaplain of the 4th regiment N. Y. S. V., under rather novel circumstances, the clergyman and bridegroom being in the city of Washington, and the bride in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, N. H., during the ceremony. The bridegroom is a member of the 4th regiment, and circumstances prevented his being in Fulton to fulfill his engagement with the young lady. By mail the parties agreed to have the ceremony performed through the medium of the electric telegraph. The Oswego *Times* says:

The day and hour having been arranged the parties repaired to the telegraph offices, at the respective stations, the fair bride accompanied by a female friend as bridesmaid. The

gentlemanly operator at Fulton officiated as bridesman. The first dispatch over the wire relating to the affair was from Washington, inquiring if the lady was present? An answer in the affirmative was returned, and the ceremony proceeded. Three messages were sent to Fulton, and two transmitted to Washington, and the ceremony was completed. The last Message from Washington was the declaration of the clergyman pronouncing the parties man and wife.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The New York papers publish reports of an investigation held in the case of a family in Brooklyn who were supposed to have been poisoned by the use of rye coffee. The entire family were suffering; one of them described as being very sick, face bloated and disfigured like the dropsy, eyelids distended, eyeballs bloodshot and dilated, headache and great dizziness. A lot of the rye coffee they had been using was taken and a strong dose tried upon a dog, which made him exhibit great restlessness and weakness, and increased his pulse from 100 to 172. The Health Officer reported that the coffee contained noxious ingredients of a poisonous character, and ordered the destruction of the whole stock at the place where it was obtained. He adds that nobody should be surprised at these effects of rye coffee, "for with the rye itself, raw ergot and other poisonous plants, and unless their seed be carefully separated from the rye, poisoning is inevitable."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Complimentary to the Ladies of the South.

The annexed resolution was unanimously passed by the South Carolina Legislature at its late session. The unwearied exertions of the ladies of the South have been a wonderful encourager to the men of the South, and the efforts expended by them to ameliorate the sufferings of the soldiers, have infused new life and vigor into all our armies. Heaven bless our countrywomen! They deserve the legislative record to their patriotism:

Whereas, the women of the South have contributed to the prosecution of our present struggle for independence all the aid and comfort their gentle but heroic hearts could devise, as well by the encouragement of their applause as by the manifold products of their skill and industry;

And whereas, the soldiers of the south, ever brave and patriotic, have been doubly fired to the discharge of their duties by the lovely charities and devoted sympathies of these patriotic sisters in a common cause;

Therefore, be it resolved unanimously, that this General Assembly testifies its admiring appreciation of their services, and warmly accord them the praise of having contributed largely to the rapid progress of our country's deliverance from the threatened vengeance of a foe who seeks to desolate the homes of which they are the ornament and pride.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The wife of General John C. Breckinridge, has had prepared a magnificent stand of colors, constructed from the silk of the wedding dress worn by herself upon the day of her marriage, and designed, through her distinguished husband, to be presented to the most gallant and brave regiment in his division. We understand that the appropriate and valued present has been bestowed upon the 20th Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Tom Smith, and well-

known as the famous "Battle's Regiment" that did such gallant service in the disastrous battle of Fishing Creek.—Chatt. Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Epsom salts are now manufactured at South Newport, McIntosh county, Ga.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered: "I did it out of dire revenge."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 3 c. 2

During a recent debate in the Confederate Senate, Mr. Phelan, of Miss., adverted to the fact that they had seen white women, in "hoopless skirts and broad sun bonnets" guiding the plow in Southern fields. He invoked God's blessing upon such women, and hoped that they would be "mantel ornaments in the parlor of Paradise."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

How to Obey Orders

When the 16th Mississippi Regiment was quartered at Corinth, the guard around their encampment received all sorts of complicated instructions, some of which were forgotten as soon as delivered, while others were rigidly adhered to by the sentinels.

On one occasion, George Wood, of the Adams Light Guard, was instructed by the corporal of his relief not to permit any private soldier to cross the lines unless accompanied by a commissioned officer; nor was he to permit any cakes, candies, fresh pork, fruit, or whiskey to enter the lines upon any pretence [sic] whatever.

"I b'leve I've got 'em all," said George—"Let me see—nary soldier to go across the lines on his own hook—that's one; no cakes, that's two; candies is three; fresh pork is four; fruit is five; and whiskey makes up the half dozen. All right, corporal, you can toddle."

George had walked his beat but a few moments when an immense porker came grunting along, evidently well satisfied with his prospects of obtaining a good breakfast from the garbage lying about the camp. He by and by, approached close to the lines, when George suddenly shouted:

"Halt!"

A significant grunt was the only response from the porcine friend, who still came nearer.

"Halt! I say," yelled George, "ef you don't I'd be dad blamed if I don't shoot."

The pig steadily advanced, when *bang!* went George's musket, and down dropped the porker, as dead as a nail.

The Colonel who was enjoying his late paper a few feet off, started up at the report of the musket, and exclaimed:

"How dare you, sir, discharge your musket without orders? Call the Corporal of the Guard."

"Corporal of the Guard! Post No. 9! The d----l to play here, on my line!" shouted George.

"Arrest that man," said the Colonel, as the Corporal made his appearance.

"Well, that's nice," rejoined George, "to arrest a fellow for obeying orders, is tight papers."

"I never gave yeez any orthers to do the like," said the Corporal.

"The duce you didn't," replied George, "hold on here. Didn't you tell me not to let any soldier cross the lines without being accompanied by an officer?"

"I did—av course!"

"Didn't you tell me not to let any cakes come into the lines?"

"Terue for yeez!"

"How about candies?"

"That's all right!"

"Then there was fruit."

"Yis!"

"Whiskey?"

"Never allowed."

"And FRESH PORK!" yelled George. You don't 'spose I was goin' to let that hog pass my line, do you, when I knew it was agin orders. When you catch me on post, you can bet your life I'm thar! Obey orders, I do, allus!"

The Colonel burst into a roar of laughter, and ordered the sentinel to resume his duty. The injunction against admitting fresh port over our lines was for the time being laid aside.—Jackson Mississippian.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Extortioners.

The grand Jury of Russell county, Ala., in their report, make the following allusion to extortioners:

There is one species of crime that we cannot refrain from expressing our hearty condemnation of. That is extortion. With brave hearts and patriotic impulses our men have gone forth to meet the ruthless invader. Hourly they are yielding up their lives upon the altar of our country. Patriots drop the silent tear of gratitude over their graves, extortioners feel upon the tears, the life blood, the substance of broken hearted widows and orphan children. Such is the companion of truth. We are satisfied that laws cannot be made to govern the conscience of such men. All that can be done is for each and every man to frown down the *vile hand* that would fatten upon the substance of those, who have died for them cheerfully and bravely. We cannot close this report, without as a body, offering our most sincere condolence to the bereaved, and most heartfelt prayers for the fallen brave of Russell county. When history shall be written and the deeds of valor of other sons are painted, we are sure that old Russell will claim her share, and her children will be handed down to posterity, among the bravest of the brave.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, February 25, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

The Charleston *Mercury* is informed that the town of St. Mary's, Ga., was entirely destroyed by the vandal Abolitionists last week. They were attacked there by our cavalry and driven back Thursday last; on the following day they returned and burnt the remaining portion of the town, including the Episcopal Church and Academy.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 4, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

The Indian Legion.

Major Thomas, commanding the Legion of Cherokee Indians, who have rendered much service to the Confederate cause in East Tennessee, was in our city yesterday. The Major is now with his aboriginal allies in the mountains on the border between this State and North Carolina, where he is in reality conciliating the Tories. Let us mention a fact or two, communicated to us by Major Thomas, to the credit of these dusky warriors. They excel any troops in either the Northern or Southern armies for subordination—an Indian always executes an order with religious fidelity. They scrupulously respect private property—there are no reports of depredations where they are encamped. They are the best scouts in the world, and hence the good that they accomplish among the mountain Tories and bushwhackers. A notice that Thomas' Indians are in a section of country, brings in the dodgers at once, for they knew that hiding out will not avail against the Cherokees. By their aid, the Major has enlisted, without bloodshed, a great many men in his corps of sappers and miners, who have thus been converted from mischievous Tories and bushwhackers, into useful employes [sic] of the Confederate Government. The Major, if the war lasts, will yet be of infinite service to the Government.—Knox. Reg. 21st.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 4, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

A Northern paper gives the following amusing incident:

On the occasion of the recent departure of women for the South from Washington, some remarkable developments took place:

One lady had seven pair of gaiters, five pairs of boots, five pairs of morocco slippers, three pairs of dancing slippers of white kid, four pairs of india rubber overshoes, and a pair of the longest legged cavalry boots, with double soles, studied with good spikes, heels tapped with shoes of iron, and tops splendidly ornamented with an abundance of patch work of waxed ends on a ground work of patent leather.

"How about those, madam?" said the officer, as he politely insinuated the cavalry boots into her astonished gaze; if you will put them on and wear them on your trip to Richmond, you can take them; but they can go with you under no other circumstances." "Done—I'll do it," said the heroine, and grasping the heavy leather in her hands, she retired behind the friendly crinoline of a group of sympathizers, and, planting her pretty feet—gaiters and all—into the depths of that monstrous foot harness, returned and awkwardly displayed them, double-cased to the gaping eyes of the this time astonished official. He kept his word—These boots went to somebody in the Confederate army; or they may have been intended a Christmas present for Gen. Stuart. These secesh women do such things.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The New York *Tribune*, of the 20th, has a story equal to that about the rebels making spurs out of the jawbones of dead Yankees. Here is the heading: "Horrible Barbarities in Texas—Fiendish Ingratitude of Secessionists—Devilish Tortures and Persecutions—Mutilation of the Body of one of their Victims—the Fat Fried out to Oil Firearms."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 18, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Big Profits.

The Crenshaw Woolen Factory, of Richmond, Va., with a cash capital of \$100,000 has declared and divided a dividend of \$530,000, with \$100,000 subject for dividend, should the directors think it desirable.

A paper Mill for the year 1860, 1861, and 1862, on a capital of \$41,000 made a profit of \$235,750, of which; 175,000 was made in the year 1862. And a stockholder of the Belvidere Manufacturing Company received since the war began, on \$1000 worth of shares, dividends amounting to \$6,450 all of which he has given to the army, considering it improper if not extortionary.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 18, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Cotton Cards Manufactured in Selma.

We do not know that we were ever made to feel greater pride for the intelligence and enterprise of our city than we were on Friday last, that being the day on which we received an invitation from our fellow citizen, J. M. Keep, to witness the operation of his machine for manufacturing cards. It was really surprising to see a machine in all its beauty and perfection, claiming no other paternity than the genius, of a single man put into successful operation in Selma.—Until we saw it with our own eyes, we confess we were skeptical as to the possibility of such an achievement, but now all doubt is dissipated, for we have seen, to our satisfaction, the perfect demonstration of Mr. Keep's success. He has not only succeeded in making cotton cards, but we will vouch that he has fairly beaten the Yankees themselves in the manufacture of this article of prime necessity. The difficulties under which Mr. K. has labored in perfecting his nice piece of machinery have been such as would have appalled a gentleman less philanthropic and persevering, and now that he has succeeded, we are sure that our people will rightly appreciate his labors. Mr. Keep has proven himself a man of wonderful genius as well as a great benefactor.

The wire which forms the teeth of the cards is made by Mr. Keep, and is superior to that used in the manufacture of cards which have been brought from the North, or even from the old country, as has been proven by a scientific test. He is now making another machine, simpler than the one already finished, and will continue to add new machines to his manufactory until he has a number sufficient to supply the demand for cards.

We learn from him that he will soon be ready to furnish the people with cotton cards at a reasonable price, notifications of which will appear by advertisement in the *Reporter*.—Selma Reporter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Our Flag.

There is a general prejudice against the Stars and Bars, though in itself a handsome banner, it is said to be too like the old Yankee concern, which has become so hateful. Fortunately, it is not the Flag under which our armies have won their most signal successes; and many believe that it will be hard now to supersede the crimson battle flag with its starred St.

Andrew's Cross of Blue. It has claims upon us now, for was not this the banner that waved along the lines of the Confederates when they pressed so fiercely upon McClellan's hosts through the woods and marshes of the Peninsula, until its crimson flutter was a vision of terror and vengeance to the flying foe? Was not this the glorious rag that struck panic into the legions of Pope when they saw it flash upon their rear like a crimson star? It has waved defiance from the heights of Fredericksburg, and Potomac, from the mountains to the sea, has fondly reflected its blood red gleam. Under its shadow great soldiers have died, with one last look upon its dear cross; and in the hour of victory it has seemed transfigured into something God-like, when the rapturous shots of our Southern soldiery shook its folds like a storm. It will be hard to supersede this battle flag, and many will sympathize with the sentiments of our correspondent "Alabama."—Rich. Enquirer.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

"What is Everybody's Business is Nobody's."—The editor of the *Brandon Republican*, appreciating the moral of this adage, last week took notice in his paper of the fact that the gardens of the soldiers' wives and poor widows in town needed plowing, and called on twenty gentlemen to send a horse and plow each on a certain day and do the job. Fourteen of them responded—one of them sending two plows and another two men instead to clear off the ground. Encouraged by this success, he has this week designated fourteen more to send a hand each with the necessary tools, on a day named, to repair such of the garden fences as stand in need of it.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The ladies of Nassau have sent to the Virginia Bible Society, as a present to the soldiers in Virginia, over twelve hundred Bibles and Testaments. All honor to the ladies of Nassau!

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A box of raisins—the only box (says the *Whig*) within the corporate limits of Richmond—was sold at auction, Tuesday, by Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co., for the sum of fifty-nine dollars.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

In his letter to the *Charleston Mercury*, dated Richmond 14th, he says: . . .

The *Examiner's* Fredericksburg correspondent reports witnessing with his own eyes a lady, raised in affluence, with her child, and only a dog as an attendant, walking 12 miles through almost impassible mud and mire to get something to eat.—Starvation is imminent with many of the sufferers. I heard yesterday of a lady refugee who was sent back by subscription to Winchester, because she was unable to earn her victuals and clothes. How could she when housekeepers ask \$900 a year rent for a third story room, without board?

I saw, the other day on Main street, a spectacle which defied comment. There were four hacks in procession. The first contained an infant's coffin wreathed with flowers, and resting in the laps of two ladies; the last had, on the foot board by the driver, the coffin of a full grown man, enclosed in a rude pine box. The procession passed slowly up the street, attracting very little attention.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Relieve the Distressed.

On yesterday a scene occurred in our streets which moved the sympathies of our soul. A number of ladies, perhaps a dozen, composed of the wives and daughters of soldiers' families, who represented themselves and their families to have been deprived of anything to eat in the last few days, save a small portion of corn bread, were seen perambulating our streets until they came up to a Provision store, on White Hall street. They all entered it, being preceded by a tall lady on whose countenance rested care and determination. She asked the merchant the price of bacon. He replied, stating that it was \$1.10 per pound. She remonstrated with him, as to the impossibility of females in their condition paying such prices for this necessary of life. He remaining inexorable in his demand, this tall lady proceeded to draw from her bosom a long navy repeater, and at the same time ordered the others in the crowd to help themselves to what they liked, which they did accordingly, giving preference to the bacon, until they had taken, as we learn, something like \$200 worth. They went out, and on being questioned by some gentlemen as to what they meant, they related their suffering condition of which we have already spoken.—Atlanta Intelligencer, 19.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

Very Fine India Gauze

Summer Under shirts, just received and for sale at C. Pomroy.

Extra Fine Silk Drawers,

For sale at C. Pomroy.

Rain Goods.

India Rubber Over Coats, this day received at C. Pomroy.

Gents Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

I have bought largely of Gents Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs and will sell part of them at wholesale at a very small advance. C. Pomroy.

Gents Under Shirts,

I brought with me from Charleston a beautiful lot suitable for the season. Call soon as the quantity is small and as they will be sold cheap they will soon be exhausted. C. Pomroy.

Caps, Caps.

Men's Plush Caps, also Cloth and Military Caps for sale by C. Pomroy.

Pants!

Heavy Cass, Doeskin, Kentucky Jeans and Youth's Pants at

C. Pomroy.

Splendid Extra Fine Linen Shirts.

This is the best Shirt we have ever sold; also Cotton Shirts with Linen Bosoms and Marseilles Shirts, together with Fancy, Hickory and Checked Shirts, opened this day at C. Pomroy.

Hats and Caps!

Dress Hats, Superior Soft French Hats, Stiff Brim, Low Crown and Wool Hats for men and boys, also Military, Citizens, Children and Youths Caps on sale, at C. Pomroy.

Neck Ties,

Fancy and Black, also Stocks and Scarfs, together with Marseilles, Fancy and Linen Shirt Collars at C. Pomroy.

Black Frock Coats and Vests, also Fancy business Coats and Vests, and Over Coats. These goods are desirable and the styles are good. C. Pomroy.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, March 25, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Letter from North Alabama.

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 9, 1863.

Eds. Advertiser.—Having witnessed much of the destruction produced by the Yankee marauders upon the people of North Alabama, I propose giving you a brief account, which may not be entirely void of interest to your readers. The public have long since been apprised of the conduct of their army which occupied this locality some months ago. My purpose will be to refer more particularly to the predations committed by their recent raid in this portion of the State. Just one year ago I was in the town of Tuscumbia, and though it was then considerably dilapidated in consequence of its occupation by our army, still as subsequent occupation by the enemy has left it the wreck of what it once was, the ravages of war have accomplished in one short year as much as might have been expected from the ruthless hand of time during the lapse of a century. The beautiful valley also, which spread its smiling face along the placid Tennessee, luxuriant with verdure, and repaying the husbandman's labors with abundant harvests, has also shared in the desolation; fenceless fields, deserted homes and destitute families, are now the prominent features of the loveliest and wealthiest portions of the Confederacy. But considering the numbers and the time this valley was occupied by the enemy last season, the ravages committed by them were inconsiderable compared with the conduct of this last raid of their cavalry. The Bedouin robbers of the desert, or the plundering guerrillas of Mexico would be gentlemen, compared with these God-forsaken, hell-deserving fiends; a more reckless banditti of thieves, robbers and unmitigated villains, never infested the earth or disgraced the name of man; the vocabulary of epithets is insufficient to give even an imperfect picture of these monstrous libels upon human nature, and yet such as these, claim to be civilized American citizens and the representatives of a respectable Government. O! civilization, what a mockery, when the

incarnate fiend clothed with thy purple robes, resorts to deeds, at the commission of which the untutored savage, prompted only by instinct, would stand against with horror. This marauding party, composed of about one thousand men, entered Tuscumbia on Sunday, the 22d of Feb. I pass over their treatment of the citizens in the country through which they passed, except to say that they robbed them of everything valuable they could lay their hands on.

