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## Richmond [VA] Whig, January-June 1864

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## RICHMOND [VA] WHIG

January - June, 1864

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

### The New Year.

"Old Sixty Three" is gone at last, and, this day, young "Sixty Four" steps forward to run his course.—In bidding farewell to the departed year, we cannot repress a mental retrospect of the direful events which have reddened the pages of history since we last penned a New Year's paragraph. Blood, precious blood, has been shed profusely, and we may well be excused for indulging the oft-used simile that the incessant raindrops yesterday were tears over the sorrows which the passing year had brought on the helpless victims of this war. But we will not dwell upon the past. Hope bids us look to the future.

The good book says, truly, that "no man knoweth what a day may bring forth." We shall, therefore, not attempt to predict what will take place during the next twelve months. It is only certain that great changes are in store for us all. If our lives were chequered [sic] last year, they will be more so this year. Some of these changes will commence this day. Others will be developed ere the next moon. The legislation of Congress will be productive of great benefit or serious disadvantage. The war must go on with increased success or renewed disaster on our side. These simple propositions, which all must have thought of, abundantly indicate that the events of the present year will be as momentous and as important in their bearing upon the interests of our people as those of the past, or, indeed, any preceding year. The admonition is, "Let us prepare our hearts for these events." This day is "propitious for moralizing," says Burns:

"And what's this day's strong suggestion?

The passing moment's all we rest on.

Rest on—for what? what do we here?

Or why regard the passing year?

Will Time amus'd with proverb'd lore

Add to our date one minute more?

A few days may—a few years must

Repose us in the silent dust.

Let us the important *now* enjoy,"

And secure bliss without alloy.

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### The Returned Prisoners.

While our citizens are cheering the sick and wounded in the hospitals with their visits and gifts to-day, it would be a graceful act and one which no doubt would be gratefully received, if a good dinner were provided for the five hundred Confederates lately returned from their confine at Point Lookout and now temporarily at Camp Lee.

All contributions which may be sent this forenoon the hours of 9 and twelve o'clock to lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hoge's) will be conveyed to Camp Lee, that the returned prisoners may share in the remembrance of our citizens to-day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Averill's Losses.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns that the result of Jackson's operations against Averill was the complete capture of the Yankee ambulance train, about two hundred prisoners, their horses and equipments, a number of carbines and revolvers, forty or fifty negroes, (whom the Yankees were taking off,) eight of Averill's officers, including his Adjutant General, a Lieutenant Colonel, Averill's horse, his servant, and a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, in which nearly every house was put down, and, in several instances, the occupants of the houses given.—Jackson also captured a number of mules and wagons. Jackson's loss was small.

The above corresponds with the statement published in yesterday's *Whig*.

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Federal Prisoners [illegible] Texas.—A letter received in Boston, dated at Vicksburg, says that the late officers of the Harriet Lane, have arrived there on their way North; and all the officers, soldiers and sailors captured at Galveston in January last, have been paroled, and are on the way to New Orleans.

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#### The City.

New Year's Day.—Another first of January has "turned up," but, unlike many of its predecessors, it brings us no accompanying apprehension of a visit from numerous collectors—no dread of bills to pay. On the contrary, a large number of people who have heretofore been subject to these *billious* [sic] attacks, will, to-day, be getting their coupons ready for presentation, or be fingering the accruing interest. So much for the cash system.

But, New Year's Day is productive of other pleasures than those proceeding from the handling of money.—The day will be observed as a suitable occasion for renewing acquaintance, or strengthening past friendship. The President has established the custom of receiving the public at the Executive mansion, on New Year's Day, and will "gie a shake o' his hand" this day to any "honest friend" who may present himself. We have not so heard, but presume that the Cabinet officers will also be at home, to-day, to such friends as may call upon them. There will also be many pleasant visits to private families, and in the various interchanges of greeting that may take place, it is to be hoped that the majority of people will enter upon the New Year with kindly feelings towards their fellow beings. The theme is rather inviting, but we must drop it—wishing, however, our numerous readers, in town and country, a "Happy New Year."

One word more (as the long winded speakers say), and that word for the unmarried ladies who may chance to honor us by reading this paragraph: *This is Leap Year!*

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Price of Beef.—The era of "cheap beef," comparatively speaking, seems to have passed. A while ago the commission merchants were well nigh overwhelmed with consignments of fore and hind quarters from the upper country, which they sold at the reasonable price, relatively, of 75 to 85 cents per lb. Now, the receipts are very light, and the rates have advanced to 90 cents and \$1. The retail prices in the markets have advanced to a corresponding, or greater extent—choice cuts selling from \$1.50 to \$1.62½. Even Messrs. Lindsay & Son, who were

selling but a short time ago at 75 cents per lb, are now asking \$1.25. The butchers say they can't obtain cattle—that the restrictive regulations prescribed by Gen. "Sam." Jones, and Gen. Imboden have cut them off from adequate supplies of "beasts," and it would appear that they are not even allowed to send beyond our lines for cattle, or if allowed to do so and are successful, that the cattle brought in are liable to impressment. Well, we must take things as they come, and submit to the decree of fate. People who can't afford to buy beef must do without.

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To-Day.—The President's Reception at the Executive Mansion will take place, to-day, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

The inauguration of Gov. William Smith, will take place at the Hall of the House of Delegates, at 12 M.

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The Stranger's Guide  
and  
Official Directory,

Well printed and of convenient size for the pocket, showing the location of the public buildings and offices of the Confederate, State and City Governments, residences of the principal officers, etc.

For sale at the Bookstores and at the WHIG OFFICE. Price—50 cents.

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Sulphate [sic] of Cinchona.—This article is one of the proximate principles of Peruvian Bark, similar in its properties to Sulphate [sic] of Quinine, and may be substituted for it. The price is \$20 per ounce. For sale by

J. P. Duval.

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Cochineal—

100 pounds Cochineal.

For sale by

J. P. Duval.

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Kerosene Oil,

Linseed Oil, Peanut Oil,

Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine, &c.

Just received and for sale by

J. P. Duval, Druggist,  
Cor. Main and 10<sup>th</sup> sts

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

## A Few Facts.

The cry is for great armies. Everybody is to be put in the ranks, except such as are detailed.

Very good, if by so doing we can end the war next year and be done with it. But let us look at a few facts.

An army correspondent, writing from Longstreet's corps, says there are 3,000 barefoot men in that corps alone. From Johnston's (late Bragg's) army, comes a piteous appeal for blankets and clothing. Lee's army is also in need of blankets, and not a week ago a paper, reputed to be the Government organ, in this city, called upon the ladies to devote their energies to knitting socks for Lee's soldiers. For some weeks past, the Young Men's Christian Association has been furnishing cotton yarn to be knit into socks for these same soldiers.—Woolen yarn was not to be had. Day by day, the clothes made for the soldiers exhibit less wool and more cotton.

What is the prospect for clothing next year? The blockade at Wilmington is now so rigidly enforced that supplies from abroad cannot be counted upon. An intercepted letter from Nassau, printed in the Yankee papers which come by the last flag of truce, states that "nothing has entered Wilmington for a month." We must then depend on the home markets for clothing materials. What do we find? Any one who buys beef has discovered that the quarters and sides are rapidly diminishing in size. Younger cattle are being slaughtered every year. It is now thought we will have to fall back upon milch cows. As cattle diminish, mutton must be substituted, and hence the sources both of leather and wool may be expected to decrease every month. Thus the prospect at home does not encourage the belief that we will be able to clothe armies larger than those which are now shivering in nakedness.

An army must be fed as well as clothed. The facts just stated in regard to the supply of beef, apply with even more force to the question of subsistence than to that of clothing. Very little bacon is left, beef is going, and mutton will hardly feed great armies, even if the supply were double what it is. It is said that Gen. Lee, during his late visit to this city, exclaimed that the citizens had no right to indulge themselves while the soldiers were living on a quarter of a pound of meat per day. The hue and cry against the starvation of Yankee prisoners has scarcely subsided, and the excuse that three of our largest hospitals were forced to do without meat for a day or two at a time has not been forgotten. East Tennessee, on which we relied mainly for supplies, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The clamor about impressments and the stoppage of supplies on their way to market, still rings in the ears of the Government. The standing crops in entire counties have been impressed at one fell swoop, under the plea that in no other manner could a sufficient supply for the army be certainly secured. Under this system, and because of a real scarcity as well, flour of a low grade is selling this day in the Confederate Capital at \$120 a barrel. It appears, therefore, that the prospect of feeding the army already in the field, much less one twice or thrice its size, is not encouraging.

Without labor there can be no production. Our labor is that of the African slave, who requires the supervision of a white man at all times, and never more than when an unusual quantity of work is demanded of him. Women, lads, sexagenarians, cannot make the negro do his duty fully and faithfully; a man in the prime and vigor of life is needed. Already the fears of insurrection, occasioned by the absence of the greater portion of the arms-bearing white population, has produced a leniency and indulgence among the farmers which has encouraged the natural laziness of the slave, and resulted in a rapid and yearly increasing diminution of the

crop. Take away all, or nearly all the vigorous whites and leave the negro to the feeble control of women, children and old men, and the danger is that famine will be superadded to insurrection. If the negroes, still remaining within our lines, were made to work as hard as the white hirelings of the North and of Europe, they could scarcely produce more than enough to supply the wants of the army, as it now stands, at prices not ruinous to the credit of the Government.—Conscribe the entire white population within the ages of 18 and 50, constitute a reserve corps of the lads between 15 and 18, and the men between 50 and 60, abolish all details for teamsters, orderlies, ambulance drivers, hospital assistants, and fill the vacancy created with negroes and mulattoes (ample allowance being made for places that could be filled by disabled soldiers) and it is easy to perceive what the consequence will be upon agricultural production.

The sum is not finished yet. Horses must be fed as well as men, and an army without horses is a man without limbs. With very great difficulty horses barely sufficient to serve the purposes of the existing army are obtained. Last Spring, large impressments of horses were made in this city and throughout Virginia. It was a matter of doubt whether the hack, carriage, dray, cart and indeed all the horses in the city not indispensably necessary to the business of the government should not be seized. The question of horse feed was serious indeed. With one hand the Confederate officials seized the horses of the citizens and with the other seized forage of all sorts from the people in the country to feed them with. Farmers ceased to send hay, fodder, oats and corn to town. to send was to ensure impressment. During the Winter, Stuart's cavalry had been scattered over all the State to procure food and to recruit. The absence of Hampton's Legion and the worn-down condition of the remainder of Stuart's horse, enabled the enemy to penetrate with impunity within the defences [sic] of the capital. And even now, when the harvests have been gathered but a few weeks, the Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia can tell a strange story of the distance which their forage has to traverse before it reaches them. Yet it is proposed to double the army and of course to increase the trains proportionately.

Still another addition to the sum must be made.—An army must have, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon and ammunition. Pemberton's enormous losses of the two former at Baker's Creek and Vicksburg, added to Bragg's at Chattanooga and Lee's losses of muskets at Gettysburg and in the retreat, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present needs and to make good the annual wear and tear. With regard to ammunition, we know what Lee suffered at Gettysburg for want of it. We know further that whenever a battle begins, ordnance officers are sure to telegraph for more ammunition. We have never had a superabundance, and since the port of Charleston has been closed, Wilmington almost hermetically sealed, and the nitre [sic] beds of Tennessee have been wrested from us, it is not likely that we ever will have more than a full supply for the army on its present footing. It may be said that we have a whole winter before us in which to make guns, cannon and powder *ad libitum*. So we had last winter, with comparatively open ports through which to draw supplies from abroad. Yet Lee fell short in Pennsylvania, and Richmond was so bare that cartridges had to be taken from the boxes of a portion of [column 3] the city troops to fill his own with. Yet next Spring we are to have twice, perhaps thrice as many men in the field as we had last Spring, with thrice as many muskets, thrice the number of cannon, and thrice the need for ammunition!