In the town they tore down and burned up the fencing, broke windows, robbed every business house and almost every private dwelling of all they contained, wantonly destroying everything they did not care to take with them. They would deliberately walk up to a gentleman in the street and in regular highwayman style demand his watch and money or his life. Not content with this, they even went to the several very nice churches in the town, tore down the sanctuaries, demolished the organs, turned over the seats, and with hands as wicked as those that slew the Saviour of mankind, they tore up and destroyed the sacred scriptures.

Can it be that speedy retribution will not be meted out to such miscreants? Has evenhanded justice fled from earth? If so, "vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay." Compunctions of conscience they have none, and of the feelings of humanity they are as destitute as the ox which they steal from his owner. Nor is this all. These highhanded measures are not only the doings of a brutal soldiery, encouraged by cowardly, mercenary officers, but they come sanctioned by the authority of a Government claiming to be honorable and respectable. As an evidence, I herewith inscribe a true copy of *Edict* No. 1:

Headq'rs 1st Brigade, }
Gen. F. S. Blair's Div. }
Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb. 23d, 1863. }

Edict No. 1—The United States Government having ordered assessments to be made upon the citizens of States now in rebellion against said Government, I have ordered an assessment upon your property to the amount of one thousand dollars payable immediately.

You are therefore commanded to pay over to Major W. H. Lusk, paymaster of this Brigade, the above sum, or the same will be collected from you at the sacrifice of your property.

Florence M. Comyn,
Col. 10th Mo. Cav. Comd'g Brigade.

To Wm. Simpson.

Upon the back of this *Edict*, which is only one of many of the same sort, was the endorsement for the receipt of the money. And thus the very respectable Government of the United States comes with the incendiary's torch in one hand, and the assassin's dagger in the other, to spread desolation and ruin over a land once the abode of peace, prosperity and happiness. Now the deductions I wish to draw from this hasty sketch of their acts and doings, are these—

Shall we continue to treat a Government thus lost to all sense of honor and propriety with the respect due to a civilized people. Shall we longer treat their plundering robbers as honorable combatants of a civilized warfare? Forbearance is no longer a virtue. . . .

But there is yet another class of people more infamous, if possible, than the soulless Yankee, which claims the attention of the Government and the Army. I allude to what is modestly termed Union sympathizers, but for whom the term Traitor is too moderate, and the traitor's doom too merciful. So long as such characters as these are permitted to remain amongst us, these raids of the enemy will be superinduced and successfully made. I am reliably informed that a large proportion of those that composed this recent expedition were renegades from North

Alabama and Mississippi; that they were fully informed of the condition of affairs, and actually piloted through the country, by some of these self same Union sympathizers, claiming to be citizens of Alabama, and enjoying all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the Confederacy. 'Tis true, that in most parts of this valley, to use a homely phrase, Unionism has well nigh played out, but throughout the mountain ranges which surrounds it these characters are not unfrequently met with. It will be remembered that some months ago President Davis issued his proclamation allowing all such persons a reasonable time to remove from the Confederacy, but relying upon our proverbial clemency and good natured forbearance, they have failed to do so. Self preservation and the safety of our firesides and homes, imperatively demand that the country be divested of this dangerous element. Reason, threat and persuasion have alike failed to effect them.—

The halter is now the only argument that is likely to touch their sensibilities, and a swinging limb the only persuasion consistent with our safety. . . .

. . . Anyhow the invading foe has been made to withdraw from our border, and how the vile tread of no armed Yankee is permitted to pollute the soil of North Alabama. . . .

J. F. Gaines.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says a machine for making cotton carts [sic—cards] will be at work in that city in a few days.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

The Eagle Mills of Columbus, last week, donated 500 yards of Sheeting and 400 yards Cassimere, to the Soldier's Relief Society of Ringgold. Estimating the Sheeting at 80 cents per yard, and the Cassimere at \$1.50, (a fair valuation) the amount donated is \$2,200. The people of Columbus never do anything by halves.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Mr. Hogan, of Houston, Texas, has invented a peg making machine—the fourth or fifth one, of a similar invention, lately reported we believe.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

We find the following in the N. Y. *Herald*: "The American (i. e. Yankee) Bible Society has recently made a grant of 7000 Bibles and Testaments for circulation in the rebel States, and these are now on their way to Richmond, our Government having permitted them to be forwarded.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

Newspapers.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a list of the newspapers now published in Virginia, and they number only 17, of which 10 are in Richmond and only 7 in all the rest of the State, viz: 1 at Petersburg, 3 at Lynchburg, 1 at Staunton, 1 at Harrisonburg, 1 at Danville and 1 at Abingdon. We are aware that there had been great mortality among the press of Virginia, but had no idea that so few survived.

In North Carolina we have lost about one half of the papers since the war commenced, but we can still count 26, viz: at Raleigh 8, Charlotte 3, Greensborough 2, Fayetteville 2, Wilmington 1, Hillsborough 1, Milton 1, Salisbury 1, Asheville 1, Hendersonville 1, Tarboro' 1, Wadesboro' 1, Salem 1, Winston 1, Statesville 1.—Fayetteville Observer.

In Alabama we have lost many since the war commenced but still have quite a respectable number. We count six dailies, viz: At Montgomery 2, Mobile 2, Selma 2. Of the weeklies we have at Montgomery 2, Selma 2, Mobile 3, Huntsville 2, Talladega 2, Eufaula, Clayton, Prattville, Marion, Gainesville, Grove Hill, Linden, Butler, Tuscaloosa, Florence, Tuscumbia, Livingston, Jacksonville, Troy, Lafayette, Fayetteville, Eutaw, Greensboro', Claiborne, Tuskegee, Moulton, one each.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 1, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

Paper Mills.—The *Field and Fireside* in reply to a query gives the following list:

There are several mills in Virginia; in North Carolina there is a mill at Fayetteville, Raleigh, Shelby, Salem and Lincolnton. In South Carolina there are two at Greenville, controlled, we believe, by the same company, and one at Bath, (agency at Augusta). In Georgia there is one near Columbus, one near Athens, and one near Marietta. In Tennessee we only know of one that is accessible, and that is near Knoxville, and not in operation.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

New Disease.—The new disease, which has been attended with such fatal results among the ladies in Virginia, and known as "Button on the Brain," is raging with fearful violence in this city—Columbus Southern Republic.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 8, 1863, p. 1. c. 6

Ladies throughout South, are requested to interest themselves in the culture of the Garden Poppy, and thus render the Confederacy essential service. The juice extracted from the punctured capsules, when sufficiently hardened, should be carefully put up and forwarded to the nearest Medical Purveyor's Department.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Advertising for Wives and Husbands.

When we see a man advertising for a wife or a woman advertising for a husband, we conclude that it was either intended for a joke or that it is *bona fide*. If it is intended for wit, where is the wit? If there is anything peculiarly funny in reviving a practice which had its origin in the brothels of New York, we cannot see it. If the advertiser be acting in good faith, we take it that he or she is a person of dubious character, and that there is some "take in" or Yankee speculation contemplated. We would not trust the morals of such a person out of sight, and should avoid their society as we would a moral pestilence. Generally, such persons will be found to be either Yankee denizens or hopeless idiots. One is an object of loathing, the other an object of pity.—Columbus Sun.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Gen. Liddel's command, stationed near Wartrace, Tenn., are having a good deal of sport

in catching a large number of rabbits daily. An old friend of ours says that on last Friday the boys captured about four hundred of the "molly cottontails." They manage the thing well. Two or three regiments march out and surround a thicket, then cavalry men with dogs enter the thicket and put the rabbits to flight, when our boys close in with clubs, sticks, etc., making a clean sweep of the varments [sic]. Quite a Luxury, and a great saving in a commissary point of view.—Chat. Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

We regret to learn that the Bath Paper Mill, situated a short distance from Augusta, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. This mill supplied a number of the most prominent papers of the country, and its loss at the present time is a public calamity.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Supplies of Paper.

One of the greatest difficulties with which publishers have had to contend during the present war is that of procuring an adequate supply of paper. There are several mills in the South, but their capacity has not been equal to the demand made upon them, and some newspapers have been compelled to suspend in consequence of the inability of their owners to obtain paper.—Manufacturers have been troubled to procure machinery and materials, and very naturally prices have steadily advanced.—The cost of paper has doubled several times, and there is every indication that it has not reached the maximum. One of the principal ingredients in the manufacture is cotton, and it can be easily imagined what effect the recent rise in the price of that staple will have upon the paper market. The cost may, however, be diminished to some extent or at least prevented from increasing greatly, if every one who is interested in reading will make an effort to preserve scraps of cotton or linen cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, and all waste material of which either cotton, hemp, or flax forms the fibre [sic]. If every housekeeper will keep a "rag bag," and preserve all materials which can be converted into cotton, an immense benefit will accrue to the country. The contents of these "rag bags" can be sold to the paper mills, and the manufacturers may then be able to furnish paper at the present prices. If something of the kind is not done, it is probable an increase in the price of paper corresponding to the increased cost of cotton will take place, and publishers, in self preservation will be compelled to advance their rates. Some have already done this. The Jackson, Mississippi, papers are now furnished at thirty dollars per year, and the Richmond *Enquirer* is published at fifteen dollars. Those of our exchanges who were receiving their supplies from the Bath mills, near Augusta, Georgia, recently destroyed by fire, are indulging in the most gloomy apprehensions of a complete suspension of their issues. All of the mills in the confederacy are employed to their full capacity in the manufacture of paper for other establishments, and they see no alternative but to suspend, and wait for the mills to be rebuilt, and placed in running order. There is a general disposition on the part of the press to do all that is possible for their subscribers, but until publishers are furnished with an inexhaustible treasury from which to draw supplies they will be forced to adopt some means to make their receipts correspond with their expenses.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

In Greenville, Tenn, sellers are asking \$4 per bushel for corn—bacon is worth 75 cents per pound—butter \$1—eggs 50 cts. per dozen—wood from \$3 to \$5.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Modern Agrarianism.

We transfer to our columns, from the Richmond *Examiner*, an article commenting in terms of merited severity on the recent demonstrations which have been made in Richmond, Salisbury, and Atlanta, and believe with it that exhibitions of the sort witnessed in those cities should be put down in such a manner that they will not be likely to occur again. They have been denominated "Bread Riots," but it appears from the conduct of those engaged that bread is the article they need least. We have no doubt that some persons of good character have been induced to participate in these movements, but the leaders and instigators are professional thieves, prostitutes and gallows birds of every hue and nationality. Many of those implicated are doubtless in the pay of the Yankee Government; others have had their fears and passions excited by the gloomy and discontented in our own country, who have been constantly holding up a picture of starvation and final submission, while others again, intent on theft and burglary, have eagerly seized upon a diseased popular sentiment in the hope that it can be made to yield them a rich harvest.

In every instance where these so-called "bread riots" have occurred it will be found on investigation that the parties mainly responsible for the movement, are either those who have no need of public assistance or those who have been fed by the hand of charity until they have learned to disregard the rights of property, and to look upon the allowance meted out to them by the benevolence of their fellows as only a small portion of what they have a right to demand. Their followers are not all, however, of the same stamp. Wearied and worn by the cares and duties incident to the present condition of the country, some of the more ignorant among the people may have been induced to lend their aid to a measure which involves them in lasting disgrace, and for these poor dupes no feelings but those of pity can be entertained, but for the guilty ringleaders there should be no sympathy and no mercy.—They have chosen to take advantage of the peculiar situation of the country to accomplish their own purposes, and should be treated no more leniently than other malefactors.

These demonstrations in themselves considered are comparatively unimportant, but the influence of example is contagious, and unless they are properly met and sternly rebuked at the outset they may lead to other movements which will endanger the safety of the Confederacy. The very worst spirit of agrarianism is developed in these outbursts, and every man and woman interested in preserving society from anarchy, and in preventing the spread of a sentiment of utter lawlessness is morally bound to use all necessary efforts to put a stop to such exhibitions in future.

That much inconvenience and some suffering have been experienced by the poorer classes during the past year, no one will deny, but we believe it capable of demonstration that the poor of the south have been better cared for, and their wants more fully supplied by the benevolent, than the poor of any other country ever were. Cases may have occurred in our cities, where parties have suffered for food, but those cases we have reason to believe, have been very few, and will bear no comparison to the thousands which daily occur in the heart of the great city

of New York, or in the manufacturing districts of England. There it is not uncommon to see hundreds destitute of food, and without the means of procuring any; but in the Confederacy, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been given freely by the charitable to aid in supplying the wants of those who are straitened in their means of subsistence. Free markets have been established in nearly all the cities of the South, and all who were in need have been invited to partake of the public bounty. Thousands have availed themselves of the invitation, and we doubt not in many instances have fared better than they did before the war. If others have not, they alone are to blame; but they should have sense enough to know that any violent demonstration on their part, looking to a forcible seizure of property belonging to their neighbors, but will be almost certain to result disastrously to those who have been content to accept the proffered hand of charity.

In this connection it may be well to call the attention of the citizens to the importance of organizing on a proper basis the Free Market of this city. The institution now in existence has been freely sustained, and we believe none of our poor have suffered for food, but it is too much of a tax upon the time and attention of one man, and measures should be taken to relieve him. It is now settled, that the Free Market must be sustained, and no time ought to be lost in effecting an organization. There should be in every ward of the city, persons whose duty it is to examine into the claims of those seeking assistance, and award it to those really needing it. In this way charity could be properly dispensed, and the pestilent agitators who have created unhealthy excitements in our sister cities, could be exposed and their machinations defeated.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

There is a blanket and hat manufactory now in operation at Jackson, Miss. The blankets are very superior, being made of wool felted on thin cotton goods. They seem to be much warmer than woven blankets, though scarcely so durable. The hats are quite stylish, and will wear till a man tires of them.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Vicksburg *Whig* says that a female spy was caught a few days ago at Enterprise, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. We learn that passes are now demanded of all travelling females.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Shreveport *News* quotes letter paper at that place as selling at five dollars per quire. The *Appeal* says enough of the article ought to be impressed upon which to write the seller's passport to ____ "the other side of Jordan."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Sunflower yields one hundred and forty bushels per acre, and each bushel one gallon of oil. Its leaves furnish provender; its seed food for poultry and hogs. It thrives on poor soil.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Correspondence.

To His Excellency, John Gill Shorter,
Governor of the State of Alabama:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed a Committee by the officers of the 12th Alabama Regiment, to request that the old colors of the Regiment be placed among the archives of the State, herewith transmit you by the hands of Lieut. Macon, 5th Ala. Regiment, the torn and tattered battle flag of the Twelfth Alabama, the banner that has so long pointed us on to victory, under which we have marched and fought, and fought and marched, under which his last look straining towards it cross of stars, many a heroic Alabamian has freely sealed his devotion with his blood.

It carries with it our memories of the bloody, historic past, of the toilsome march, the lonely picket, the hasty bivouac, the skirmish, the battle, the victory—memories sweet, though saddened by the remembrance that to many gallant leaders and brave men it was not permitted to join in our triumphant shout.

How many have fallen under it, let our lists of killed and wounded attest: Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, be ye our silent, faithful witnesses! Under it, when for the first time it was given to the battle breeze, fell our noble gallant Colonel, R. T. Jones, whose last command "Forward," himself lived not to execute, of whom the officer and the gentleman, we, his State and his country may be justly proud.

Under it at Boonsboro fell, mortally wounded, Col. B. B. Gayle, who, though young in years, was old in gallantry and courage.

Under it at Sharpsburg, fell Capt. Exton Tucker, commanding the regiment, bravely urging forward his command, both by word and example.

Not willingly do we part with it. Every stain upon it is dear to us—every soil has its incident—every tatter is a glorious memento of the past. Associations cluster thick around. For more than twelve months it has been to us the symbol of our country's wrongs, her liberties, her independence.

But into your hands, as the representative of the Commonwealth of Alabama, we cheerfully entrust it, satisfied that it will be guarded as it assuredly deserves to be, that future generations may gain new courage and resolution while gazing upon its battle-stained folds.

Col. S. B. Pickens, Chairman.
Capt. J. W. McNeely, Co. F.
Capt. H. W. Cox, Co. B.
Capt. J. J. Nicholson, Co. I.
Committee.

Executive Department, }
Montgomery, Ala., April 9, 1863. }

Col. S. B. Pickens, Capts. McNeely, H. W. Cox and Nicholson, Committee 11th Ala. Vol. Regiment:

Gentlemen—I have received by the hands of Lieut. Macon the "tattered banner" of your Regiment, so often flung "victorious to the breeze," the sight which prompts memories of noble deeds and of the "gallant dead."

Nobly have the sons of Alabama illustrated her character and adorned her history upon every field of renown, and gallantly have they borne their part in the struggle for their country's independence. But the scene of triumph is saddened by the memories of the slain, the notes of victory tempered by the wail of mourning. Your gift will ever speak of a Jones, a Gayle, a

Tucker, gallant, gifted and true, mourned and lamented, yet honored and remembered.

Your flag shall have its place in the archives of the State, there by its memories of the noble deeds of the gallant 12th, and its heroic dead, to inspire to higher resolutions of virtue present and future generations of Alabamians.

With sentiments of high regard for you individually, and admiration for the deeds of your command,

I am respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

Jno. Gill Shorter,

Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

From the Richmond Whig.

The Riot.

In deference to the weak suggestion of authorities who are scarcely less afraid to acknowledge a disagreeable truth than the despotism at Washington, the papers of this city forbore to make mention of the riot which occurred on Thursday morning last.

When Fort Donelson fell, the news was kept back from the people for nearly a week, and to repeated inquiries made at the War Office, the answer was given that the Government was in possession of no intelligence. this was to have been expected from the person then at the head of the War Department, but under the new *regime* the people had a right to expect, and did expect, courage and common sense. To suppose that in a city containing nearly a hundred thousand people, every tongue and every pen could be checked, in obedience to the request of any human being whatever, and because the newspapers were silent—to believe, for an instant, that the throng of "special correspondents" would pass over the most precious item that has fallen into their nets since the war began—to hope that the courts would close their doors and investigate crime in secret session—to dream that passengers leaving by the cars, farmers going out on horseback, women in buggies and hucksters in chicken carts, would one and all be stricken dumb, or, retaining possession of their speech, would refuse to tell their wives, children, friends, neighbor, and gossips the marvelous story of the great "bread" riot—the breaking open of stores—the calling out of the military—the appeals of old citizens—the repeated reading of the riot act by the Mayor—the eloquent harangues of the President in a furniture wagon to a crowd of innocent men, squares away from the scene of female burglarism in broad daylight, suppose that all this could be suppressed by any agency conceivable, much less the meek silencing of the papers, is, to say the very least of it, the silliest expectation that ever entered the brains of men outside of strait-jackets.

This timidity, or want of common sense, or whatever else it may be called, must be regarded as by far the worst part of the business. The riot itself is as nothing compared to it. If the authorities who rule this Confederacy are so pusillanimous as to fear the truth, whatever it may be, or so deficient in intellect as to suppose that such a thing as a female riot could occur in Richmond, at any time of the day or night, and not be known outside of the city limits, then are we just as badly off as if we were starving. We are not starving, nor are we on the verge of it; but the ostrich system of hiding the head behind a leaf whenever danger is near, or thought to be near, does obtain in our councils; and there, and there only, is the only real trouble perceptible in

this whole matter.

Happily, these daylight burglaries are undergoing judicial investigation; a great part of the stolen goods has been reclaimed; the ringleaders are being arrested; they will be tried and punished; a full account of the affair, from its obscure origin to its disgraceful culmination, will be made public; and the exaggerations that have gone to the country will be counteracted.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

The Columbia *Carolinian* recommends sassafras blossoms, dried in the shade, as a substitute for tea. By many who have tried it, it is pronounced to be a palatable and most delicious beverage.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

The Mobile papers correct the statement made in a recent article of the Richmond *Examiner*, concerning a woman riot in the former city. There has yet been no such disgraceful occurrence in Mobile.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Strong hoarhound [sic] tea, well boiled and drank freely, will cure the most obstinate cases of chills on record. It is easily obtained, and the remedy should be known to every poor soldier throughout the Confederacy.

Cotton Cards, intended for the families of soldiers, says the Huntsville *Advocate*, are now being distributed in the various counties in North Alabama. The counties in this region have received their quota from Montgomery. We hope they will all soon be in use, and another supply may be received at an early day.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

A depot for the distribution of bread to the needy families of soldiers has been established in Richmond.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 15, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

From Texas.

A discovery of great value to Texas has lately been made and patented by Dr. Parks, of Gaudalupe [sic] county. It is, in effect, that the wood of the Musquito [sic] tree is as efficacious in tanning as Gum Catachu of the West Indies. It is stated that a hide properly prepared can be tanned in twenty-four hours. This tree is one of the forest growth in the best cattle country of this Empire State. In the future, therefore, Texas can readily export leather, instead of hides; and tanners of whom there are but few in that country, will readily multiply.

It is said that there is for sale in Texas at this time, a surplus, above home uses, of two hundred thousand head of cattle, of the average gross weight of 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, which may be bought at thirty dollars per head. Cattle of this description have heretofore been driven from Texas to California, for the San Francisco market, also to Illinois, where they have been stall fed for New York. During last year the cost of driving a bullock from Texas to the Mississippi river, was an average of five dollars. Horses for the drivers can be bought at about one hundred dollars. Six men can drive four hundred head.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A few belligerent and burglariously inclined females, in Augusta, Georgia, attempted on Friday last to follow the fashion of the female mobocrats of Richmond and Atlanta, but they were speedily suppressed by the police.

The women have also become rampant in Columbus, Ga., having attempted on Thursday last, to appropriate shopkeepers' goods to their private use. Two or three of the ringleaders were arrested, and the rest, like the Yankee fleet at Charleston, abandoned further effort for the present.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The *New York Tribune*, of the 8th, gives a flourishing account of a great "bread riot in Richmond," for the particulars of which it is indebted to Col. Stewart, of the 22d Indiana Regiment, an U. S. Officer, just released by the Confederates. Col. S. says he witnessed the riot from his prison window. The rioters were composed of 3,000 women, who were armed. They broke upon the government and private stores, and took bread, clothing and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to go. Jeff Davis and other high officials made speeches to the infuriated women, and told them they should have what they wanted, when they became calm.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

The summer season is approaching when straw hats and bonnets will be "in fashion." It is important that we should look about us and see what substitute we can provide for those we have heretofore had of Northern manufacture. A correspondent of the *Edgefield Advertiser* recommends selecting the finest and largest straw from the rye field, for braiding straw, and gives the following direction for cutting and preparing it: "The rye must be cut while in bloom, cut as carefully as possible to prevent breaking, cut early in the morning and bundle it immediately, before the sun has much power on it. It must then be taken to a kettle of boiling water and each bundle steeped three minutes, then open the bundles and spread out to dry and bleach, a clear sun being almost indispensable to fine color. After it becomes properly dried, put into a bundle again to be kept in a dry place where the dust cannot soil it."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Citizens' Meeting—Supply Association.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of citizens of the city and county of Montgomery, assembled in the Court House in this city on Saturday, April 11th, to organize a Supply Association.

Col. J. J. Seibels was called to the Chair, and Alex. B. Clitherall appointed Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a committee consisting of Messrs. T. B. Bethea, B. S. Bibb, G. W. Stone, E. Harrison, Jno. D. Phelan, Wm. B. Bell, M. Lehman, W. W. Walker, was appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of the Association,

with instructions to report on Wednesday 16th, at 11 A.M.
And then the meeting adjourned.

April 16, 1863.

The meeting reassembled at the time and place appointed.

Col. Bethea, from the committee heretofore appointed, made the following report, which, after explanation and discussion, was concurred in:

The committee appointed by the citizens' meeting on Saturday the 11th instant, to report to-day on the subject of a Supply Association, beg leave to report, that they have had the subject under consideration, and present the following resolutions, and ask the concurrence of the meeting therein:

Resolved 1. That the exigencies of the times demand that a Supply Association be formed at the earliest practicable period, for the relief of the indigent in our midst—among whom we number as primary objects of our care, the families of our brave soldiers, who have periled and are periling their all in defense of our liberties.

2. That such association be formed immediately, upon the plan of a stock company—the profits upon the sales not to exceed the expenses and losses incident to the enterprise. The capital stock to be not less than fifty thousand dollars, to consist of shares of five hundred dollars each, to be paid in as soon as the organization is completed.

3. That five commissioners, to-wit: Wm. B. Bell, William G. Farley, M. Lehman, A. J. Noble and H. W. Watson, be appointed to open books immediately for subscriptions of stock; and as soon as the sum of fifty thousand dollars is subscribed, the commissioners shall call a meeting of the subscribers; and the Stockholders shall then proceed to the election of a board of directors, to consist of three of their number. The board shall then elect one of their number President, and proceed to elect a Secretary and Treasurer. When their elections take place, the organization shall be regarded as complete.

4. That the board shall have power to make all rules and regulations, that may be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of this company, and may employ an agent or agents, and define their duties and fix their salaries.

5. That this association shall be called the Montgomery Supply Association, shall continue in existence until a majority of the members assembled in meeting shall order its dissolution, and the capital shall then be returned to the Stockholders, without profit, interest or dividends.

6. That conceding, at all times, a preference to indigent families, the board of directors may at any time permit a sale to others of any surplus that may be on hand, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by them.

T. B. Bethea,
Chairman.

Ordered that the Secretary prepare a condensed statement of the action of the meeting for publication in the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned,

Alex B. Clitherall, Sec'y.

J. J. Seibels, Chairman.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

In Atlanta, thieves have taken to entering houses, and stealing hats from racks in the passages. Hats are now worth thirty or forty dollars a piece, and it will be well for people to keep their front doors locked.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Provisions are very high in Nashville. Eggs are retailed at 40 cents per dozen, sugar at 35 cents per pound, coffee at 50 cents per pound.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Letter from Nehemiah Saunders.

Headq'rs 34th Alabama Regiment, }
Shelbaville, Tenn., April 12, 1863. }

I Want, who does not want, a wife,
Affexshonate and fair,
In all my waze to take a part
And all my joys to share.

Mr. Eddyter:--Havin not hearn enny thing frum my ole frend "the *Advertiser*" in several dais I am at a los to know the resen. May be its prest or supprest as the case may be, bekase it dont praze General Bragg like the tother papers that cums to us. Leastwise, thar's sumthin in the wind an I'm mity sorry for it. I want to giv you an ideer or too on the abuv lines that struck me yesterda whilst I was on drill. Our Rigmint goze out to drill evra evenin here. Thar's jest lots and kords ov the purtiest wimmen you ever seed in your life who flox out in gangs to see us manewver. Tha hav grate long black frocks on that reaches mity nigh on too the ground—with little small tiny hats bout as big as a sawcer, and sum on um hav black fethers stickin out behind ther hats. Sum offesser allers rides along side ov um, and talks to um. Who'ever has the most gold lace on his arms, ginerally sets by the purtiest ones. My blood bils, an my pore hart throbs an akes to think that all these "Red tapes" will hav to marry and git out ov the way afore eny privet can ever git a chance after the wars is all over. Ef the blessed little creators duz evra whar else like tha doo here the next giniration will nighly all be offessors. Thar wont be nary privet born in 40 years. Leastwise, that's my opinyum, but:

"These wimmin ar comical things
As ever I new in my life,
Companyans for Erls and for Kings,
And who wood not like a good wife."

A *lass!* how will an humbol individuoal okypying no hier possishun than a "gun carraer," "a hewer of wood an drawer of water" ever attane so desirabol an objec as a wife. Human natur tha sez, is the same evera whar, but I have some leetel hope that it aint edzactly so with all ov ower blessed and deer Ala. galls. What duz sum uv my old lady friends sa to that? (I don't mean *old ladies* but *old friends*.) Even now my pen draps, and the gentle zephir that fans my sad brow,

cummin from my fur off sunna home, whispers gentla and softly intu my ear: "There is one who will never for sake you, nor love you less bekaze you don't ware the sashes and sholderstraps and gold laces ov the upper 10." Ah! oh! hem! Wish I could see her now, this beutiful Sabbath mornin, as my imaginashun picters her out. After fixin up her own house hold affares with her own hans, she is drest in a neat homespun dress, maid with the same hans, and gon to church to hear the gospil preacht.

"My wants are many, and if told
Wood muster many a skore.
And ware each want a mint of gold
I still should long for more."

I want you, ladies, to read how the English papers *tody* and *crunch* over the mariage ov the Prince ov Wales. Ricollect that you ar tryin to live in a Republikan and free government. I *want* you then to abolish todyism in our own glorious country. When you send us a shirt or a pair of britches, we'll rekollect that butie's fingers giv them form, and that the sweet melody of her voice is ever ringin in our ears, animating us to increased exertions. Work in the garden too, and send us some vigitables whenever you can. We never git nothing good to eat unless you send it to us. We are gwine to whip old Rosencrank the wost you ever heard on now, in a few days, and may be the war'll klose in the next six months.

Oft in my dreams I think ov you.

Your old friend
Nehemiah Saunders,
Co. Q, 34th Ala. Rig't.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Shreveport *Gazette* recently published a card signed by about a hundred foreigners, who, fearing that they might be drafted in the militia, adopted that course to notify the people that they were French subjects, and owed no allegiance to Louisiana. The *News* says that Mr. B. Courtade, one of the signers of the card, was taken out of his bed and "tarred and cottoned" the same night, and the rogue's march was played before the business houses of the balance.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Female Highway Robbery.

The Macon Ga., *Telegraph*, of the 22d, gives the following account of a most flagrant highway robbery committed by females in Monroe county, on Friday last. It is said that these females were not able to plead poverty or necessity as an excuse for their acts, but whether they could or not, it is time such exhibitions of lawlessness were put down with a strong hand. The *Telegraph* says:

A factory at Seven Islands, in Butts county, had loaded a wagon with seven bales of manufactured goods, and dispatched it by their customary driver, a trusty old negro, to Forsyth, for transportation upon the Macon & Western Railroad. The wagon arrived at Forsyth in due time with only three bales and the driver's story, (which there is no reason to doubt, as he identified many of the parties, and it is also sustained by circumstantial evidence,) is as follows:

When the wagon had progressed about seven miles on its journey, it was stopped by a line of twenty eight women drawn up across the road—the most of them armed with knives and pistols, and in the thicket close to the scene of action sat a man upon a stump, also armed with a double-barrelled [sic] gun. The women called upon the negro to halt, upon the peril of his life, and then immediately commenced discharging the load of the wagon—cutting open the bales, and as soon as they had taken as many pieces of cloth as they could carry away, made off, leaving Jim to proceed on his journey with the three bales left.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, April 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The *Selma Reporter* speaks of strawberries, the first of the season, being sold at sixty cents per quart, and then says the price was rather steep. In Montgomery, where they have been selling at from a dollar and a half to three dollars per quart, sixty cents would be considered cheap.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, May 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A project is on foot to establish a paper mill at Pine Bluff, Ark., and another is to be erected at some point in Texas.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, May 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The *Little Rock Democrat* says that Mrs. Jones, wife of the Senator from Hot Springs county, Arkansas, has spun the chain and filling, and woven seven hundred and seventy-one yards of cloth within the past thirteen months, and since August, 1861, has woven fourteen hundred yards.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A young woman, apparently about 17 years of age, was arrested in Augusta, on Tuesday last, attired in military apparel.—She said she was a married woman from Mississippi, and that she belonged to a company in Charleston. The *Augusta Chronicle* thinks it likely she *pants* for glory.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, May 20, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Sleys, Sleys, Sleys.
Wheels & Reels.

We have just received a choice lot of Griffin & Spruill's celebrated Sleys and Wheels; we are also the only persons authorized to see these articles in this city or county, you will take due notice thereof, and govern yourselves accordingly. We are found at No. 82 [illegible] street, call soon if you wish a supply.

Clark & Co.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, May 27, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

"Maintaining the Honor of the Flag."

In the "Home Department" of the New Orleans *True Delta*, of a recent date, we find the following account of the efforts now being made to prevent the schoolmistresses of New Orleans from teaching the young ides [sic?] rebelward. If anything can be more ridiculous and contemptible than the course of the officers of the "best Government in the world," towards female teachers, because some of their pupils draw rebel pictures on their slates and copybooks, we have yet to see it.

The police, it appears, made a descent on and search in several schools for young ladies, and brought quite a number of badly drawn Confederate flags and secession emblems into court to give evidence of a successful exploit. At the same time the principals of the establishments were arraigned in the provost court and their cases adjudged. The first party was a Miss Hall, principal of a school on Carondelet street, evidently a respectable spinster, who pointed to British protection, and expressed her indignant surprise at the inquisitive visitation and search from a police officer. She gave it as her opinion that some of her pupils in the lower classes could have, by way of amusement, drawn the political emblems complained of, but called on the police officer to sustain her in the assertion that in the room of the graduates and other high classes of the school, an unsurpassed lady like deportment had been evident, and that nothing political was found there.

The judge remarked that the authorities felt it their duty to endeavor that the mind of the rising generation should be trained with proper loyal feelings, and that it was necessary to sustain this object by inflicting a fine of \$100 in the present case. A short time after Mrs. Loquet, principal of a school on Camp street, was arraigned on the same charge of permitting seditious emblems to be drawn and cherished by the female pupils. The policeman stated that the accused had expressed the subject was none of her concern, for her to interfere about.

Judge Hughes then explained that he felt convinced that, in the former case, he had been led into an error of judgment, and that severe punishments appear necessary, the adjudged Mrs. Loquet to pay a fine of \$250, which sum was, within a few moments, handed over to the receiving clerk by a gentleman who thereafter led the lady out of the court room.

Miss Picot, said to be the principal of a school for young ladies on Julia street, was then arraigned, accompanied by her mother. The officer who searched the establishment and found a number of the infantile efforts at flag manufacturing, in the books and on sheets of paper belonging to the pupils, stated that the lady had stated that she had endeavored to enforce the rule that no political demonstrations, obnoxious to the Government, should be indulged in. The lady herself, as well as her mother, expressed regret at the fact that the secret artistic efforts of the pupils should have been offensive to the authorities. The judge evidently appreciated the plea, but felt it necessary to give proper examples as to the punishment of delinquent ladies who have taken on themselves the duty to teach the young minds how to shoot in the right direction.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 10th inst., has the following in relation to the "arrest of a bitter secesh woman," for the crime of turning up her nose at the Yankee flag, and for looking "square" in the face of a Yankee sentinel and saying "you stink." Of course such crimes could not be allowed to go unpunished, and she was arrested and taken to the lockup:

A woman named Mrs. Bell, who has heretofore given the authorities some trouble, was arrested yesterday in the street by officer Ford, for treating the soldiers and flag of the United States in a contemptuous manner. It appears that in passing by the sentinel at the square, she came to a full stop, looked at him square in the face and said, "You stink!" turning up her pug nose at the same time, till her face became twice as homely as it was before. After making some other sneering remarks, she passed up the street and turned to go down past Dr. Palmer's church,

where flags are thrown across the banquette on both sides of the street; she looked up at the flags, made some remarks, which she did not intend to be very complimentary—but coming from her a greater honor could not have been done the bunting—and then walked out into the middle of the street, and passed by, still muttering curses against the hated emblem under which we are sorry to say she was born. Officer Ford had watched her actions closely, and following her up arrested her near the house she makes miserable on St. Charles street. She abused the officer in the vilest terms on their way to the lock-up, using language that we will not disgrace our columns by reproducing. This woman claims to belong to the upper ten, and moves in the highest and most fashionable circles, but the officer says he thinks she was slightly drunk on the occasion.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Supply Association.—We understand that an association has been formed in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, under the name of the Bethlehem Provision Supply Association, the object of which is to see that no soldiers' families in that part of the county in which it operates, shall suffer for the prime necessaries of life, while the soldiers are in the ranks of the army battling for our independence. The officers are: Franklin Armstrong, President; R. D. Surles, and J. M. Barnes, Vice President; Rob't Williamson, Secretary; S. T. Johnston, Treasurer; Dr. H. K. Chambers, H. Hines, and Rev. Wm. Bonhyam, Business Committee. The price of membership is five dollars. This is a good movement, one that might be profitably initiated elsewhere. It is not charity alone that calls upon those who remain at home to provide for the families of the absent soldiers who are struggling for independence; duty requires that they should do everything in their power to provide for the subsistence and comfort of the helpless.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The New Orleans Refugees.

Within the past two or three weeks several thousand citizens of New Orleans, who have during the long occupancy of that city remained faithful to the Confederacy, have been compelled to leave their homes and go beyond the Yankee lines. Through the politeness of Mr. Eugene Desdunes, who is now in this city, an exile from his home and family, we have been furnished with the following copy of the certificate furnished to registered enemies of the United States, and also the order requiring them to leave for the "so called Confederacy:"

Provost Marshal's Office, }
New Orleans, Oct. 3d, 1862. }

This certifies that Mr. Eugene Desdunes has rendered a statement of his property in accordance with general orders No. 76, and claims to be an enemy of the United States.