Thus, in the last analysis, we find we have an army poorly clad, scantily fed, indifferently equipped, badly mounted, with insufficient trains, and with barely enough ammunition. To remedy the evil, we are going to double, and if possible, quadruple the number of men and horses, take away every efficient master from the agricultural districts, and leave the laborers on

whom both men and horses depend for existence a prey to natural idleness, and with every inducement to revolt. If this be not judicial madness, the history of desperate measures adopted by feeble and afrighted councils does not present an example.

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#### Card Clothing.

We are manufacturing and furnishing to order, on short notice Filleting Card Clothing, made of the very best imported wire. Will sell cheap to factories having Government contracts. Order by linal [sic] feet designating width.

Read, Keen & Co.,  
Danville, Va.

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Camel Train.—A train of camels is running from the Humboldt salt mines to Virginia City, packing salt for the Humboldt Salt Company. This is found to be a cheap mode of transportation. Each camel is able to pack from eight hundred to one thousand pounds. It costs nothing to keep them, as they will fat on sagebrush and greasewood, and the deserts, which are so hard on horses and mules, are just what camels thrive on.—San Francisco Mining Press.

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Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Flying Dutchman; or, The Phantom Ship; dance &c.; to commence with "The Blessed Baby;" in rehearsal "Nothing to Nurse; in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

#### The City

The Presidential Reception.—From 12 until 3 o'clock yesterday, the streets leading to the Executive Mansion were thronged with ladies and gentlemen—officers and civilians—who were going to or returning from the annual reception of the public by the President of the Confederate States. During the whole time, but, especially between 12 and 1 o'clock, the hall and parlors of the President's House were crowded to overflowing with persons seeking an opportunity to pay their respects to our Chief Magistrate and his estimable consort. They were admitted as rapidly as practicable into the west parlor, and severally introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Davis by Colonel Ives and Colonel Brown, of the President's staff. After a salutation and a shake of the hand, the visitors passed on, through the centre parlor, and thence into the hall again. Many of them took occasion to express their most cordial wishes for the welfare and happiness of the President and his wife—all such expressions eliciting reciprocal responses.—The reception was conducted in the approved Republican style, and passed off in a manner satisfactory to all.

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Matrimonial Statistics.—We subjoin our annual comparative exhibit of the number of marriage licenses issued from the Clerk's office of the Hustings Court of this city. The aggregate

for the past year is below that of the preceding year—a result which rather surprises us; but the marriageable ladies will console themselves with the reflection that the present year is "Bissextile," when, according to custom, they will have the privilege of wooing the bashful among the other sex into the meshes of matrimony. The levy *en masse* of our population, however, which is proposed by the radicals in Congress, may have a countervailing effect upon the matrimonial prospects for the year '64. Some writer on the subject has arrived at the conclusion that there are as many "matches made" now as ever. He thinks the war has had a very great effect upon matrimonial alliances. But "when this cruel war is over," and our soldier boys return home, if preachers get rewarded for all the ceremonies they will be called upon to perform, they will get rich. While cooking and washing in camp, the boys have found out and learned to appreciate the value of women, and, while making their own fires, going to mill, feeding stock, etc., the girls have found out and learned to appreciate the value of men. But here are the figures for our city:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
January,	19	19	13	20	34
February,	13	22	18	28	20
March,	17	14	9	17	23
April,	11	15	17	31	22
May,	28	25	19	28	22
June,	10	17	16	14	22
July,	8	17	12	18	10
August,	18	11	6	29	15
September,	17	12	8	26	27
October,	8	23	19	24	27
November,	26	21	18	26	18
December,	24	25	18	29	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	199	221	173	291	259

Of the whole number of males who obtained licenses last year, only 27 were born in Richmond, whilst the number of females registered as natives of this city is 62. A large number of alliances have been made with the daughters of Richmond by soldiers temporarily sojourning here.

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#### Yankee Atrocities—Ladies in Irons.

The Yankees under Gen. Wild made a raid into Camden and Pasquotank counties, North Carolina, with white and negro troops. He caused a Confederate soldier to be hanged near Elizabeth City under the plea that he was a guerilla, notwithstanding the latter are commissioned and recognized by Gov. Vance as a part of the State force of North Carolina. One of his negro soldiers was captured by our men, and he took two *ladies*, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Munden of Elizabeth City, and held them as hostages for the safety of this African.—Capt. Elliott, of the guerillas, was notified by Wild that the ladies would be treated as the negro was treated, even to hanging. They were kept in handcuffs until taken to Norfolk, where they are kept in prison, under a negro guard. We state, on the authority of a member of Congress from North Carolina,

that when the ladies were taken to Norfolk, the arms of one of them was bleeding from the tightness of the cords with which they were bound. Is there no means by which the cowardly monster can be captured, and no measure by which the abolition demons may be made to regard the ordinary usages of civilized warfare?

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

Killed by a Sentinel.—On Saturday morning about one o'clock, a sentinel at the State Penitentiary—a member of the Public Guard, named Wm. A. Godsey—observed a man approaching his beat under the east wall of the enclosure. He hailed the man, who not only failed to give any answer, but continued to advance.—Godsey then levelled [sic] his musket and fired, causing the almost instant death of the intruder, who proved to be an ex-inmate of the Penitentiary, named William E. Johnson. He had been twice convicted and sent to the Penitentiary—the first time for grand larceny, the second time for *bigamy*. Whilst serving his last term, he was transferred to the shoe department of the institution, and made such a favorable impression upon the ladies who repaired thither to have their footsy tootsies measured, that a number of them signed a petition to Governor Letcher for his pardon. The pardon was granted, and on New Year's Day Johnson was released. On Saturday he was killed. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered declaring that the shooting was justifiable.