C. W. Kilborn,
Department Provost Marshal.

Office of Provost Marshal Parish of N.O. }
No. 67, Carondelet Street, }
New Orleans, May 9, 1863. }

Mr. Eugene Desdunes:--In accordance with general order No. 35, headquarters Department of the Gulf, you being a registered enemy of the United States, are hereby notified that you must leave this Parish for the so called Confederacy before the 15th inst.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Nashville *Union* of the 21st says:

A young rebel widow, in Camden county, N. C., has within the last year, become one of the most extensive merchants in the county, having made several hundred thousands of dollars by wholesaling and retailing to the rebels, which she obtained thro' the Military authorities and sutlers at Norfolk and Roanoke Island.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Ground pea nut oil is being manufactured to a considerable extent in several parts of the Confederacy. At one factory 70 gallons of oil is made per day. It is said to be an admirable substitute for olive oil for table use.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Helpless women and children are stripped of their property and driven from Newbern, N. C., because they will not take Lincoln's oath of allegiance.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Confederate corks are now made from "cypress knees," which grow in North Carolina swamps, and also from the black gum root, which is better still.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Mrs. Wm. N. Wyatt, has sent us a sample of soft soap, made without the use of a particle of grease, which is equal to the best article of the kind we ever saw; and as the process of making it is simple and the ingredients within the reach of all, we take pleasure in making it known that the public may be benefited thereby.

Take corn shucks, remove the hard, or shank end, strip those up fine, and place them in a pot or kettle of strong boiling ley, stir until all the particles of shuck are consumed; add a tea-cup full of pine gum or rosin, to an ordinary pot full, and you will have as good soap as you could wish. We presume that the soap could be hardened in the ordinary way, if desirable.—Marion Commonwealth.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

500 Pair
Whittemore Cotton Cards No. 10.

500 yds Bleached Domestic;
100 doz Pins, assorted,
5 boxes Green Tea;
2 bags Coffee;
20 gross Knitting Needles;
10 doz. Cherry Wine;

20 doz. Holland Gin;
10 boxes Castile and Brown Soap;
And other articles too numerous to mention at

Clarke & Co.,
No. 82 Court street.

Call soon as they will be sold to the trade at a bargain.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

Notice About Wool.

We have received many enquiries by mail about the manufacture and exchange of Wool. We will receive Wool during the months of June and July, through any merchant or warehouse in Montgomery, and manufacture same one half for the other; receive the wool in Montgomery, and deliver cloth at same point, free of expense or transportation. We will also exchange for all wool offered us during the month of June, 4-4 sheetings at the rate of 8 yards sheeting for one pound of Wool free of burrs, and one bunch 5 pounds Cotton Yarn, Nos. from 0 to 10 for each 8 pounds of clean washed or 4 pounds of dirty Wool free of burrs.

Barnett, Micou & Co.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

Cotton Cards.

800 Just received and for sale at

Meyer & Meyer.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 3, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Stonewall Jackson's Message to the Women of the Confederacy.

After a visit to the Rappahannock army, the writer of this made a parting call on Gen. Jackson, in his tent. As we stood exchanging the last words some reference was made to what our ladies are doing. "Yes," said he, "but they must not entice the men away from the army. You may tell them so for me. We are fighting for principle, for honor, for everything we hold dear. If we fail, we lose everything. We shall then be slaves—we shall be worse than slaves—we shall have nothing worth living for."

I am sure the women of the Confederacy will give these words of the now lamented hero a place in their hearts. Let them not be impatient even about their friends in the army coming on visits home. Let them encourage and cheer them in staying at their posts whenever and so long as may be necessary.

But, whether there may have been much occasion for such a suggestion to them or not, the words which Jackson spoke in connection with it are words alike noble and solemn, to which every man, as well as women, in the Confederate States ought to listen. Let our soldiers inscribe them on their banners. Let our citizens at home keep them before their eyes. Let those who are

mad in the pursuit of gain, amid the sufferings of their country, and their fellow-citizens give ear to the tones of the warning which these words convey.—Knoxville Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Macon *Telegraph* of the 2d inst., publishes the following military order:

Headquarters, Macon, Ga.

Special Order, No. 1.

All young ladies between the ages of 14 and 25, are hereby ordered to form a regiment for the defense of the young men. All those who wish to join will please enroll their names at the headquarters. The senior class being exempt as over age.

By order of
Commander of the Wesleyan Female College.

Major General

(Signed)

Cupid, Maj. Gen.

Macon, Georgia, June 1st, 1863.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 1-2

We make the following extracts from a private letter written by a Kentucky exile at Huntsville, Ala.:

Huntsville, Ala., May 28, 1863.

Dear Sir—I have been absent in the country for 7 or 8 days, and returned on yesterday morning. On yesterday evening W. E. Cord and wife, Mrs. Judge Burnett and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Byrne, Mrs. Capt. Jack Allen, (who is a cousin of J. T. Edmunds' wife,) and several other Ky. ladies, the first of a long list that are being expelled from our ruined State, arrived at the Huntsville Hotel. You cannot imagine how glad I was to see them, and yet how sad it made me, when I may expect my wife, and your wife, Dr. Johnson and wife, and Wm. Bigbee and wife, and thousands of others, whom the Yankee devils are driving out of the State, robbing them of houses and property; for the devils seize all the property left behind, only allowing a family to bring out of the State one thousand dollars in their hated greenbacks or Southern currency. They have succeeded at least in producing a "reign of terror" in Kentucky, and the people talk in whispers, for fear of the Union House detectives and informers, who swarm everywhere all over the State. Kentucky is truly in a wretched and deplorable state; her Southern people are being robbed and degraded by the most despicable despotism the world ever saw, and Col. Monday at Louisville, is the fit instrument of the Lincoln dynasty. . . .

W. H. Edmunds.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Pork is selling in Macon at from 50 to 60 cents per pound; beef at the same rates; butter at \$1.25; lard at \$1; flour at \$50 per barrel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says some enterprising gentleman in Georgia went to Tennessee a short time ago, and purchased a paper mill which was exposed to the enemy, and succeeded in removing it just before a Yankee raid swept through the region where it was located. It will be put up somewhere in Georgia.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

Correction.—We have been requested by a correspondent to correct an error which occurred in our account of the young lady who piloted Gen. Forrest to a ford on Black Creek in his pursuit of the Yankee marauders. It was Miss Emma, instead of Miss Jane Sansom, though, they are sisters, both equally devoted to the cause of Southern independence, and imbued with the same heroic spirit that nerved the women of the Revolution of '76.

We are also informed that at Huntsville, Gadsden, Rome and Atlanta, some money is being raised to procure and present Miss Emma with an appropriate present, to commemorate the important service she rendered. Any person in this place or vicinity who may be willing to contribute something for this purpose, can leave it at this office.

We suggest that at least a portion of this present consist of a gold medal, representing on one side, a lady riding behind a cavalry officer, pointing forward to the ford, and in the foreground, some villainous looking Yankee thieves, peeping and shooting at them from behind trees. On the opposite side, Forrest with his devoted band, triumphantly marching four times their number of Yankee prisoners into Rome.—Jacksonville Republican.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A Noble Woman

We have before us a letter written by a lady of this State to her husband, who is now in prison for the grave offense of taking up arms against his own State. This noble woman writes in the kindest spirit, giving the health of the family and connexion [sic], and says she hopes her letter may find him well.

She writes: "I have received your letter this minute and am glad to hear that you are well, but I am sorry of the way you have done.

"All of my brothers are in the southern army. Ma says you ought to be ashamed of the way you have acted—you have been fighting against your wife and children, and Pa and Ma and sisters, and your country. I want to know whether you intend to join the Southern army or not. If you want to live with me and the children any more you must join the Southern army, for I never intend to go to the North. _____ is very smart, she is now carding—she says she don't want the Yankees to get her. The babe is growing very fast and can walk. I must say my home is in the South, and in the South I intend to stay. Write soon.

I remain your wife till death,

[Atlanta Confederacy.]

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Incidents of the Yankee Raid to Florence.

The fiends, under Cornyn, developed, as usual, the absence of all manly instincts in their depredations on women. For instance:

They robbed a poor old lady of a little coffee and sugar, that she had preserved with sedulous care.

They threatened to burn down the dwelling house of a lady, who proposed to purchase

immunity from the outrage, by giving them \$1000. The leader of the squad agreed to her proposition, but, after receiving the money, said, he would burn the smokehouse and other outbuildings. "What!" said the lady; "after receiving my money?" The fellow replied: "That was only to save the dwelling house," and intimated that more money would be required to redeem the smoke house, &c. The lady, indignant at the fellow's bad faith, in spirit though not in word, told him: "You may as well burn my house and all, as to deprive me of my means of living and refused to surrender any more black mail. He then levelled [sic] a pistol at her, but she was resolute and unflinching, and the fellow abashed by her courage, desisted.

The Vandals seized a carriage, occupied by a young lady, and ordered her to get out. She flatly refused, saying, it was her carriage, and she would not give it up.—They persisted in their order, telling her, if she did not get out, they would take her off with the carriage. She told them: "Very well, wherever that carriage went she would go." Accordingly, they drove off "the booty and beauty" together to the Colonel, Cornyn, who contrary to his antecedents, harkened to her persistent claim of property and released the carriage.—Huntsville Confederate.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

A billy goat was sold at Fairfax Court House, Va., a few days since, for the sum of \$1,030.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

It seems they have a number of female soldiers in the Yankee army. The New York papers mention a Pennsylvania girl, who has been serving as a soldier in the army of the West for ten months, says she has discovered a great many females among the soldiers one of whom is now a lieutenant. She has assisted in burying three female soldiers at different times, whose sex was unknown to any but herself.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

It may not be generally known that the leaves of the china tree, if plentifully strewed among woolen garments packed away for the summer, are a complete defense against moths.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

War Upon Women and Children.
From the Staunton Spectator.

Brig. Gen. Roberts came into Weston week before last, after our forces under Gen. Imboden has passed through and commenced a series of tyrannical acts alone worthy of abolition commanders.

They delivered copies of the annexed orders to numbers of families, some of whom have reached this point—having been sent through their lines as far as Kernstown, at which place they arrived at night, and were there left to take care of themselves. Sixty-three women and children were sent out with the lady who received the order from which we copy, and sixty-two who did not have natural protectors in the South, were at the same time started for Camp Chase. This treatment is hereafter to be dealt out to all Southern sympathizers who may be found in their lines.

What a valiant set of warriors, who, as long as our forces were in Western Virginia, kept

aloof from danger, and after their departure charge into defenseless towns and wreak their vengeance upon helpless women and children.

Head's Ind. Div. Middle Dep't. }
Weston, N. W. Va., May 16, '63 }

General Order No. 13.

I. The Major General Commanding this Department has decided that all families within the lines of this army, whose natural protectors have joined the rebellion against the United States, by taking up arms or going and remaining within the country, occupied by the Confederate armies be sent beyond our military lines.

II. All officers and military commanders within the lines of this army will see that these instructions are strictly carried out.

III. The humane policy of the Federal Government to give protection to families of rebels within our lines on the observance of strict neutrality has been so shamefully used as the means of treacherous and treasonable intercourse and information with the enemy, that its discontinuance has become a necessity.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts,
(Signed) Jas. McC. Bell,

Capt. & A. A. G. U. S. A.

Official—L. Markbritt A. D. C. & P. M.

Head'rs Ind. Div. Middle Dep't, }
Provost Marshal's Office, }
Weston, W. Va., May 16th, 1863.

Madam!—I have the honor to inform you that yourself and the grown members of your family are hereby required to hold yourselves in readiness to proceed outside the Federal lines on Tuesday morning, May 19th, 1863.

The following regulations will be strictly observed:

I. No person will be permitted to take with him or her more than 60 lbs of baggage.

II. No persons will be allowed to take with him or her more than \$100 in U. S. funds, gold and silver included. No limit placed on Confederate scrip.

III. Persons who cannot provide themselves with transportation will be furnished such by the Government.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. S. Roberts.

L. Markbritt,
A. D. C. & Prov. Marshal.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Manufacture of Silk.—We have received from Mrs. Sarah G. Saxon, two samples of silk made by her from the native silk worm. The specimens before us are black and white, of fine texture, and as strong as any silk heretofore imported. To show that the product is genuine a cocoon from which the silk is produced accompanies the samples sent us. We understand Mrs. Saxon is carrying on the business somewhat extensively, and certainly she has substantial reason not to be doubtful of her undertaking. Some years ago there was considerable thought turned to the manufacture of silk in this country, but, with open ports and uninterrupted trade with our

Yankee "brethren," it was found more convenient to buy than to make, and the enterprise was given up; now the business begins under more independent auspices, and we trust will end in this as in other projects of home manufacture with entire success. Our people can manufacture as well as other people if they will try.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes from Bragg's army:

It will be interesting for those who have kindred and friends in this army to know that one hundred thousand pairs of shoes have equitably been distributed to its soldiers since the first day of January. Nearly the entire army is well shod, but there is a certain class of men who trade off their shoes for things less needed and less substantial, and these must, of course, go shoeless, as but one pair of shoes is allowed each three months.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Arrest of Miss Hozier at Norfolk.

The arrest of Miss Hozier at Norfolk, with a plan of the fortifications there, and a full statement of the Federal forces and their position, has been published. The young lady lives a few miles this side of Suffolk, and had been to Norfolk on a visit. The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives some interesting particulars of the arrest.

As she was embarking upon the noon train from here for her home, she was accosted by several members of the provost guard, who informed her that her presence was immediately needed at the headquarters. She replied that she had been there, and was furnished with a pass to proceed home. This was so; but it was merely a ruse by which to entrap other guilty parties. She refused to accompany the guard or leave the car, maintaining that the right to go home had been guaranteed her. The excitement was beginning to run high, when one of the guards reminded her that if she did not comply peaceably she would be taken at all hazards, even if force had to be used. This seemingly cooled the high spirit of the lady, and she yielded, though with apparent reluctance. She was disarmed of her parasol, a most important trophy, which was the silent and positive witness of traitorous persons' doings. It, with its fair owner, was delivered to the proper authorities.

She underwent a strict examination, and the parasol a strict dissection. Ingeniously concealed in the handle was a long compressed roll of thin paper, upon which was an extremely minute description of our forces, with the exact number at each point, the best modes of entrance and exit, by which certain captures could be made. Localities were marked down, fortifications traced and enumerated. The number of Monitors and gunboats in the localities, were spoken of, and it was asserted that the Union forces at Suffolk would shortly abandon that place and fall back within a short distance of Norfolk. The movement of troops in the vicinity of West Point was given in considerable detail. A drawing of the country accompanied the letter. The roads, streams, etc., were marked with great precision. Everything was mentioned with great accuracy and very minutely.—The information would have been untold value to the rebels, and it seems extremely strange how so much could be obtained so correctly by the abettors of our enemies.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Letter from Nehemiah Saunders.

Notysulgee, 13th June, 1863.

"Home, Sweet Home"

Mr. Eddyter: You'le discover by the hedin ov this artikel that I've arived safe at these quarters. After a long absens ov over a year, & passin threw 10 thousen hardships I at last tuck the soldgers Diree an got off ov coarse. *I had as good a right* to be sick as any body, but sum how ar a nuther I cood'nt make the cussed Doctors beleave it until I nighly died. I at last got home, arter runnin the gauntlett ov 2 thousan Irishmen at evra crook and corner, an evra car an evra whar else demandin my papers and passports. What in the name o' comman sense is the reson that no body but Irishmen and Furriners ginrally, will do our fokes for these sentinelse. Ef sich things as this aint put a stop to I shall be compelled to be a no nothin forever ater this war's over. Sence my arrival the worst kind ov nuralgia seized my hed and face, which has mighty nigh put an eend to my carair in theese lo grounds ov sorro. These Doctors (I jest want jew to understand now, onst for all, that I'm agin the erfeshun ginrally, tho thar's sum mity clever fellers amung um) cood'nt do me no good, only giv me a leetel morfeen now an then to ese pain. The complaint has left me nighly deaf and I'm afeard it'll allers be so. But I sopose I orter thank God and take currege that I lived to git home at all. Ef it wood be ov eny intrust to yore ginral reders, I'd speek ov sum ov the changes that has occurrd sence I've bin gone. Soffice it to sa, that

"The ole oken bucket that hung in the well,"

has wore out, and bin replaced by a pine box. The palins, many uv em's gon from the yard fense. The pig pen is tore down, my fine saddle hoss and best milk cow's ded. Some rascal stold off my saddle skerts and buggy apern, and my plaw and geer is stold, likewise. The fence down round my patch, and no one to put it up. These ar all fax, and deplorabel to think ov, for a poor privet off a fitin for his contry, but sich, I sopose, is sum uv the ravages ov war, that we mout expect to hav to encounter with, fitin for liberty. But my letter's most brot to a eend an I haint sed nothin about the arma. Well, thar aint much to sa Gineral Brag'll keep the whole ov Tennessee east of Shelbyvill until the people gather ther crops. Rasumcrank's arma got whipped too bad at Muffreezburrer, to try us agin any whar on equal showin.

Nashville and the country between it and Muffreezburrer will be held by the Feds until our own good time to take the "City of Rocks" then we'll hav it. Vicksburg! immortal Vicksburg! Ef we only hold that glorious city the dog's ded and the child's born—name Antney—with the Yanks.—Mean time, whar is Ginral Booregard? More anon.

Nehemiah Saunders.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Whiskey Distributed to the People of Americus.

The Sumter *Republican* of the 5th inst., contains the following:

On Tuesday last the Inferior Court of this county received a barrel of Whiskey, from the contractor, to be distributed among our citizens for *medical* purposes. It soon began to be

whispered around that it would be distributed, and that all persons who were *indisposed* would be entitled to receive what the law allowed them. Accordingly, about ten o'clock, A. M., the Agent ascended the barrel, in front of the public square and cried out: "Oh, yes! Oh, yes! all persons who are complaining, or in any way afflicted, are requested to come to this barrel and draw the amount of whiskey that the law allows them." In a few minutes after the announcement, might be seen numbers of citizens, old and young, saint and sinner, male and female, with their half pint, pint and quart bottles, eager to receive their share of the 'critter.' We had no idea that there were so many *sick* persons in our community, as showed themselves on that day. But so it was. The whiskey was distributed *volens volens*, and during the entire day might have been seen persons wending their way home with bottles of the 'healing art.' In fact some were too *feeble* almost to get home, the *medicine* producing effect shortly after taking it. We are not able to render a full report of the number of cases, whether there are any dangerous or not, but presume by this time that the most of them are *convalescent*.

Towards evening, the following was the answer to the question: "Have you got your whiskey?" "Yes—hic, but-hic, it is-hic, not as-hic, good-hic, as it was-hic, in the-hic, morn-hic-ing."

As the first edition has been distributed among the town people of feeble health, we presume there will be another distribution shortly for the benefit of our country friends, for the health of the country should be looked after as well as the town. We will endeavor to advise our sick friends of the country when the day will be set apart for their benefit. So look out for the whiskey when the horn is blown.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Missourians Banished.
To the Associated Press North.

St. Louis, June 1 .—The second installment of persons ordered to be sent to the Southern States, took their departure tonight. The delegation numbered seventeen, among whom were Phillip Coyne, James H. Kennett, W. K. Knight, Dr. William Golding, Mrs. Trustan Polk, wife of ex-Senator Polk, Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Dorsey; also, at their own request, Mrs. Coyne, Miss Mary Polk and Miss Elizabeth Polk, daughters of Mrs. Trustan Polk; Mrs. Welsh, adopted daughter of Mrs. Welsh; and Mr. Jas. Dorsey, husband of Mrs. Dorsey. All of these persons were under charge of Capt. J. H. Davis, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, who will transfer them through our line, under a flag of truce, and deliver them to some responsible rebel authority.

The persons thus passed through the lines, are forbidden to return within the lines of the United States army during the existence of the rebellion, except by permission of the Secretary of War, under penalty of imprisonment during the war, and such other punishment as may be imposed by the Military authorities.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

What they Did.

During the recent Yankee raid into Florence they burnt the three cotton factories of Martin, Weakly & Co., which worked up 4000 bales per year; the woolen factories of Darby,

Benham & co., and of James Martin & Son—5 factories. In Florence, they burnt the Masonic Hall, one unoccupied tavern, two blacksmith's, one coach and one carpenter's shop, three unoccupied houses, one small residence, &c. They broke open every store in the place, took what they could carry off, robbed citizens of money, watches, jewelry, horses, &c., took off some negroes, desolated and burnt Mrs. James Jackson's place, &c. They were only in Florence about three hours and got off with but a trifling loss. Their success in this raid will stimulate to other raids into our region.

P.S. We also learn that the Yankees burnt several mills and tan yards in the county. Their force was only about 700 in Florence.—Huntsville Adv.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

To Make Good Bread.—First, get good flour. Second, take one quart of flour, scald it by pouring over it some boiling water. Then for each loaf of bread you want to make, add one pint of cold water; stir in flour till it is as thick as can conveniently be stirred. Then put in one half pint of good hop yeast for every four loaves. Set it to rise over night. In the morning make up by adding flour till lit is stiff dough. Knead well, mould [sic] into loaves, and, when light, bake it well, and you will have good bread.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Circular Address
To the People of Alabama.

Montgomery, July 13th, 1863.

. . . [long description of efforts to provide salt]

Cotton and Wool Cards.

During the past year and prior to the meeting of the legislature, I succeeded in obtaining 960 pairs of cotton cards which were distributed to soldiers' families at \$7 and \$7.50 per pair. The legislature when it met authorized me to risk shipments through the blockade. I immediately purchased sterling exchange, and at prices, four hundred per cent. below the present rates, and ordered cotton and wool cards from Nassau. There were four different shipments, amounting to 5,876 pairs, all of which arrived safely, and have been distributed according to population, to the various counties for soldiers' families at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$9 per pair. It will thus be seen that the State has supplied to the families of her soldiers 6836 pairs of cards at prime cost, when the same articles were being sold by speculators at \$15 to \$25 dollars [sic] per pair. For a future supply I have made such arrangements as reasonably promise after the first of September to furnish from four to five hundred pairs weekly for distribution to the State.

Soldiers' Clothing.

The State has not been unmindful of the claims upon her attention, of her brave soldiers, who, far away from their homes, are risking their lives in her defense. Every provision in her power has been made for their comfort. The returns of the Quartermaster department show that the following quantity and kind of clothing have been furnished them since my inauguration:--

11,723 hats; 3,878 overcoats; 14,870 jackets; 16,220 pants; 31,780 shirts; 16,876 drawers; 10,569 pairs of socks; 16,960 pairs of shoes, and 2,384 blankets. These articles have been supplied at cost and charges, and at one half the price for which they could have been obtained from other hands. Besides clothing issued to the camps, the State has furnished large quantities of Hospital stores, of every description for the use and comfort of her sick and wounded soldiers. No State has made better provision for her troops, and no State has been more highly honored by the gallant deeds of her sons than Alabama. . . .

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Fiendish Outrages.

The Richmond *Examiner* gives the following account of the atrocious outrages committed by the brutal forces of Gen. Dix, at the beautiful and elegant residence of the Rev. Wm. Spotswood Fontaine, in King William county:

"They shot the sheep, hogs, cows, oxen, and fowls, and destroyed crops, agricultural implements, stable and barns, of this unoffending clergyman. They laid waste his gardens, orchards, and ornamental grounds, but for a short time respected his dwelling house. At last, however, they surrounded his house, yelling, cursing and blaspheming, a number of runaway negroes uniting with the Yankee soldiers. They demanded food and threatened the destruction of the house if the starving ladies did not furnish it. This they did whilst they were roasting the sheep and calves which they had slaughtered. Mrs. Fontaine told them that she had no more food, as they had devoured all. With brutal and profane language, they then commenced the sacking of the house, the affrighted ladies having fled for protection, without a change of clothing, to a neighbors.

In a few hours they completely sacked and gutted the house. All of the costly furniture was broken to pieces with axes, and the fragments piled in the rooms. The window curtains, carpets and mattings, were torn to pieces; and family portraits were torn to threads; marble slabs were pounded to atoms with hammers. A well selected and most valuable library of three thousand volumes was torn to pieces and scattered over the grounds.

Hundreds of Yankee soldiers probed the gardens and yard with their bayonets for concealed valuables until they found all the china, glass-ware and many other costly things, all of which they stole or destroyed. The wardrobes, presses, trunks, etc., etc., of the ladies were broken open and every article of wearing apparel stolen or torn to pieces. Nothing was spared, and, having completed the work of destruction they poured Kerosene oil on the mutilated and torn furniture and bedding. The escape of the ladies of the house alone saved them from these fiends in human shape."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Scene in Mississippi.

The extract accompanying this note is from one of the most gallant men in the service, and will be read with painful interest:

Montgomery, July 14, 1863.

Mr. Reid—Dear Sir—Inclosed [sic] I send you an extract of a letter just received from

my husband. I thought the touching scenes drawn by him might more fully arouse the sons of Alabama to defend her soil to the last extremity, from a foe so cruel and merciless as ours. Those who may fall in a cause so noble, could find no greener graves than in the bosom of our own loved State. How earnestly do I pray, that our people will arise in their might and resolve that,

"Our bosoms we'll bare to the glorious strife,
And our oath is recorded on high,
To prevail in a cause that is dearer than life,
Or crushed in its ruins to die."

Fearing that I have trespassed too long on your valuable time,

I am, yours respectfully,

M. D. B.

"For several days the people have been fleeing from Jackson and the surrounding country. All the region west of the Pearl river will soon be surrendered to the darkly brooding spirit of silence. Desolation and death attend the footsteps of the invader. May God inspire the people of Alabama with the noble purpose of sacrificing every life, then permit the desecration of her soil, by the hell-commissioned host. I have seen the delicate mother trudging along on foot, with her tender infant clinging to her breast, seeking in vain its accustomed nourishment; and fragile females, standing by the roadside, without a conveyance to bear them to a place of safety, with no shelter save the generous branches of the forest trees, which shielded in some degree the weary and sorrow laden ones from the fiery mid day sun. I have seen whole families, feeble matrons, maidens and children, drawn in the rudest wagons by oxen and worn out mules, too worthless to be taken by the Yankees, not knowing whither they were going or whence would come their daily bread. Would that I could write you of all I have seen, felt and thought during the past week, but time and space are both wanting."

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 22, 1863, p. 4, c. 3-4

[Summary: Diary of A. M. Dodd, Green's Brigade, at Vicksburg, May 17-June 25.]

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

. . . We do not believe the brave women of the South need half the protection some of their husbands make out. It is not improbable that many of the "gentler sex" have to take care of husbands who are so solicitous for their families that they can't go to fight Yankees. We have a slight suspicion, too, that the wives of those men who are in the field bravely battling for the country feel fully as much protected as if their protectors were at home. There were women of the revolution in '76 who sent their husbands to the war and guarded their homes against spies and traitors in their absence, and it is to be hoped there are still some of the same sort left. There is no blinking the question. If we gain our independence the men who are now at home engaged in private business, must go and fight.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 29, 1863, p. 3, c. 6-7

List of Indigenous Plants Wanted at This Department.

Confederate States of America, Medical Purveyor's Office, }
Montgomery, Ala., July 11, 1863. }

Botanical Name	Common Name	Part Used	Price
Asarum Canadense	Wild Ginger	Dried Root	30 cts. per lb.
Capsicum,	Red Pepper	Dried Pods	25 do do
Conium Maculatum	Hemlock	{Dried Leaves	15 do do
		{Seed,	30 do do
Cornus Floridae,	Dogwood,	{Inner bark freed from wood	
		{and coarse outer bark and	
		{well dry	10 do do
Columbo		Dried Root	30 do do
Calamus		Do	20 do do
Eupatorium Perfoliatum	Boneset	Leaves and Flowers	15 do do
Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae	Ipecacuanha Spurge	Dried Root	50 do do
Gentiana Catesbei	American Gentian	Do	25 do do
Gillena Trifoliata	Indian Physic	Do	30 do do
Geiseminum	Yellow Jasmine	Root	10 do do
Hyosclamus Niger	Henbane,	{Leaves,	25 do do
		{Seed,	30 do do
Humulus Lupulus	Hops	Dried Flowers	1 dollar do
Juglans Cinerea	Butternut,	Dried Bark and Root	10 cents do
Liriodendron	Tulip or Poplar Tree,	{Dried inner bark freed from	
		{wood and coarse bark	3 do do
Laevendulse	Lavender	Dried Flowers	50 do do
Pinckneya Pubens	Georgia Bark	Inner Bark dried	20 do do
Prunus Virginiana	Wild Cherry	Dried Bark,	5 do do
Podophyllum Peltatum	May Apple	Dried Root,	80 do do
Panax Quinquefolium	Ginseng	Do	30 do do
Rubus Villosus	Blackberry	Do	5 do do
Senega	Seneca Snakeroot	Do	75 do do
Sanguinaria Canadensis	Puccoon Root,	Do	30 do do
Spiroea Tomentosa	Hardhack	Hardhack,	5 do do
Statice Caroliniana	Marsh Rosemary	Leaves,	20 do do
Sinapis	Mustard	Seed,	30 do do
Serpentariae	Snakeroot	Dried Root	75 do do
Sarsaparilla		Do	80 do do
Triosteum Perfoliatum	Fever Root	Do	20 do do
Ulmus	Slippery Elm	Dried Bark freed from	
		outer coarse bark	5 do do
Arnica		Dried Flowers	75 do do
Sesamum	Bene	Seed	20 do do
Dried Apples			\$2 per bushel
Dried Peaches			\$3.50 do
Dried Pumpkin			\$1 do
Dried Okra,			\$5 do
Rhus Glabrum	Sumach	Leaves, Bark and Root	
	Marsh Mallow,	Root,	
	Potato Fly,		\$2 per pound,

Castor Oil Beans (hulled), \$7 per bushel,
Do (not hulled), \$3 per bushel,

The within named articles, if carefully gathered and dried in the shade, will be purchased at the Medical Purveyor's office in Montgomery, Ala.

W. H. Anderson,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, July 29, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Blackberry Wine.

One of our patriotic ladies, who is engaged in making wine for the soldiers, informed us the other day of a mode adopted by her, which is a decided advantage in pressing the berries. Instead of following the old plan of squeezing with the hand and straining through cloth, she takes a keg, sets it upon the end, puts straw in the bottom, and after pouring the berries in, pounds them with a wooden pestle, and the juice comes out of a little hole in the bottom of the keg, perfectly strained and pure.

We have made many inquiries as to the smallest quantity of sugar that will preserve the wine. The lady alluded to above is of the opinion that the pure juice will keep without any sugar, and she is putting up a quantity in that way. There should be no water used in making; the wine fermented as usual. Others think that a pound to the gallon is necessary to preserve it. Our readers must act upon their own judgment. If the wine should sour, however, it will make good vinegar, which will be almost as valuable as the wine.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, August 5, 1863, p. 1-2

[Summary: Six letters from Vicksburg, dated in May and June, including a reference to the order to kill all of the mules]

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, August 5, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

Children's Shoes, Children's Shoes
Wholesale and Retail
at
Robert Bonner's Variety Store,
36 Court Street
Just Received This Day
Thirty Thousand Dollars
Worth of Imported Goods,
Consisting of the Following Bill:

Containing the best and most Beautiful assortment of Children's Shoes ever offered in this market. Call and examine them.

250 Misses Kid Sewed Hill Boots, 11-1;
150 do Spring Heel Kid Boots, 10-2;
150 do Peg Lace Boots, 10-2;
50 do Calf Sewed Heel Boots, ½;

150 do French Heel Peg Congress, 8-1;
50 Boy's Spanish [sic] Sewed Brogans, 1/3;
20 do Spanish Oxford Tie, 1/3;
300 Men's Calf Sewed Army Shoes, 6-11;
150 Child's Button Fancy Congress, Shoes, 2-8
250 Child's Kid Lace Boots, 3-7;
250 do Fancy Ankle Tie, 2 8;
350 do do Shoes, assorted, 3 8;
160 Women's Peg Heel Lace Boots, 4 7;
150 Youth's Extra fine Russets, 1-5;
120 Men's Kip Heel Brogans, 5-11;
150 do English Army Shoes, 6-11;
48 Boy's English Palm Congress Hats;
36 *Ladies' French Corsets*;
60 do Black Silk Mitts;
24 do do Lace Points, French;
20 doz Ladies' L C Handkfs;
300 yards Beautiful Lawn for Dressing;
1500 do Extra fine Bleached Domestic;
250 do 8-4 Heavy Shirting;
150 do Linen Drilling for Pants;
150 doz Spool Cotton, 200 yards;
1500 yds Striped Domestic for Servants;
970 yds Heavy Black Silk Fringe;
1250 yds White Cotton Fringe;
350 Beautiful Fancy Colored Handkfs;
1860 bunches Narrow Linen Braid;
870 yds Beautiful Colored Silk Fringe;
25000 Humming & Sons Extra fine Needles;
750 Papers English and American Pins;
170 Linen Towels;
150 packs Playing Cards;
50 doz Men's Cotton half Hose;
150 Men's Summer Coats and Vests;
1000 pounds of Extra Turpentine Soap;
With many other articles too numerous to mention.
july8d1m

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, August 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Domestic Wine.

As the grape season is now settling in, the following directions for wine making from Mr. Sam Hubbard, an old resident near this place, will be found highly useful. The wine made by him from the little blue grape, is as finely flavored as any in Alabama:

Pick the ripe grapes clean from the stems into stone or wooden vessels; bruise them with

a wooden pestle; then squeeze through a cotton cloth or bag until the juice is entirely separated from the skins and seed; measure the liquid, and to every three gallons of juice add two pounds of sugar. If the grapes are very sour, instead of two, put in two and a half pounds of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved; then put the juice into open mouthed jars, covering the jars with only a cloth to protect from the dust and flies. At the end of three or four days skim off the froth and put the wine into a clean keg, with the bung hole open, for fermentation. A small bag filled with sand should be placed over the bung hole. Raise the sand bag two or three times daily, to allow the gas to escape. When the fermentation ceases—which will be in from four to six weeks—close the bung hole tightly, sealing it over to keep out the air. At the end of eight or ten weeks—perhaps sooner—the wine will be drinkable, but improves with age. It may be bottled, or, if only a small quantity is made, remain in the cask on the lees, boring a large gimblet hole in one end, some two inches from the bottom, and above the lees. Always keep it air tight after drawing.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVOCATE, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Climax of Vandal Fiendishness.

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

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVOCATE, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A Hellish Outrage by Yankees.

By a letter which reached this city yesterday from Wetzel county, Virginia, we learn the particulars of a most revolting outrage committed by some Yankee fiends upon the person of the wife of Mr. L. S. Hall, member of the State legislature from Wetzel, and one of the first advocates of secession in his section.

Mrs. Hall had her clothing tied over her head, and in that condition she was thrust into the streets of New Marketville, her husband's place of residence. Report says than an outrage, to which death is preferable, was perpetrated upon her person. The Yankee hell hounds afterwards burned down Mr. Hall's out houses, and ransacked his house.—Rich. Exam.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVOCATE, August 26, 1863, p. 3, c. 2-3

Yankee Outrages in North Carolina.—The outrages by the Federal troops in North Carolina during the late raid in that State, are more heinous than any committed in that section. It appears that Lincoln's troops are determined to outdo their predecessors in infamous deeds, if possible, every time a raid is made. A correspondent writing from Jackson gives the annexed

particulars:

This narrative would be very incomplete without relating some of the many deeds of barbarism done by the enemy. The burning of the Weldon bridge seemed to be the prime object of the raid. Theft, robbery, arson and rape, the secondary object. I will venture the assertion that not one householder on the road from Winston to Boon's Mill, a distance of thirty-four miles, escaped being robbed by these barbarians. They robbed all classes—the rich and the poor—the white and the black.

Their treatment to negro women ought to be known to the outside world, and especially to the negro-worshippers of the North and Exeter Hall. To the writer's own knowledge they ravished ten negro women in his neighborhood. Some of them they ravished most inhumanly, indecently and publicly. In three instances they drove negro men from their own houses with the sword and ravished their wives. In this connection I could (but will not) relate a fact so horrid and unnatural, that it would challenge the credulity of the world.

Can anything be more disgustingly revolting? Yet these are the acts of the people the reconstructionists of North Carolina and elsewhere would have us united to again. This is the body of pollution to which they now seek to bind us once more.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVOCATE, September 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Given to the Breeze.