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Accommodation for Ladies.—Under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Wynne, one of the excellent officers of the House of Representatives, a portion of the gallery of the Hall has been partitioned [sic] and divided off, for the exclusive benefit of lady visitors. Ladies can now visit the Hall and witness the proceedings or "ogle the members" without the inconvenience to which they have heretofore been subjected by the crowd of the rougher sex that daily cram the gallery.

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Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Bride of Lammermoor;" "Thumping Legacy; will soon present "Lady of Lyons;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers;" in rehearsal "Nothing to Nurse"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Averill's Raid—The Ladies of Salem.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Salem, gives some incidents of the heroic manner in which the ladies of Salem conducted themselves during the visit of Averill and his Yankees to that place:

"The ladies alone were left to witness the scene of destruction which followed, who conducted themselves toward the enemy with a dignified and confident air as if perfectly familiar with scenes of danger and peril.—Doubtless their conduct had a great influence upon the minds of the enemy, and deterred them from committing many atrocities which they probably would have committed had their demeanor had been less haughty and contemptuous.

Some of the ladies, when the drunken, squalid and miserable creatures would attempt to enter their dwellings for purposes of plunder, would stand in their doors with uplifted hatches [sic?] and defy them to enter. The dastardly cowards would shrink back appalled, uttering the

most horrid execrations upon the heroic Dixie girls, who foiled them in their attempts to commit depredations on the property of peaceful and unoffending citizens.—When they were not met in this way and could operate with impunity, it is incredible that people making any pretention [sic] to civilization could commit such atrocities as the Yankees were here guilty of. Their conduct neither seemed to be governed by principles of justice or humanity—far from it; nor, indeed, so much as by any of the usual inducements to the commission of crime. It would seem that malignity and maliciousness were deep rooted in their nature, and in the splitting open of trunks, ladies' wardrobes, &c., and tearing their wearing apparel before their faces and trampling them under foot, they discovered a savage delight perhaps never before witnessed, even among barbarians. I think this quite a severe commentary on the boasted religion of the Yankees.

General Averill, a very fine looking personage, and who had himself conceived quite a high idea of his personal attractions, rode up and down the street again and again, without end or object, more than to exhibit himself before the ladies.

Once in passing he rode up on his elegant horse, in front of a portico in which were several beautiful young ladies. The General smiling, and at the same time displaying a row of beautiful white teeth, asked the ladies if it was not the first time they had been visited by the Yankees. One of the ladies replied that it was indeed their first visit and she very much hoped it might be the last. "Why, madam," said the General, "are you not pleased with the fine appearance of my young soldiers?" "Indeed," the lady replied, "I had not observed that there was anything prepossessing about them." "Ah," exclaimed he, "and do you not consider that I am a fine looking gentleman." "Not so much so in my eyes as the meanest of the Dixie boys," responded she. On another occasion late in the evening, he met with Miss G., who, he learned, was acquainted with Gen. F. Lee. The General asked her if she knew anything of the whereabouts of her friend, Gen. Lee, at that time, and seemed anxious to know, stating that he would be glad to send him a message. "Sir," said she, "you may have the pleasure of delivering your own message." The General made no further response, but immediately wheeling his horse, left.

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Murder of a Dwarf.—The little dwarf of Wythe county, William Walters, who was only three feet and two inches high, and forty years old, was murdered in that county a few days since by a man named Roberts. They were returning from a Still house together, and Roberts ascertaining that his victim had a considerable amount of money in his possession, murdered and robbed him. The murderer has not been arrested, though it is thought that he cannot long elude the grasp of the officers, who are on his track.

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Abundance of Clothing.—Col. Dowd, Chief of the Clothing Department for North Carolina troops, has published a card, in which he says:

"I bet leave to state, for the benefit of the public, and the North Carolina Army, that there has been, and is now, a sufficient quantity of clothing on hand to supply them with the exception of shoes and blankets, which we have not been able to obtain in such large quantities. As to jackets, pants, shirts, draws, and socks, there has been no scarcity, and if the soldiers have not been supplied it is the fault of the brigade and regimental quartermasters."

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A Post Office has been established for the special accommodation of the army under General Johnston, to which all mail matter for any division of the army should be addressed. The office is intended to be moved with the army, and to remain in operation so long as the present organization is maintained.

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Negro Hiring.—In Petersburg, on Saturday, field hands were hired for \$100 to \$275; plough boys, for \$75 to \$110; house servants, from \$60 to \$90.

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#### Amusements of the Capital.

Why shall we not be gay? Confederate money is still abundant, and provisions, though costly, may be had in profusion by a manly outlay of funds. Whosoever will, let him eat and drink freely, for to-morrow we go into camp. But the inner man being well provided for, and a surplus of notes remaining on hand, there is a natural disposition to invest in something more enlivening than food and fluids. The mind must be refreshed. The demand is urgent and the supply is copious and sympathetically prompt. Behold the advertising columns of the daily papers and take the dainties as they come.

First we have a "Children's Grand Fancy Dress Ball," at Concert Hall, under the auspices of "Professor J. St. Maur Bingham," of the "Fashionable Dancing Academy," not to say College or University, at which several very beautiful and new dances will be introduced—as for example, the Diamond Quadrille, with Castanets; Waltz Fantastic, with Castanets; Prince Imperial, or Ladies Quadrille, with Highland Fling. Children's ball to commence at 8 o'clock and cease at 11 P.M., when the Adults' Ball will begin. "Children, scholars, \$3 each; children, not scholars, \$3.50 each; parents, \$2.50 each; ladies and gentlemen, \$5 each." This is dirt cheap. A family consisting of father and mother, two small and two large children, can be accommodated with a night's dancing for \$22, only twice as much as Lee's soldiers get for a month's service in the field. We marvel at the generosity and imprudence of the Terpsichorean Academician who can afford to furnish entertainments at such ruinous prices.

Next we have a "Grand Concert for the Benefit of Madame Ruhl and Professor Thilow." Price of tickets not stated, but will not exceed \$3, which, reduced to silver, is 15 cents—a mere song for a night's worth of grand singing and fiddling. Next comes the "Third week of the Iron Clad Nigger Opera Troupe and Brass Band," a very elevated associations of "artistes," whose sole object is to promote intellectual development by the stimulus of "Confederate fodder" applied to the organ of wit, on the same principle that the soldiers use fodder blades in place of yeast to make their bread rise.—Read the incitement to mental activity—"First Night of the Prize Week! Bring in your conundrums for the prizes, to be awarded as follows: For the first best conundrum suited to the times \$100; second best \$50, third best \$25; to be read nightly." What a provocation is here to the cerebral expansion of our population! Think of it, a smart fellow may make a hundred dollars a day simply by setting his wit to work for five minutes—think of it and pitch in, ye clerks of the Departments, who get only \$125 a month to support your families on.

After the conundrums have been read and paid for, "Ravel's celebrated production, entitled 'The Red Gnome,' will be presented, with all its original transformations, &c.,"

especially the "&c." We advise the public to "go early," because "many have already secured seats to witness the excelsior entertainments offered by this 'Iron-clad Nigger Opera and Brass Band Troupe.'" Those who do not go early will repent too late. It will be a lasting sorrow to them. At the close of a long and well spent life, they will look back from the portals of the grave and reflect remorsefully that they might have witnessed "the excelsior performances" of "the iron-clads," won a prize of a hundred dollars, and contemplated "all the original transformations, &c.," of "The Red Gnome," and did it not.

Next in order comes the "New Richmond Theatre," under "the management of Acting and Stage Manager, R. D. Ogden." What illustrations names our entertainers have, J. S. Maur Bingham and R. D'Orsey Ogden. At the theatre you "pays your money (some three dollars)" and "has your choice" of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, a *Trumping Legacy*, the *Lady of Lyons*, the *Corsican Brothers*, and *Nothing to Nurse*,--a rare bill indeed of intellectual fare, of which, if we were allowed to make our selection, we should take the *Bride of Lammermoor*, the *Thumping Legacy* and the *Lady of Lyons*, leaving the *Corsican Brothers* with *Nothing to Nurse* and nobody to nurse it for them, which would make them very unhappy, we suspect.

The list of amusements in yesterday morning's papers concludes with another "Grand Ball, to be given at Magnolia Hall," on 10<sup>th</sup> street, between Main and Cary, to which a "gentleman" and "two ladies" will be admitted on paying the insignificant trifle of \$5, or \$1.66 2-3, or in coin, about seven and one-sixth cents each, as nearly as we can estimate—which is an evident attempt to underbid St. Maur Bingham, D'Orsey Ogden, Madame Ruhl, Professor Thilow and the Excelsior Iron Clads. This is most iniquitous and unprofessional, and demands the stern reprobation of every high-minded patriot and lover of excelsior entertainments. If the list of gaieties at the Confederate Capital comprised only these whipped syllabub pastimes of dancing, singing, strutting on the stage and yahooping it as a nigger with a corked face, the public, and more particularly, the European part of it, would have a right to complain. For these frothy amusements do not become a people engaged in the deadliest of wars, with a sea of gore behind and around them and an endless vista of blood ahead. So think the Europeans. We can stop their mouths easily and prove ourselves entirely worthy of their admiration, by simply turning the sheet that records the giddy jollifications just cited.

Leaving the advertising columns and referring to that of "Local Matters," we find that Mr. Robert H. Styl, of Marion Hill, has been robbed thrice within two weeks. First, all his poultry were taken, then a fine fat beef was stolen, and finally all his corn was carried off, and his barn and stable, with all their contents, burnt to the ground by an incendiary. All this "within two hundred yards of Battery No. 2." Next, we learn that Maj. Doswell, of Hanover, has had two barns and every thing in them burnt, involving a loss of \$30,000. "The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary."—Next item, a convict, just released from the penitentiary, shot dead. Next, Geo. Baldwin and Peter Roach arrested for entering the house of Hugh Regan, and abusing and threatening to violently assault him—Baldwin a Marylander, and Roach an Irishman—Regan's offence, lending money to his friends. Next item, is a breaking into a C. S. warehouse, for the purpose of stealing Yankee clothing. Next item, a daring outrage by a man in Confederate uniform, who enters a store on Broad street, attempts to steal a pair of boots, is interrupted by the merchant's wife, seizes her by the hair of the head, kicks her in the side and makes good his escape. Next item, a theft of \$600 worth of Confederate beef. Next item, an entry by force into Margaret Pavy's house, abusing and insulting her, and assaulting and beating Jno. Burns. All these crimes, one after another, in the local column of the Dispatch of January 4<sup>th</sup>.

In the same paper of December 31, and in the same column, we find the first item to be a daring burglary, robbery, assault and battery of a Mrs. Broderick. Very daring it was, for three white men entered her second story by means of a ladder, descended to the first floor, seized her in bed by the throat, choked her until she was almost lifeless, and then cut out the money from the bed on which she was lying. Next item, is the cold blooded murder of a negro man for the sake of \$100 and his watch. The man belonged to Mr. Brown, of Sidney, was shot through the head while walking by his wagon and his brains scattered over an adjoining fence. [column 4] Next item is the braking open of Mr. Tinsley Pate's store and the robbery of \$1,500 worth of choice liquors—supposed to be the work of negroes. Next item, a pocket-picking by two little white boys. The pocket was a negro man's pocket, and the amount picked \$23. All these items come in succession one after another in the *Dispatch*.