The ensign presented by the ladies of Huntsville to the C. S. steamer, which bears the name of their beautiful but unhappy city, was hoisted on board that vessel on Wednesday noon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. The ensign made by Miss Seaman, of Richmond, is an elegant naval flag, twelve feet by eighteen, bordered with silver fringe, the stars upon the cross worked in silver, and embroidered in yellow and orange silk with the inscription:

IN GOD
WE HAVE PUT OUR TRUST.
*Presented by the Ladies of Huntsville,
Ala., June, 1863.*

At the same time an elegant Confederate jack was hoisted on the Huntsville, the gift of Miss Todd, of Selma, to Capt. Myers. This is of crimson silk, bearing the azure saltire and silver stars of the Confederacy, and only differing from the battle flag of the land service in the arms of the cross being, in the language of heraldry, *rebated*, or not extending to the margin. The correspondence between Capt. Myers, of the Huntsville, and Capt. Ward, of the Artillery, through whom the presentation was made, is omitted on account of its length.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 8, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Florida Card Factory.—We have recently examined a pair of wool cards turned out by the card factory establishment at this place by the Governor, assisted by other patriotic citizens. We were pleased, proud and surprised at the perfection of workmanship exhibited in the specimen before us. They are equal, if not superior, to the same article formerly obtained from our Yankee "friends." We are informed that the factory will be prepared to turn out a large

supply of this indispensable article as soon as suitable skins can be obtained. Surely our citizens will not let so patriotic an enterprise suffer for want of skins. We are informed that this factory can furnish cards cheaper than any other establishment in the Confederacy.—Floridian.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Yankee Tyranny in Franklin County,
Tennessee—Patriotism of Citizens.

A citizen of Tennessee has given us sundry items, exhibiting the inexorable despotism of the Yankees wherever they obtain a foothold. The Yankees occupied Winchester on the 3d of July, celebrated the 4th, and issued a number of the Winchester *Bulletin* on that day, taunting the editor and proprietor with supplying his place in his absence. Gen. McCook occupied the residence of Mr. Henderson as his headquarters, and Gen. Jeff C. Davis (who killed Bull Nelson, the Kentucky Yankee General, last year,) occupied the residence of Harrison T. Carr, a member of the last Tennessee Legislature. They put guards around the houses in town, and a few of them were robbed. But they gave leave to their troops to wander up and down the country, like devils, seeking what they might devour. The consequence was, that they carried on a system of general plunder, taking meat, meal, flour, and other provisions from all but the very poor, leaving nothing to eat, making a large majority of the people wholly dependent on the enemy for rations, which were doled out to them for three days at a time.

They went to old Captain Taylor's, who is about ninety years old, and his son, W. E. Taylor's, formerly clerk of the county court, both of them regarded as rich men, and so completely robbed them that they had to subsist on boiled corn for more than a week, when they got a day's rations of meat and flour from a Yankee soldier, who took pity on them.

A brigade of troops was sent to the farm of A. Shook, a substantial citizen of seventy odd years, under the guidance of one of his negroes, and three regiments spent the day there. They took all the provisions, not leaving half a gallon of meal for the old man and the family of his son, O. S. Shook, who had been in the 1st Tennessee regiment in Virginia. They killed very hog, sheep and calf they could find, took five negro men—all he had—and three of them were armed, uniformed and put in the Yankee service. They stole Mrs. O. S. Shook's watch and jewelry, and afterwards a guard was put over her room.

Mrs. Shook went to town to draw rations. The Provost Marshal was disposed to be courteous, but said she must go to General Davis. She went to Davis' quarters, and the Adjutant or Clerk repeated the name—"Shook? Shook?" when Davis said, "All rebels; and you, madam are as d___d a rebel as any." "Yes," said she, "and always will be."

Davis said, "You can't get any rations."

Mrs. S.—"Do you intend for me and my children to starve? You have stolen all my meat and everything else to eat."

He replied, "I don't care a d___m, if you and your children do starve."

Mrs. S.—"Well, I'm willing to go out of your lines, and then I'll not be dependent on you."

"Go, then."

"How can I go?"

"Do as Union women do who leave your lines. Take your children on your back and pack them out, madam."

Mrs. Shook's little niece, who accompanied her, remarked, "I never heard of any Union women packing children on their backs and leaving our lines, unless they were negro women, and they ran away."

He made no reply, but asked Mrs. Shook whether she wanted a pass or a guard to go out of his lines. She preferred a guard, and he granted it. She was treated respectfully by every body but Davis. He seemed familiar with the people's names, and called the names of all the men in the Shook family—the father and his sons, one of whom was the Confederate Postmaster at Winchester, another in Starne's cavalry, and a third a lawyer, had been in the 1st Tennessee regiment, as already stated.

It is said, that so sweeping has been the pillaging and desolation, that not a shock of wheat has been left in the country, and they were cutting the green corn; and there are no vegetables, and not a single hen, goose or other fowl. Notwithstanding this barbarous treatment, the spirits of the people are not broken, but they are defiant and opposed to reconstruction of the old Union hulk. The Yankee papers say that they have no friends in Franklin county, and complain that the ladies wont receive them into their parlors, saying that if they would do so, they would find them a jovial set of fellows. . . .Huntsville Confederate, 5th.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Religious Reading for the Army.

Army of Northern Va., }
Camp Wilcox's Brigade, }
Near Orange C. H., Sept. 7, 1863. }

Mr. Editor: If you favor the promotion of piety, morality and good order in the army, you will confer a favor by bringing to the notice of all concerned, who have friends in this army in Wilcox's Brigade, composed of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th regiments Ala. Vols., that there is established in said Brigade, a society styled "The Young Men's Christian Association." Feeling the great need of all moral influences to extend and keep alive genuine, heart-felt piety in the army, the members of this association would be thankful for any contributions of religious reading, in the shape of tracts, newspapers, reviews, small volumes, etc. Contributions may be sent to individual members of the Association, or to the Corresponding Secretary.

Other papers favorable to the cause will please copy.

T. C. Pinckard,
Cor. Sec'y.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Okra Coffee.

To those who, like ourselves, are too poor to drink coffee at seven or ten dollars per pound, we can recommend a substitute which is as good to our taste as the original. We received from Col. James B. Merriwether, of this county, a specimen of okra seed, ground and parched, which had so much of the appearance and odor of the genuine coffee that, notwithstanding our prejudice against substitutes, we had prepared in the usual way, and found it as good as the best. We do not believe anybody could discover the difference. There is no reason why okra coffee

should not be a most wholesome drink, as it certainly is a most pleasant one to our palate. It was certainly used in this country as early as 1821, and it may even at an earlier period.

Parch the seed slowly and carefully, so as not to burn them; then prepare the decoction properly, and, our word for it, you have as good a cup of coffee as anybody but a Confederate quartermaster, a successful blockade runner, or a sugar speculator can afford to drink.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 23, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.
The Marietta Paper Mill

We lay before our readers the following letter just received from Mr.; Edmonston, the Agent of the Marietta Paper Mills. We trust that such action will be taken by both the State and Confederate authorities, as to remove the difficulties in the way of the enterprising proprietors of these Mills, so that, at an early day, they can resume the manufacture of paper, without which, the interests of both the State and Confederate Governments, as well as those of the people, will suffer more than even the newspapers. Mr. Edmonston's views are sensible:

Marietta, Sept. 10th, 1863.

Editor of the Intelligencer: I have on hand a few bundles of paper, which I will ship you, and this will be the last for some time; for when we shall resume again I cannot tell. My hands volunteered in the Home Guard, to protect the country against raids, and are now called out to guard stores and prepare the defenses of your city, I understand. In the first instance, at the commencement of the war, I was disposed to aid all in my power and encouraged two of the hands to volunteer in the Confederate service. This left hardly hands enough to get along with when all were well. Afterwards we lost two or three hands, and this left us short of hands, and one machine has only run when our hands have worked eighteen hours in the day.

We applied for the detail of the hands which has not been granted, though the Government has been urgent for paper, which we have strained every nerve to supply. Short handed, we have done the best we could, and now all our hands are taken, of course we are obliged to stop.

I do not exactly comprehend how it is that Government agents insist upon the absolute necessity for the Government to have paper, and yet refuse us our hands. You know paper makers are not to be had in the south, and are not like shoe makers, and many other callings which give exemptions to so many thousands, and it cannot be learned after the conscript officer takes after a fellow.

Well, if the Government needs our hands to dig ditches more than the paper, patriotism and our comfort answers—all right! I trust you will be able to get your supplies elsewhere, as we shall not resume, until we get hands enough to get along without feeling pressed and kicked to death.

Respectfully,
A. P. Edmonston, Agent.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 30, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

An Appeal for the Ladies' Hospital.

Mr. Reid: We have had such frequent occasion recently to acknowledge liberal donations to the Soldier's Home through your paper that I almost hesitate to make another appeal to our friends in its behalf. The Home is now crowded with wounded soldiers from the recent battle, and our bedding is not sufficient to meet the unusual demand. For every blanket, comfort, sheet or pillow, which any family can furnish, we shall feel most grateful. We know that there has been a constant drain upon the supply of private families since the war began, and we hope no one will hesitate to send one article, when more can not be spared, because it seems a small donation; thereby much may be contributed to the comfort of one wounded soldier. We are greatly in need, too, of old linen and old cotton, and butter, chickens, eggs, and eatables of every kind will be very acceptable.

And now, while we thank our friends for their past liberality, we feel that it justifies us in the belief, that every family will be glad of the opportunity of testifying its gratitude to the brave soldiers who have so recently fought and bled in our country's cause, and whose valor has aided in driving from the borders of our sister State the invading hosts of the enemy. We feel assured this call will meet with a ready and prompt response.

Respectfully,

S. L. A. Bibb,
Pres. S. A. Association.

Montgomery, Sept. 24, 1863.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 30, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

How to Dye Wool Grey.—In the course of some experiments by my wife last year in regard to dyeing [sic] wool and cotton, it was ascertained that if wool be immersed in a decoction of the sliced fruit of the pomegranate, prepared in an iron vessel, a permanent and beautiful grey color will be the result, which may be varied from the lightest drab to a deep black. The lighter shades require no mordant, the black should be set with copperas. The shade, of course, will vary with the changing proportion of fruit and water.—By this simple process the tedious labor of hand mixing is saved, while perfect uniformity and a regularity of color is obtained.

Cotton thread may also be dyed blue by soaking well in the juice of elder berries, washing in warm suds, and setting with copperas. Previously to immersion in the warm suds, it is a royal purple. Though not a fast color, it is as permanent as any of our indigenous dyes.—
Mobile Register.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 30, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

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

Iter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, September 30, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

Cure for the Lockjaw.—A young lady ran a nail into her foot recently. The injury produced lockjaw of such a malignant character that her physician pronounced her recovery hopeless. An old nurse then took her in hand, and supplied powdered beet roots to her foot,

removing them as often as they became dry. The result was a complete and astonishing cure. Such a simple remedy should be borne in mind.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 14, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

Wanted.
Sheep Skins Wanted for Cotton Cards.

Market price will be paid in Cotton Cards, for tanned or raw Sheep and Goat Skins, tanned preferred. Address or apply to

J. C. Davis,
Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 14, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Enterprise, Miss., Oct. 8, 1863

Mr. Editor: To redeem the partial pledge we made you in reference to the practical good accomplished by the Confederate Society established in our city, we are now pleased to inform you, that we have damaged to a considerable extent the craft of the extortioners hereabouts, calling forth much impotent wrath and harmless denunciation on their part.

The society by its patriotic efforts in behalf of the country, is showing up almost daily the utter heartlessness of the extortioners and the murderous prices which they have imposed upon the people.

As I informed you would be the case, corn is now selling to the soldiers' families at \$1 per bushel. The extortioners were selling cotton yarns at \$22 to \$30, and through the society's merchant, L. B. Moody & Co., we entered the list and sold at \$19, and we are now making arrangements with the cotton factories of Ga. to sell at a much reduced rate.

They sold rice at 20 cts. per pound, we sell at 18 cts. They sold salt at \$45 per bushel with an upward tendency, we sell at \$32, and hope to bring it lower still. They sold flour at \$50 per sack, we sell at \$33.—They sold sugar at \$2.25 per pound with an upward tendency, we sell at \$1.00. And so of almost every article of necessity which the society touches, we expose the robber prices imposed by the extortioners upon the people, arousing their indignation, and calling forth the deep execration of an indignant and insulted people.

Be it remembered, too, that we buy in the same market, not now having those faculties which we hope ere long to reap, enabling us to do much better by the families of our soldiers.

In fact, by the formation of these societies in all parts of the country, it will soon become disgraceful for a man to attempt to make money out of the necessities of the people; aye, more, it will become dangerous for men to endeavor to keep up this devilish imposition of prices. The exposure of their crime and treason against the country, which has been developed by these societies, will soon outlaw them from all respect and brand them as the vilest traitors to their country. The time is near at hand, when these purse proud extortioners will tremble to acknowledge that they made fortunes during this war. We are also glad to know that the soldiers hail our movement with the highest pleasure, for in conversation with them, we learn that it has imparted a new spirit to them, arising from the fact that they now feel confident that their families will now be cared for, and that home patriotism will vie with the patriotism of the field in upholding the country in this, her gigantic struggle.

It is a source of congratulation to publish to the world, that a healthier tone of feeling is

pervading the community, and gradually extending through the country. The success of Confederate Societies is no longer looked upon as doubtful, but has become a fixed fact in the minds of the people.

Why do not the christian and patriotic men of Montgomery take hold of this important question, and form a Confederate Society, based upon a voluntary patriotism—a self-sacrificing spirit for the good of the country and the cause?

We must move now, we must move together, we must move speedily, and through these patriotic societies embody public opinion, and then we can wield a mighty power in carrying out any measure which will secure peace and an acknowledged nationality. Let the war against speculations and extortioners be prosecuted with vigor. Yours truly,

John W. Harmon, Sec'y.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 14, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Very Good.—A gentleman expressed his astonishment that man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from the rib of our first parent. A young lady standing by, remarkable for the graceful turn which she ever gives to the expression of her ideas, said: "Was it not natural, sir, that the flower should come after the stem?"

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 14, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Prices.

The question of high prices is, perhaps, the one now most urgent. How are the people—the soldiers, their wives and children to live—how is the Government to get along—with the enormous and increasing prices required for all necessities? This is a matter which must press upon the mind and heart of every thinking man and lover of the country. The first step towards solving the problem is to ascertain the chief cause of the depreciation of the value of our money. Extortioners are a curse to the country. As an affair of equity, if prices must advance, all prices should advance simultaneously, and none should receive more justice, in this respect, than the defenders of the country. They are clearly entitled, in the present condition of affairs, to more pay.

There is, however, an evil beyond the small proportion of pay given to soldiers in comparison with the charges made for the necessaries of life. The value of our currency is not fixed and stable, and therefore, no change of wages will remedy the injustice, or meet the difficulty. The principle cause of our monetary troubles is the inflation of the currency. The remedy must reduce this inflation by getting in the redundancy retired from circulation, and giving the money its proper value according to the standard of value derived from the ordinary products of the country. Hundreds of thousands of this superfluous currency, poured out upon the country, could be collected by the Government to the re-establishment of its credit and of the value of its bills, by a prompt and vigorous execution of the tax law in the single item of the tithe of all agricultural productions or the equivalent in Confederate money. This was to have been done in July. It has not been attempted yet in October. Energy and wisdom in the Government alone can furnish an adequate remedy for the evils of our disordered currency.—Charleston Mercury.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

An Appeal for the Poor.

Montgomery, Oct. 14th, 1863.

Mr. Editor: You will please permit me to occupy a short space in your columns, in defense of the poor and needy classes of this community. A great deal has been said about what might, could, would, or should be done in regard to supplying the poor of this vicinity with wood. This is all very good; but has it been done? Will it be done? I, among many, hope so. I ask, Mr. Editor, in the name of suffering humanity, is it anything but right or just, that the wives and children of our gallant defenders of liberty, now breasting the storm of the coming show against a degraded and merciless foe, one full of vengeance and tyranny, one seeking to make slaves of us all, should not be protected from the chilly blasts of winter? Can those who stay at home and enjoy their warm houses and comfortable beds, stand heedlessly by and see the poor of this community suffer? I hope not. It cannot be, it must not be. The poorer classes of this community are not able to buy wood at present prices, and unless they are provided for are sure to suffer.

Nor is this all, Mr. Editor. While the present exorbitant prices are asked for everything necessary to sustain life, ought not the price of needle work to be increased? Think of a poor woman who has three or four helpless children depending upon her for bread, working all day, earning only the small sum of \$2, when she has to pay \$1 per pound for beef, and everything else in proportion, if not more. It is very easy for those who live in plenty, to pass this unnoticed, but ought it to be so? The price paid for making shirts and drawers is \$6 per dozen, and for making soldier's suits, \$2½ per suit. There are not any who average (by hand, as the poorer classes work,) over five suits a week, which makes \$12½, nor more than two dozen shirts or drawers, making \$12. I am not speaking carelessly, or in madness, Mr. Editor, but laying before you simple facts. The prices paid for making a pair of pants, never reached a lower figure than \$3. Why should it be \$2½ now, for making a suit? It is heartily wished, by more than one, that there will be an increase in the price of such work, and that the authorities here who have the giving out of such will see to it. Let it not be forgotten or unheeded. Unless justice is dealt to the poor, here, they are bound to suffer. A terrible and trying winter is before them. Think of it—think that when you alleviate the wants of the soldier's families at home, you nerve the stout arms and hearts of our veteran soldiers in the field. Do not forget this, but judge yourselves and act accordingly. Hoping, in conclusion, that this appeal may find a speedy relief, I subscribe myself.

A Needy Soldier's Wife.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Reticence.

The *Atlanta Intelligencer* invites the attention of contemporaries of the press to the following article, written by a distinguished officer in our army, who has not been charged during this war—in which he has participated in many a battle and won laurels that will never fade—with any hostility to the press:

Reticence.—At a time when a single blunder may imperil our national existence and a single disaster discourage our people, it surely behooves the press to be guarded in its revelations. The Yankees procure our newspapers just as regularly as we do, and it is not

extravagant to say that they have gotten information from that source which a large number of spies could hardly have furnished. In a single paper the writer of this saw an account of the manner in which Bragg was getting cattle from Middle Tennessee, the composition of his army, (from which its strength could readily be calculated,) the position of his troops, the arrival of reinforcements, the location of our cavalry, &c., &c. What more could Rosecrans desire to learn through his spies? would it be possible, in fact, for them to give him such complete and ample information?

The sprightliness and attractiveness of newspapers may be increased by such army items, but they are fatal to our cause.

The following things should be carefully excluded from our papers, even at the risk of making them dull, viz:

The names of general officers; allusions to corps, divisions and brigades; arrival of troops; transfer of the same, their position, strength and composition; movements of cavalry. In short, whatever would interest us in regard to the Yankees will of course interest them in regard to us, and should be suppressed.

It may be objected that newspapers will then be very dull, and writers for them and their readers will miss their usual pleasurable excitement. To all such we would respectfully suggest that a higher and nobler excitement may be found in the army, and that the 30,000 muskets taken at Chickamauga have not all, as yet, been issued to our noble volunteers.

In for the War.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

President Davis Kissed in Selma.

The Selma *Dispatch* relates the following ludicrous affair:

A friend remarked to us yesterday, that there never was a great occasion without something ridiculous to spoil it, and related the following:

A lady, intent on seeing the President, awaited his arrival most anxiously at the depot, and upon seeing him, rushed frantically to where he was, exclaiming in pathetic accents:

"O! Mr. President, will you let the Yankees come to Selma?"

"I assure you, my dear madame, they shall not," replied the dignified Mr. Davis.

Thereupon the overjoyed fair one smacked his lips. No dainty "buss" it was either, but a regular "sockdologer," that sounded like the report of a small pistol.

Reader, if that woman belonged to us, we'd teach her a wife's lips were a husband's property.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, October 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Liberal Provision.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* states that the tax assessed by the Grand Jury of Muscogee county for the benefit of the poor, amounts to \$60,000 for the present year, and the State appropriation for the same purpose amounts to upward of \$83,000, both of which have been consolidated and turned over to the commissioner of the post for the relief of indigent families of soldiers living and dead in addition to this ample provision they have in Columbus a relief association with a capital of nearly \$100,000 which furnishes provisions and other necessaries of life to soldiers' families, and others who are unable to pay the market rates for necessaries, at cost prices, being at 25 to 30 per cent. lower than the regular markets.

From the Carolina Watchman.
Subduing Animals—The Secret Art of
Subduing Wild Horses and Other Wild
Animals.

This wonderful art, founded on a system of philosophy, is infallible and universal in its application, and extends to all the animal Kingdom. In regard to the horse, it consists in convincing him that you are his superior, and that you have absolute power over him. The system is somewhat akin to animal magnetism in its effect, but the process is widely different.

The Process of Taming a very Wild Horse which was never Handled.—This consists, first by charming with a powder, which is obtained by taking the button from a horse's knee; by which I mean the horny substance growing on the inside, or rather on the back part of a horse's leg, below the knee behind, and above it before. Dry this substance and pulverize it—put a small quantity into a quill and blow it into his nostrils; in a few minutes it will operate, and cause him to follow you, or permit you to handle his feet or to get upon his back. Thus, with perfect ease, many a wild and vicious animal becomes gentle and harmless.

Process of Causing a Horse to Lay Down.—Approach him gently upon the left side; fasten a strap around the ankle of his forefoot; then raise the foot gently, so as to bring the knee against the breast and foot against the belly. The leg being in this position, fasten the trap around his arm, which will eventually prevent him from putting that to the ground again.

Then fasten a strap around the opposite leg, and bring it over his shoulder on the left side, so you can catch hold of it. Then push the horse gently, and when he goes to fall pull the strap, which will bring him to his knees.

Now commence patting him under the bell; by continuing your gentle strokes upon the belly, you will in a few minutes bring him to his knees behind. Continue the process, and he will lie entirely down and submit himself wholly to your treatment. By still proceeding gently you may handle his feet and legs in any way you choose.

However wild and fractious a horse may be naturally, after practicing this process a few times, you will find him perfectly gentle and submissive, and even disposed to follow you anywhere, and unwilling to leave you on any occasion.

Unless the horse be wild, the first treatment will be all sufficient; but should he be too fractious to be approached in a manner necessary to perform the first named operation, you must contrive to get the powder into his nostrils, this you will find effectual, and you may train your horse to harness, or anything else, with the utmost ease.

In breaking horses to harness, after giving the powder, put the harness on gently, then fasten the chain to a log, which he will draw for an indefinite length of time. When you find him sufficiently gentle, place him in a wagon or other vehicle.

Note.—Be extremely careful, in catching the horse, not to affright him. After he is caught and powder given, rub him gently on the head, neck, back and legs; and on each side of the eyes, the way the hair lies, but be very careful not to whip, for a young horse is equally passionate with yourself, and this pernicious practice has ruined many fine and valuable horses. When you are riding a colt (or even an old horse) do not whip him, but draw the bridle so that his eyes may rest upon the object which affrighted him, and pat him on the neck as you approach it; by this means you will pacify him and render him less liable to start in future.

Means of Teaching a Horse to Pace.—Buckle a four pound weight around the ancles [sic] of his hind legs, (lead preferable) ride your horse briskly with those weights upon his ancles [sic], at the same time twitching each rein of the bridle alternately; by this means you will immediately throw him into a pace. After you have trained him in this way to some extent, change your leaden weights for something lighter; leather padding, or something equal to it, will answer the purpose; let him wear these light weights until he is perfectly trained. This process will make a smooth and easy pacer of any horse.

Horsemanship.—The rider should in the first place, let the horse know that he is not afraid of him. Before mounting a horse take the rein in the left hand, draw it tightly, put the left foot in the stirrup, and rise quickly. When you are seated, press your knees to the saddle, let your feet from the knee, stand out. Sit upright [sic] in your saddle; throw your weight forward, one third of it into stirrups, and hold your rein tight. Should your horse scare, you are braced in your saddle, and he cannot throw you.

Indications of a Horse's Disposition.—A long thick neck indicates a good disposition, contrawise, if it be short and thick. A broad forehead, high between the years [sic], indicate a very vicious disposition.

Cures, &c., Cure for the Founder.—Take one and a half gallons of blood from the neck vein, make frequent applications of hot water to his fore legs, after which bathe them in wet clothes, then give one quart of Linseed Oil. The horse will be ready for service the next day.

Botts.—Mix one point [sic] of honey with one quart of sweet milk, give as a drench, one hour after dissolve one ounce of pulverized copperas, in a pint of hot water, then give one quart Linseed oil; cure effectual.

Cholic. [sic]—After bleeding copiously in the mouth, take a half pound of raw cotton, wrap it around a coal of fire in such a way as to exclude the air; when it begins to smoke, hold it under the horse's nose until he becomes easy. Cure certain in ten minutes.

Distemper.—Take one and a half gallons of blood from the neck vein. Then give dose of Sassafras oil, one and a half ounces is sufficient. Cure speedy and certain.

Fistula.—When it makes its appearance rowel both sides of the shoulders; if it should break, take one ounce of Verdigris, one ounce oil rosin, one ounce of copperas pulverized, and mix together. Use it as a salve.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Shameful Indifference.

"Personne," writing to the Charleston *Courier* from Bragg's army, says that the twenty-five flags captured at Chickamauga were sent to Richmond in charge of Lieut. Farley and four privates who had signalized themselves during the battle; but on their arrival at Richmond to present them to the Government—trophies for which thousands had poured out their blood—=for which men had fought like heroes of old, and triumphed—instead of being received as the representatives of the army, and a dignity given to the occasion worthy of the achievement, the flags were ignominiously tumbled into a dirt cart and driven by a negro to the Department where they now remain forgotten and ignored. The brave men who bore them were not received.

Such indifference to the valor of our troops, and to the chivalric sentiments which constitute an important element in the *morale* of an army, is not only in shockingly bad taste, but is calculated to dampen the ardor of the troops and diminish their regard for the civil authorities.

Any other nation on earth would have signalized an event like that, by such evidences of interest and gratitude, as would have inspired the army with renewed ardor and fresh resolves to fill the national archives with other trophies of their prowess. This is an [sic] utilitarian age, and sentiment is at a discount.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Report of the Quartermaster General of Georgia.

We have received a copy of the Report of Ira R. Foster, Quartermaster General of Georgia, which embraces much valuable information in reference to the manufacture and issue of clothing to the Georgia troops in the field. It shows that liberal provision has been made in that State for those troops in every part of the Confederate States. If the other States had expended in proportion as judiciously, there would now be much less ground for complaint as to the destitution of our brave soldiers in the several armies. We append a synopsis of the Report from the *Chronicle and Sentinel*:

During the war Gen. Foster has issued hats, clothing, and shoes to 44 regiments, 7 battalions, and 2 companies in amount as follows: Hats 4,719, Jackets 7,201, Pants 8,828, Shirts 9,183, Drawers 8,036, Shoes 12,294, Socks 7,617.

He has goods on hand to the following amount: Woollen [sic] Goods 135 yards, Osnaburgs 31,841 yards, Shirting 80,099 yards, Duck 14,541 yards, Sole Leather 35, 160 pounds, Upper Leather 3,000 pounds. These stores are deposited in a secure locality in the central part of the State.

Gen. Foster recommends that, owing to the scarcity of material, the State try the experiment of running the blockade.

Under the resolution to supply the indigent families of soldiers with cotton yarns, 16,480 bunches have been purchased at one half the current rates—the mills having unanimously agreed to allow one eighth of their products at six dollars a bunch. This supply has been to sixty five counties, being all that have made requisition for their proportion.

We hope that our Legislature will have the Report of Col. W. R. Pickett, Quartermaster General of this State, printed so that the people can be informed as to the operations of his department.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-7

Governor's Message.

Executive Department,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9th, 1863. . . .

Indigent Families of Soldiers.

At your extra session in August last an appropriation was made of \$1,000,000 for the support of indigent families of soldiers, to be paid out during the months of October, November and December, but the General Assembly omitted to provide the funds to meet this appropriation. The Treasurer, under the Executive sanction and advice, has however undertaken

to pay the first installment from balances in the Treasury of other and former appropriations, which it was believed would not be called for before due provision could be made. It will become your duty at the present session to make further appropriations for our soldiers' families during the next year, and to determine the mode of raising the means to meet them. Whether a resort shall be had to further sales of State bonds, or issue of treasury notes, or to increase of taxes, is a question submitted to the wise discretion of the General Assembly. . . .

Spinning Cards.

The General Assembly, by an act approved Nov. 8th, 1862, appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of spinning cards.—This appropriation fell short of the necessities of the State. At the date of the Act spinning cards were selling in our markets at from ten to fifteen dollars per pair, and at the lowest price the sum appropriated would have furnished only six thousand pairs. None, however, could be purchased in the Confederacy, and they had to be ordered from abroad. Immediately upon the passage of the Act I invested \$56,400 [unclear] in sterling exchange, as authorized by the act and remitted an order to Nassau through the well known house of John Fraser & Co. of Charleston. During the ensuing Spring, and after many delays, I received, by four separate shipments into Charleston and Wilmington, 5,866 [or 5,868] pairs of cotton and wool cards. In the meantime engagements were made with several other parties for deliveries in the State of such additional quantities as would probably cover the balance of the appropriation, to be paid for on delivery, but these engagements were not complied with by the parties making them.

The cards imported from Nassau were delivered to the Secretary of State, and by him distributed to the Probate Judges of the several counties, in proportion to population, to be sold at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$5 [unclear] per pair, to cover cost and charges, as the law directs.

Copies of correspondence and invoices, and of contracts made, and of the report of the Secretary of State, are herewith communicated.

In the month of March last I purchased of J. M. Keep, of Selma, on behalf of the State, a half interest in a card machine invented and constructed by himself, and contracted for the manufacture of additional machines to operate on joint account with the State. With ordinary facilities a half dozen machines could have been finished and put in operation several months since, but the unavoidable hindrances which have attended their construction have greatly retarded their completion. One machine for the manufacture of wool cards and two for cotton are finished, another will be ready in a fortnight, and three others are far advanced towards completion. Machinery and plates have also been constructed for drawing the wire, and a large quantity of suitable hides and other material has been accumulated, sufficient to manufacture ten or twelve thousand pairs of cards. A suitable engine has also been provided to drive all the machinery for the drawing of the wire, setting the teeth and making the wooden backs by steam power. Over nine hundred pairs of cards have been made in the establishment by hand power. These have been exchanged and bartered for hides and other materials needed. So soon as the half dozen machines are finished and put in operation, it is confidently believed that the establishment will turn out from seven to nine hundred pairs of cards per week. A sample of the cards, just received from the factory, is submitted for your inspection. I also submit a copy of the contract made with Mr. Keep, a copy of a report filed in the Executive office by Dr. Charles Lucas, whom I deputed recently to visit and examine the factory, which explains more fully the condition and prospects of this establishment. Dr. Lucas closes his report by saying, "I regard

the enterprise as a perfect success, and believe that it will shortly contribute largely to the relief of the people of Alabama who are so severely suffering for the want of cotton and wool cards." I was not authorised [sic] by the act of Nov. 8th, 1862, to make this investment on behalf of the State, but seeing the inadequacy of the appropriation made by the act to furnish the State with cards, and also observing the rapid advance of foreign exchange, and the increasing difficulties, at greatly increased cost, of transportation through the blockade, I deemed it a matter of prime importance to secure a permanent establishment within the State of a card factory, which, with every necessary material at hand, would render the State independent of foreign markets, and furnish cards to the people at a price several hundred per cent. cheaper than they could be otherwise obtained. I trust that the engagements made in behalf of the State may be ratified [ratified?] and confirmed by the General Assembly. . . .

Jno. Gill Shorter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 11, 1863, p. 4, c. 5

Wooden Shoes.—The scarcity of leather makes shoes the most expensive article of wearing apparel. The manufacture of the old fashioned wooden "pattens" or sandals should be commenced. They are much used by the peasantry of the European countries. And certainly a wooden shoe is better than no shoe at all in the winter.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

How to Spin Cotton Yarns Without Cards.

Gov. Shorter has received the following communication on this subject from Hon. Wm. C. Clarke, the Senator from Greene and Marengo, which we publish for the valuable information it contains. A specimen of the yarn can be seen at the Executive office:

Capitol, Nov. 12, 1863.

His Excellency, John Gill Shorter.

Dear Sir—A constituent of mine, Col. R. R. Pickering, of Marengo county, is making excellent cotton yarns, for the manufacture of bagging and heavy clothing for negroes, without the use of cards. He gins the cotton slowly, so as to throw large flakes through the flue, which are caught in a hamper basket placed under the flue, and taken to the spinning wheel, without pressing the cotton. Col. Pickering informs me that his best spinners average eight cuts per day. Since he made this discovery he has abandoned the use of cards, in making coarse yarns. I herewith send you a specimen of the yarn for exhibition.

Believing this a matter of much importance to our country, I have taken the liberty of making this communication.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

W. E. Clarke.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The editor of the *South Carolinian* says that the shortest man mentioned in the Bible, was Ne-high-miah. Much he knows about it; if he had read a little more closely he would have found it was one of Job's comforters, Bildad, the shoe-height.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Montgomery Indigent Relief Committee.

This committee, appointed by the Mayor to take measures for the supply of the indigent of this city, have commenced operations.

A store has been opened; a superintendent with requisite assistance employed; a wood yard contiguous to the store, prepared for the reception of wood.

The City Council have, with characteristic liberality, not only donated a large amount of wood, but also placed at the direction of the Committee, a wagon, team and driver.

We now announce that the superintendent is ready to receive the donations that have already been made, and also any others that so liberal a community may be pleased to make, for the carrying out of a great benefaction.

Provisions of any kind, corn, meal, potatoes, peas, meat, turnips—whatever may be donated will be gladly accepted and judiciously distributed.

The work has been so divided, that each member of the Committee takes charge of the ward in which he resides. There are six wards. It is contemplated to supply one ward daily. Of course, any plans that may have been designated as a base of operations, shall be subjected to such modifications as experience may direct. What we want now, is to commence, and commence fairly. People of the city and county of Montgomery will you aid us? The winter is upon us.

The emergency is unprecedented. The destitution real. Not only the city, but the county is largely interested in this benevolent enterprise.

It is a fact, notorious, that very many of the poor in our midst are from the county of Montgomery. They have flocked into the city since the war. Their husbands, fathers, sons are in the army. These were their main support. Their little agricultural pursuits have been necessarily abandoned, and women and children have crowded into town.

It is needless to enquire into the wisdom of this course. These unfortunates are here, and here to suffer if not relieved.

Nor have they come from habitations contiguous to the city, but from settlements ten, twenty or thirty miles distant. The communities out of which they have come have been relieved, but shall the city be burdened, crowded with these people, made helpless and homeless by the contingencies of a war waged for the common defense, and will not our county friends assist those whose necessities call so loudly for assistance? It is feared that the remote parts of this county do not sufficiently realize their obligations in this matter. We call upon them for help. If they cannot send provisions, let them give money; let them give liberally.

We would request those who have donated wood, to have it hauled to the store, at which place the drivers will be directed in what part of the city to deliver their loads.

This will be infinitely better than to cast it off in the yard; for it will then have to be reloaded and hauled. The yard is more particularly designed for large supplies which may be received by railroad.

It will employ all the available means of the committee to deliver what may be in the yard. And we would further request gentlemen to deliver their wood at once, while the roads are in excellent condition, and to continue hauling until what they intend to give shall be delivered; don't send one load this week, and another load next, but commence on Monday and continue until Saturday if need be. *Make one job of it, gentlemen!*

The supply store is located on the corner of Court and Tennessee streets, opposite J. Sutter's Lager Beer Saloon.

Mr. William C. Rugely, the Superintendent, will receipt daily for provisions sent in. Contributions in money may be made to any one of the committee.

It is contemplated in due time to publish an accurate list of the subscribers to this benefaction.

The wood yard is located on Tennessee street, opposite Mr. Englehart's Tin shop. The committee consists of the following named gentlemen:

J. D. Bibb,	Ward No. 1
G. M. Figh,	" " 2
A. J. Noble,	" " 3
W. W. Waller,	" " 4
G. H. Smith,	" " 5
S. E. Norton,	" " 6

S. E. Norton, Ch's.

A. J. Noble, Sec'y & Treas.

Allow me to supply an omission in the above communication. The Commissioners' Court of Montgomery county has very judiciously and kindly donated the sum of ten thousand dollars, to aid the Committee in supplying the necessities of the destitute.

Sam'l E. Norton,
Chairman.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Persimmon Coffee.—The Petersburg *Express* states that the seeds of the persimmon when roasted and ground produces a beverage, which cannot, even by old and experienced coffee drinkers, be distinguished from genuine coffee. We wish some of our lady readers would try the experiment and inform us as to the result.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Public Meeting.

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 31, 1863

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Macon county met at the Court House, this day, to devise the best means of supplying indigent soldier's families of this county with the necessaries of life.

Hon. David Clopton was called to the Chair, and C. A. Stanton appointed Secretary. The Chairman in a short speech explained the object of the meeting; when, on motion, a committee consisting of W. W. Mason, Rev. J. M. Newman, and Hon. L. Alexander were appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

During the absence of the committee several addresses were delivered, urging our people at home to encourage our soldiers in the field by supplying their families at home with the necessaries of life.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary instructed to forward copies of the proceedings of this

meeting to the Daily Advertiser at Montgomery, and the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, and the South Western Baptist, and request their publication.