Now, these amusements partake of the grave dignity of the gladiatorial [sic] scenes in the old Roman amphitheatres, and cannot fail, while adding greatly to the enjoyment of life in Richmond, to elevate the Confederate character abroad. We do not charge that the heavy tragedy, which has become so common that it excites no comment and no serious municipal effort to arrest it, is the product of the screaming farces of the excelsior entertainments. Nor do we call or hope for amendment. We simply collate a few advertisements and local items, and jot them down side by side as a contribution to the history of the times. To the philosopher belongs the task of tracing effects to their causes.—Juxtaposition in narration is not necessarily, logical sequence.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 4-5

From the Army of Tennessee.  
From Our Special Correspondent.

Near Rogersville, East Tenn., }  
Longstreet's Corps, Dec. 11, 1863. }

. . . To one subject I would call your attention. Thirty-five hundred men are to-day barefooted, without other means to protect them from the inclemency of the season than the rags they may strip from their backs. When you remember that the weather is so cold that water freezes in ten minutes after nightfall—that the icicles which fringe the mill-races are as thick as a man's body, and that the poor soldiers are driven to the extremity of cutting up the reeking, bloody hides of slaughtered beef to form a temporary pair of moccasins, which may last only ten or twelve hours of marching at best, you can imagine somewhat of the sufferings to which our brave troops are exposed. They are useless to the service in their present condition, and unless Government or people can afford relief promptly, few among them will ever again be in condition to take their places in the ranks of our country's defenders.

F. G. de F.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Headq'rs 2nd Mississippi Regiment, }  
Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 26th, 1863. }

To the Editor of the Whig:

Sir--I desire to return thanks, through your paper, to the Ladies Free Union Soldiers' Aid Society, of Albemarle county, Va., for fifty pairs of socks, distributed by that society to the

destitute soldiers of my regiment. May the choicest blessings of heaven be the reward of the society and all its members.

Respectfully,  
J. M. Stone,  
Col. 2nd Miss. Regiment.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

East Tennessee.—"Ora," the army correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, says:

The loss of East Tennessee at this time to us is incalculable. We are not only deprived of the numerous flour mills of that country, which had previously supplied the army, but also several large cotton manufactories, vast machine shops and depots which we had organized at Knoxville, besides being entirely cut off from the coal, iron and copper mines which had supplied the whole country. The copper rolling mills at Cleveland, which were under the superintendence of Colonel Peet, the Government agent, and which have lately been burnt by the enemy, formerly turned out six thousand pounds of copper per day. Over three millions of pounds had been delivered to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the Confederacy, and which kept us supplied in copper for caps and cannon. These are among our losses resulting from our defeat at Chattanooga, which were put down at only a few thousand men and 38 pieces of cannon.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Ice Crop.—The Petersburg Express says more ice has already been gathered in that vicinity than was secured all last winter, and if no further freeze occurs, it is believed enough has been secured to last, with proper economy, through the summer.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

#### The Recent Expedition of the Enemy to Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Raleigh State Journal gives the following account of the proceedings of the negro brigade which recently visited Elizabeth City, under command of a white negro named "Wilde:"

The expedition was commanded by Brigadier General Wilde, and consisted of two regiments of negroes, one of which was commanded by Ex Governor Todd, of Ohio. They landed at Elizabeth City on Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> inst., and spent some eight days before they returned, during which they destroyed ten buildings in the counties of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, and outraged and plundered the people in the most heartless manner. Whilst in Elizabeth City, the officers were all quartered on the most respectable families, indiscriminately (the commissioned officers being white, the non-commissioned black,) and did not pay a dollar for anything they received. In most cases they compelled the white ladies to cook and wash for them. Reporting at Wilde's headquarters daily they were questioned to know if they had been treated as "gentleman," [sic] and particularly if any of the male members of the families they were quartered on talked secession doctrine.

On the streets the ladies of the place were jostled by the negro troops and had to permit them to walk by their side and converse with them, on pain of arrest and punishment for insulting "United States Troops!" Any information laid by a negro against man or woman was received as

conclusive evidence and brought swift punishment upon the alleged offender. The negro ran riot during the Yankee stay in the Albemarle country.

The commands of Capt. J. T. Elliott, 66<sup>th</sup> N. C. troops, and of Capt. Sandlin, came up with these villains twice and succeeded in killing some forty to fifty of them and wounding many more. They fled like wild deer on being fired upon and were shot as they ran.—A bright mulatto was captured and mistaken for a white man and sent as a prisoner to Richmond, by Capt. Elliott. On learning this, Gen. Wilde seized three ladies, one a relative of Capt. Elliott, and *ironed them* and took them off, notifying Capt. E. that if his negro soldier was hanged he would hang the ladies. Capt. E. replied that he would do his duty unawed by the General's threat.

With these helpless women a number of men were also captured. All of them were kept confined in the garret story of a house in Elizabeth City—in one room—the women being made to cook for the men, and this for several days.

One of Col. J. R. Griffin's men, 62d Georgia cavalry, was captured, and on the bare statement of a negro was *hanged* by Gen. Wilde as a *guerrilla*. This murder was ordered and witnessed by Wilde. On the Yankee retreat he was taken, with the other prisoners as far as Hinton's cross roads, and there in the presence of the women and the negro troops, he was hanged from a cross beam of an old house, where his remains were found forty-four hours afterwards by his Colonel and buried with military honors.

The unfortunate man's name was Daniel Bright, Co. I, 62d Georgia cavalry.

Colonel Griffin, after overcoming many obstacles, traveled sixty miles to come upon these murderers and thieves, but hearing of his approach they fled.

We have not space to narrate the many heartless cases of cruelty perpetrated by these fiends. One or two cases will suffice as examples. They entered the house occupied by the wife of Captain Elliott's Quartermaster. As the poor woman sat at the fire she saw them deliberately cut a hole in the middle of the floor and build a fire therein to consume her house over her. She asked them if they could do that. They replied they could and would. "Then burn," was the lady's patriotic response, "and I'll be the stronger Confederate than ever." A little before daylight the woman's husband returned, and found his wife and four children huddled together in the corner of a fence in sight of the ashes of their late home!

In one other case they fired a residence without giving any notice to the sleeping inhabitants, who were saved from death only by the timely waking up of a faithful slave.

We have strung these incidents together without regard to their legitimate connection and from memory. Of their general accuracy, our readers may have no doubt, for the facts were received by us in person from Colonel Griffin and Captain Elliott. The part taken by these officers in the matter gave them full opportunity for knowing all the facts. Captain Elliott and Captain Sandlin hung upon the heels of the scoundrels for many miles, and killed and wounded and captured as many of them as their own commands consisted of. Col. Griffin, in consequence of circumstances we [do] not feel at liberty to mention, did not succeed in coming up with them, or there would have been a very different result. The Colonel avows his determination to have Yankee blood for that of poor Bright, and he will keep his word.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

"Punishment by Fire."—The New York Daily News under this head, editorializes on the burning of houses on the Mississippi river to punish the people for the firing on steamers by guerrillas, and closes by saying:

"Such worse than vandal acts, neither deter the guerrillas, nor do they strengthen the

attachment to the Government. These roving bands have no property on the river to lose; and every house fired by Federal soldiers swells their ranks with bold and desperate men, filled with revenge against those who have burned their homes and turned their wives and little ones on the cold charity of the world, without a roof to cover them.

"If this war is to continue—if brother is to still meet brother, and father meet son in deadly strife, and in blood and carnage, with their attendant train of horrors, in heaven's name let us be spared the recital of any more of this Indian mode of warfare, against women and children, forced to leave their burning dwellings and their path lighted by a midnight conflagration of their own homes. Such warfare is beneath that of a civilized nation—is fitter for fiends than for men. The Mississippi, from Cairo down, is now almost a desert waste. Fire and sword have done their work. Those who took an active part in the rebellion left for the interior, and it was only those who still had confidence in President Lincoln's first message, and the declaration of Congress, in the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Crittenden resolution, that remained, and they have since realized that Abolition promises are, as if written upon water—made but to be broken."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Business in Nassau.—The Bahama Herald, of the 16<sup>th</sup>, says:

Business in Nassau has been rather dull this week, few articles other than Cotton Cards, Alcohol, Prints and Thread, being in general demand, and they only from the large margin they offer to shippers. Receipts and Exports have both been light, but altogether the markets have never been in a healthier condition. For the balance of the present "moon," we do not expect much movement in trade.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Theatre.—We hear that Manager Ogden has engaged Miss Eloise Bridges, said to be the most handsome actress in the Confederate States, and that she will ere long appear at the Theatre in a round of favorite characters. We also learn that "Miss Virginia Kemble" will shortly emerge from her retirement to private life, and reappear upon the stage in this city.

In consequence of the very inclement weather on the night of the 31<sup>st</sup> ult., the "benefit" for the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, was thinly attended. The Manager has accordingly set apart another night for the benefit, of which due notice will be given through the usual channels.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Summary: Appeal by Adjutant John W. Daniel to citizens of Lynchburg, VA, for blankets and coats for Hays' Louisiana Brigade.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Violet, or The Life of an Actress;" singing and dancing; overture from "La Fille du Regiment;" farce of "Thumping Legacy;" grand national overture; charming dance; soon to be presented "Andy Blake" and "Two Buzzards;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Educate the Children.—If amid the excitement and tumult of war the education of

children is neglected, the whole nation will reap the bitter fruits of this negligence for many years to come. The boys that are now running wild about the streets, will in a few years have control of the country, and will have the management of all affairs both in Church and State. A very heavy responsibility then rests upon parents and guardians of the present day if they do not educate them in such a manner as to prepare them for the important places they will have to fill in the future destiny of the country.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Balsamic Odors.—Evergreens have "gone up." The tiniest tree, that a man could straddle over in its native woods, brings two or three shillings in the market. The large trees, suitable for high-walled parlors and chambers, are held at from ten to fifty dollars. Evergreen "rope" is worth from six cents to a shilling a yard; and wreaths, crosses, wheels, and other fancy fabrics, from three to four shillings a piece. Holly and other beautiful wild berries of the season are costly in proportion to their rarity. But the prices frighten nobody; and the wholesale dealers in Christmas trees, who expose their bright green stocks along the sidewalks in the neighborhood of Washington Market, perfuming the air all about with sweet, balsamic odors, say that they are doing a better business this year than ever before.

The varieties of trees most in request are the Norway spruce, the Jersey balsam, the firs, hemlocks, and pines. Looking at them in the mass, a man unversed in woodcraft would see little difference in their colors and general conformation. In fact, however, each of the kinds has a peculiar pattern of twig and spiculated leaf and tint of green and odor. The greens are all dark, diffusing only in density of shade. Dark green seems to be the favorite color of winter, as light green is of summer. The loftiest, most aristocratic of all the trees is the Norway spruce, specially adapted, by the Gothic beauty of its structure, for the ornamentation of churches. The balsams are next in request, and the pines and hemlocks are the humblest and cheapest of the Christmas trees.