David Clopton, Ch'n.

C. A. Stanton, Sec'y.

Whereas, the bloody and fearful struggle in which we are engaged for independence and self government, has reached a crisis involving the subsistence of our gallant army and the people, by reason of the exorbitant [sic] prices demanded by producers and manufacturers; and whereas, there is no antagonism between the people, the government and the army, each being a component part of a grand unit system, for the protection of life, liberty and property; and whereas, it is the duty of every good and loyal citizen to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws of the Confederate States enacted in conformity with the Constitution of the same; and whereas, the act "to regulate impressment" is eminently just and wise in its requirements, only asking the surplus supplies of the people to be furnished the Government, at such reasonable prices as to prevent the further depreciation of our currency, and if possible to appreciate its value; and whereas, under existing forms of financial law, said currency constitutes the only available means of the Government for a successful prosecution of the war; and whereas, we believe that the surplus supplies in the hands of producers and manufacturers are adequate, and that the resources of the Government wisely administered and energetically sustained by the people fully demonstrated the ability of the Government promptly and honorably to redeem all its engagements, either in the form of Confederate bonds or Treasury notes. Be it therefore

Resolved 1st, That the people of Macon county entertaining the same principles which animated them in severing the ties which bound them to the "Old Union," hereby renew the pledge of "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors" to the successful prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, to die freeman, rather than live slaves.

Resolved 2d, That we will yield obedience to all the laws of the Confederate States, and in order to secure subsistence to the army, the families of indigent soldiers, and the poor in general, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to the country, and to each other, not to ask or take from the Government, the families of soldiers, or the poor, for any articles, a higher price than that established by the Confederate Commissioners of the State of Ala., in their published schedule of prices under the act "to regulate impressments."

Resolved 3d, That it is the duty of every good citizen by every means in his power to sustain the credit of the Confederate States, and to accomplish that great end, we hereby pledge ourselves solemnly in no case to refuse to take Confederate Treasury notes in payment for debts due, or property sold.

Resolved 4th, That our Senator and Representative be instructed to introduce and support a bill in the ensuing Legislature, authorizing the Commissioner's Court in each county in the State to levy a tax in kind, upon producers and of money or of manufacturers, traders and upon other non-producers, for the support of the families of indigent soldiers, and upon failure of the Legislature to pass said general law, then to introduce and advocate such law for Macon county.

Resolved 5th, That a Central Committee, consisting of five, shall be appointed by the Chairman, whose duties shall be to determine in co-operation with the Probate Judge, what families of soldiers are embraced under the second resolution, and to appoint sub-committees throughout the county for the purpose specified in the succeeding resolutions, and to do all other things necessary to accomplish the objects of this meeting.

Resolved 6th, That it shall be the duty of the sub committee provided for the foregoing

resolution to call upon every citizen of the county in their respective beats, and ascertain what amount of surplus production he is willing to sell to the Probate Judge, at the prices fixed by the Commissioners, for the support of the families of indigent soldiers, and to report to the Probate Judge for record and publication the names of any who refuse and request him to impress their productions.

Resolved 7th, That the Senator and Representatives from this county are hereby instructed to advocate any just measures which may be presented to the Legislature of the State of Alabama proposing the aid of the State for the relief of the financial embarrassments of the country.

Resolved, 8th, finally, That we have unshaken confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Confederate Government, in our ability as a people to sustain the war to successful results in the achievement of our independence, and eternal separation from the abolitionized Government in Washington.

Hon. R. F. Ligon offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That after paying our tax in kind, in the opinion of this meeting, the surplus of grain made in this county will be required to supply the wants of indigent families, and that our Representatives in Congress be requested to memorialise [sic] the proper authorities to release the grain purchased by Government agents, or so much as may be needed, to be applied to the support of the families of indigent soldiers.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 18, 1863, p. 4, c. 6

Now is the Time to Gather the Berries.—If you want good blacking, take a ball [sic?] bushel of China berries well picked from the stems, put it into a kettle, and add three gallons of water; boil down to one gallon, then strain the liquor through a sieve, from the seed and skins, add as much pine wood (the richer the better) soot, as will make a good black, and it is ready for use; add a pint of good or a quart of weak vinegar, (or take small beer,) first mixed with the soot will make it better, and if you add the white of an egg to half a gallon of the liquor it will be best, and equal to any Yankee blacking.

This blacking costs little besides the trouble, and we have seen boots cleaned with it inferior to none in gloss, and will not soil a white handkerchief.

N. B.—Let it stand several days before you bottle it off.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Blockade Goods.—Of late the town of Wilmington, N. C., has become of more than usual importance, and a general rendezvous of all, or a greater part of the business men in the Confederacy. Anything can be purchased there, from a kedge anchor down to a paper of pins, but the prices even there are almost fabulous. By the time they reach the consumers, there will scarcely be any amount that cannot be safely asked of those who seek to purchase.—There are certain persons within the Confederacy who care nothing about prices, provided they can obtain the articles they may require.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Southern Industry.—We saw yesterday a lady's hat as white as the driven snow, made and trimmed with corn shucks.—Much pain had been taken in its manufacture, and completed, it was really a very pretty affair such as any lady might wear with pleasure.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

From the Tennessee Valley.

. . . Dr. Driver represents the devastation of the Valley to be very great, and that twenty-five or thirty families have left the country and gone to Tuscumbia to obtain subsistence, and some of them were reduced to sweet potatoes as their only food. . . .

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Camp of 12th Ala. Reg't. }

Near Morton's Ford, Va. }

Nov. 12th, 1863. }

Messrs. Editors: Once more Culpeper county, formerly one of the wealthiest and most influential counties in Virginia, and still true as steel to the Southern cause, is in possession of the Yankee General Meade and his vandal followers. . . . During our recent tramp to Bristow Station we had abundant opportunities to witness the numerous villanies that had been practiced upon the helpless citizens.

Everywhere we beheld one vast field of devastation. The fences had been hauled to camp and burnt up, and a large majority of the houses, once splendid mansions, were deserted. These houses had been despoiled of everything and in many instances had been occupied as officer's quarters. In numerous cases we saw where, through carelessness or design, houses had been burnt or torn to pieces, and where once elegant and happy homes had been, now chimneys stand alone sentries over the vast destruction. And where handsome halls once resounded with merry laughter from innocent lips of happy childhood, now naught can be heard save the mournful whistling of the bleak and chill autumn winds. Where once broad fields of luxuriant, waving grain could be seen, now only vast plains covered with briars and pine shrubs are to be found. Everything went to show the relentless cruelty of our detested and villainous foes. May it soon be permitted us to rescue the unfortunate people of three counties from the vandalism of Meade's ruffians. . . .

Alabamian.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Mule Hair for Hats.—Mr. Edward Barnes, of Barnes' X Roads, says the Clayton *Banner*, has exhibited to us an elegant, substantial hat manufactured from the hair shorn from a young mule, with the addition of a small portion of wool. While our patriotic people continue to economise [sic] and develop all our abundant resources as we are now doing, the combined powers of the earth cannot subjugate us. This hat is far superior to those made of wool. What next?

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Irish heroes of the South! What grateful Southern pen has yet done justice to their noble service? The welkin, resonant with paeans to the poetics of native valor, does not re-echo with enthusiastic acclamations to the glory of the South's adopted sons of Erin. It has often been matter of surprise that so little has ever been said or written of the heroic deeds and valiant services of the Irish volunteers. It seems to have been overlooked that this class of our foreign population forms so large an element in our Southern armies.

From the beginning of the revolution, we remember no instance where the courage or the patriotism of the Irish soldiers was once called in question. They are proverbially brave, these

"ranting, rollicking, roaring blades," from the Isle of Emerald. There is no instance on record in this revolution, that we remember, in which an Irish regiment was known to falter in a charge, no matter how forlorn and desperate. They are splendid fighters; obedient and true soldiers. There is not a class of men in the army that can be more safely relied on in an emergency, and at all times, indeed, than these citizen soldiers, who, from choice, have accepted the South as their home, her people as their brethren, her cause, their cause. In the first volunteer "company rolls" of our revolutionary army the Irish patronymic is largely represented, showing how eagerly they responded to the call to arms when the South was first threatened with invasion.

If the truth were known, many a Tom Burke, and Charley O'Malley, has won honor, imperishable, in the war, whose heroism will never be recorded. As long as we are mindful of Shiloh and Donelson, we shall not forget their fierce and deadly resistance, and how, in the furious charge,

With empty guns clutched in their hands, the headlong Irish strike.

Their manly forms carpeted the slopes of Donelson, and the forest of Shiloh is to-day dotted with little green monuments to the glory of Irish courage and patriotism. But few of them comparatively occupy prominent positions in the army, though our lists of honored dead are brightened by the names of more than one illustrious Irish family, around which are clustered glorious memories and proud remembrances.

Every Irish soldier is proud of Pat Cleburne, and many a sun-tanned cheek has glistened with the sympathetic tear of the untimely but gallant death of the patriot Marshall's son. The valued assistance of our Irish soldiers has too long remained unacknowledged. Their records have not been commensurate with their enthusiastic loyalty and devotion to the Southern colors.—Their enthusiasm, instead of being stimulated by an acknowledgment of their gallant deeds, has been dampened by the oversight, and indifference, and slight, of their southern countrymen. Too little mentions have been made of them, who are moved to deeds of greater daring by one encouraging smile and one hearty slap of approval on the back, than any other sort of recompense. Recognize their services, as they should be; honor them as brave men, which they richly deserve, and they freely yield their lives to the cause of their adoption, with romantic idolatry.—Rebel.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

To Dye Cotton or Wool.—A lady sends the following recipe for dyeing cotton or wool brown:

Take the bark of the root of the common wild plum—boil in iron or brass, as is convenient, until the dye looks almost black. Strain, and add a small quantity of copperas dissolved in a small quantity of the dye. Add the article to be dyed. Boil an hour or so. Wring out, and dip in strong cold ley. When dry, rinse in cold water. This gives a genuine, bright brown, which is the prettiest contrast for blue; and when checked in together, it makes a dress becoming enough for the proudest Southern dame or belle.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Readers, invalids and others who suffer from cold feet, says the *Charleston Courier*, will be astonished on trying a slip or double slip of common newspaper, as an inner sole to find the

favorable effect. The result will, in most cases, be equal to a good extra cork sole, and far more convenient in a tight fitting shoe or boot.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 2, 1863, p. 2, c.2

Californians Joining the Southern Army.—A private letter from a Texas soldier, dated at Meridian the 11th, says the last accounts from beyond the river report three full regiments from California, well armed and equipped, to have joined our army, and two more were on the way for the same purpose.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A True Woman.

Camp Ward, Baldwin County, Ala., }
November 10, 1863 }

Mr. Editor: There is so much patriotism and practical sense embodied in the dozen lines, I herewith transmit you, and so good an example given to the mothers and wives of soldiers, I cannot resist the temptation of forwarding it to you. The letter explains itself. The writer is a venerable matron of Walton county, Florida, whose husband, a true and faithful servant of his country, is serving in Col. Colvin's Regiment.

What a comment this true and unaffected not—heart-breaking and faithful, both to husband and country, must be upon the prosy and sentimental effusions of the delicate and effeminate whose ideas of liberty and patriotism, are circumscribed by narrow limits, and hemmed by geographical lines, and whose frequent missives to relatives in the army, instead of pouring the oil of contentment and consolation upon disaffected minds, engenders dissatisfaction and a restlessness of spirit which leads to desertion and ends in disgrace—and death.

Pic.

Dear Husband: This leaves me very sick. My health is very bad. The rest of the family are tolerably well. My health is so bad that I wish you to ask your officers to let you come and see me, and to see a little to your affairs, as my being so sick prevents me from seeing to anything. You know I would not ask you to come if your services were needed now, but as there are no active operations there, I think they could let you come to see me when I am so sick, and, I think, if you could come here there is a prospect of your taking up some of the deserters that are killing up the stock. I never would ask for one of my people to come home when there is any prospect of there being any service for them to do for their country, if it was to give my own life to save it. Come if possible. May God bless and protect you, is the prayer of your wife

M. A. W.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

Refugees from Chattanooga.

Thirteen ladies and several children and servants, arrived here on Saturday evening last from Chattanooga. They had been eleven days on the route, having been sent around through Jackson county Ala. and across Sand Mountain. They stated that the citizens were suffering greatly for food, and from bad treatment in many respects. The Vandals entered and searched

the houses, and took every particle of food, and left the citizens to shift for themselves as they could, and on being remonstrated with, replied that they "were d-----d rebels and ought to starve."

Many citizens had been sent North, and they were told that they would be the last company that would be permitted to come South. No men were allowed to come South. A great many houses in the suburbs were burnt, under pretense of being in the way of their batteries. The residents would be ordered out with the understanding that they would be permitted to return in a short time, and while gone, the houses would be fired, and, with the contents, entirely destroyed.—Rome Courier.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

"The maid who binds her warrior's sash—and, smiling, all her pain dissembles," is not quite so efficient a heroine of a holy cause, as the girl who knits her soldier sweetheart a pair of warm socks.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A number of the sick and wounded of Longstreet's corps were left at Resaca, Ga. It would appear from a letter to the *Atlanta Intelligencer* from one of their number that they are almost entirely destitute of clothing and utensils. He says we are here in the woods, without tents, almost without cooking utensils, axes; many bare-footed, ragged, and without blankets. Last night a terrible storm of rain, hail and wind passed over us, putting out our fires and drenching us to the skin. Allowances are made by the men on account of our novel situation, but we do think that the shoeless should be shod and those without blankets should be furnished. These heroes of many victorious fields deserve this at the hands of their country. There are about 1,000 of Longstreet's men here. Cannot some liberal hearted, patriotic gentleman come up this way and relieve us? We are now commanded by Col. Bowles, of the 40th Alabama.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 23, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Socks for the Army.

I have been detailed for the purpose of procuring socks for Gen. Lewis' brigade, Hardee's army, which consists of four Kentucky Regiments and the 41st Ala. Regiment, and am now at home for that purpose. The socks are very much needed by the soldiers composing that brigade. All who will contribute these desirable articles will please to have them ready and sent to me at Montgomery, care of Cater & Nickels by the 1st January, the time when I expect to leave for the army. I will pay all the expenses of transportation to that place.—Societies at Wetumpka, Central Institute Syllacogga and Fayetteville are knitting socks for the brigade and I hope that other societies and individuals will do likewise and have them ready by the time appointed for my departure.

The following named ladies will receive any contributions of socks for the brigade, with the names of the donors, and furnish the same to me so that I can know to which to acknowledge them:

Mrs. Mark Lynch, Central Institute.

Mrs. Jeanney W. Kyle, Wetumpka.

Mrs. G. J. McKenzie, Harpersville.

Mrs. Julia A. Pratt, Prattville.
Mrs. George Hill, Syllacogga.
Mrs. Welch, Fayetteville.

Thos. W. Davin,
4th Corp. Co. A, 4th Ky. Reg.

Any communication addressed to me at Rockford will be attended to.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 23, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

Writing from Dalton to the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, Dec. 14th, says: . . .

Col. J. G. Parkhurst, commanding the Post of Chattanooga, has issued an order requiring all citizens to take the oath and give a bond for \$10,000. Those not conforming to this order were to be immediately removed beyond their lines, and a great many have already been sent out. A number of our wounded are still in Chattanooga, lying in outhouses and old stables, almost entirely uncared for, and would have suffered greatly had it not been for the assistance of Mrs. James Whitesides, and other noble ladies, who have daily been attending to their wants—the ladies of Chattanooga having shown undaunted patriotism.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[Communicated.]
The Women of the South.

[Summary: The article starts with long general praise of the women of the South]

We have this day visited the "Soldiers' Home," of this city, under the management of its patriotic women; and the comfort, the cleanliness and good order which prevail throughout the establishment, give ample evidence of the ability and constant attention bestowed upon it. We learned from the obliging clerk that on the first of June last a change took place in the management of the Home, by which all the funds then on hand were transferred to another hospital under government management. Since the first of June the "Home" had expended (to the 1st of December) for provisions, medicines, &c., \$1,487, the greater part of which are still on hand and there was on hand, on the first of December also, cash to the amount of \$8,543.10, all which had been accumulated out of the per diem allowance made by the government to the sick and wounded soldiers. It must not be supposed for a moment that the soldiers have been stinted in anything needful for their comfort, in order to effect this saving! On the contrary, we hesitate not to affirm that in no hospital in the confederacy are there more comforts or as many supplied to the inmates. This gratifying result has been produced by the liberal contributions extended to the managers of the Home by the citizens and the faithful attention paid to their preservation and distribution by the managers. We take pleasure in recording these things, which redound so much to the devotion of the ladies and the liberality of this community. We were furnished with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Society, on Monday last, and which we think deserve a place in your columns:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are eminently due, and hereby tendered to Mrs. Bibb, for her untiring devotion and energy and perseverance as President, and the cheerful, courteous and obliging manner in which she has discharged the duties pertaining to her office; and it is the sincere desire of the members of this Society that she would still retain her position.

Resolved, That to Mrs. Wm. Bell we return our sincere thanks for her unremitting

kindness and attention to the sick and wounded of the "Home," her unceasing efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all, by both kindness and liberality, have won our heartfelt admiration, and awakened within us a desire to emulate her noble example.

We could say much more on this subject, but having made this communication sufficiently long we close for the present. A Traveler.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

French fashionable ladies wear daggers in their belts. Andalusian unfashionable ladies wear them in their gaiters, but a little refugee sweetheart of a friend of ours wears them in her eyes, and our poor friend always comes home worse "stuck" than ever.

MONTGOMERY WEEKLY ADVERTISER, December 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Spirit of the Women of Virginia.—A lady of Clarke county, Va., says the Richmond *sentinel*, whose husband has been, during the past two years, in Yankee prisons and in exile from his home, and whose son (an only child, in his 18th year,) is now in some northern bastille as a prisoner of war, writes to her husband as follows:

"If it were possible, I should like you to be at home; but I do not want you, or O., ever to give up the struggle for liberty and our rights. If your salary fails to pay your board, go at something else for the Confederacy; I will try and contrive a way to clothe you. I would love to be with you, but do not expect it now, in these times. I wish O. was at home—I mean in his company—but I would rather he would be held a prisoner for the war than have him at home, dodging his duty as some do. I am proud to think every man in my little family is in the army. If I have but two, they are at the post of duty.