The procuring of these trees for the evergreen market is a regular business, out of which a large number of farmers make a handsome addition to the contents of the cracked teapots and long stockings which are popularly supposed to hold their gettings. The evergreen "harvest" commences about the 1<sup>st</sup> of December, and lasts till Christmas. It is gathered mostly in the vast unfrequented woods of New York and New Jersey. Some of the finest evergreens come from the Catskill Mountains, and there is a large supply in the market from Maine. It is remarked by dealers that the evergreens are not found wild and thrifty to any great extent beyond the reach and influence of sea air. It would be hardly correct to infer from this opinion that the salt air has a fatal influence on evergreens, for they can be seen growing and flourishing in gardens on every side and on the margin of the harbor.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

The Weather.—We didn't have an abundant persimmon crop for nothing. It is certain that the yield last fall was the largest for many years, and it is also certain that the weather so far this winter has been very severe, with the prospect of a great deal more of the same sort. The connection between these two facts is, in the estimation of numerous weather-wise folks, as close as that between cause and effect. These people will always tell you what sort of a winter we

shall have according to the product of the 'simmon tree. After this preface we will put upon record that the first visitation of snow, in this city, commenced yesterday forenoon. The flakes came down at first as if we were about to have a regular sleighing season, but in the afternoon the snow almost ceased to fall, and the ground was scarcely more than covered. What the night may bring forth we will know this morning.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "Andy Blake;" overture; charming dance; "Two Buzzards;" "Two Groceries;" will shortly present "Angel of Death;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Unique Epitaph to a Slave.—The following unique epitaph to a servant, was discovered and transcribed during one of our rambles in the past. The gentleman who erected it has filled many positions of responsibility and distinction, is a kind master, good neighbor, warm friend, and, as will be inferred, possesses many eccentricities. But withal he is an enthusiastic Southerner. The tomb was placed on a pile of brick two or three feet high, and composed of the finest marble. It was located in a beautiful pine grove adjoining the village of his residence.

This is by no means a solitary illustration of the patriarchal character of the "peculiar institution," and furnishes its own commentary upon the hypocritical professions of the Yankees:

BENEATH THIS MARBLE  
are deposited the mortal remains  
of my affectionate nurse  
HESTER,  
who died in April, 1857  
in the 59<sup>th</sup> year of her age.  
She was born in Virginia and was  
a part of my Mother's  
\_\_\_\_\_ portion,  
and was brought to this place in 1812  
where she lived until her decease.  
She was deeply alive to my happiness  
and prosperity,  
and in every moment of her existence  
would have sacrificed her life for mine.  
I loved her tenderly and will always  
remember her with gratitude.  
She was tall and handsomely formed, of high  
lofty notions of self-respect and honor,  
and possessed of veracity, as unquestionable  
as any being I ever knew.  
She had no children, and bore her declining  
health with extraordinary fortitude,  
and in her last sickness desired to live  
until I could return from my  
Plantation in Red River in Louisiana

that she might once more see me.  
I have erected this tomb to her memory  
before God and the World  
as a demonstration of my attachment.  
Alas! my friend, farewell!!

-----,  
Senator from -----  
-----, 29<sup>th</sup> Nov., 1857.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.—Today is the 49<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The return of the last three anniversaries of the day that we were wont to celebrate, finds the Confederate States engaged in a bloody war, with a more cruel and ruthless foe, for our liberties and the sanctity of all that we hold dear. This is a fit occasion to recall to mind the fortitude and bravery of our forefathers of the South engaged in that struggle, and to exhort all to imitate their example. By the exercise of that fortitude and perseverance which carried them triumphantly through a protracted war of seven and then three years, the return of the 8<sup>th</sup> of January, 1865, may find us a free, prosperous and happy people.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Theatre.—We learn that Manager Ogden will shortly bring out, at the Theatre, a series of splendid *tableaux vivants*. For some time past the exhibition of *tableaux* has been a popular parlor amusement in this city, and great pains have been taken by the fair participants to render them successful and impressive. Mr. Ogden, with the wardrobes, scenery, and other accessories at his command, will doubtless excel the efforts of the ladies, but the *personnel* will not bear comparison. It is intimated that on the occasion of the first exhibition of the dramatic and historic *tableaux* at the Theatre, the price of admission will be advanced by request, so as to secure the attendance of ladies and gentlemen who would not otherwise be present.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Prices Current.—Prices have undergone so little change for a fortnight that we deem it unnecessary to occupy space, in the crowded condition of our columns, with an extended list of quotations. In yesterday's paper we published the prices of bonds, as indicated by the results of Messrs. Lancaster & Co.'s auction sale. Another extensive sale will take place to-day at the office of Messrs. Davenport & co. The provision markets are firm, with a brisk demand for all articles of subsistence. Butter goes off readily at \$5 per lb. for prime; beef, 90 cents to \$1; bacon and lard, \$3.25; venison, \$1.77.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Marketing.—The prices of provisions continue to advance. In the markets, beef is retailing at \$2 per lb., for choice cuts, and fresh pork \$3. Oysters, \$16 to \$20 per gallon. Turkeys range from \$18 to \$35 apiece—the latter price being demanded for a lot of live ones, Tuesday. The display of vegetables is very meagre [sic]—frozen cabbage, turnips, Irish potatoes and carrots constituting eight-tenths of the assortment. Butter is now selling at \$6 per lb., and eggs at \$3 per dozen.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "Charles II: The Merry Monarch;" charming dance & c.; "Nothing to Nurse;" fancy dance, &c.; "Andy Blake, or, Grandmother's Pet;" shortly "Angel of Death;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Among the attractions of Columbus, Miss., is the vineyard and nursery of W. C. Tucker, Esq., situated about three quarters of a mile from the heart of the city. The place itself is worth visiting, to say nothing of the superior quality of his wine. A beautiful artesian well supplies with fresh water a large pool in which can be seen almost every species of fish; and "a shrubbery that Shenstone might admire" surrounds a tasteful residence; the whole presenting an air of coolness and beauty and comfort sufficient to call forth the praises of all; and when we add to this is the wine manufactured from the native grape—wine equal to sparkling champagne or the best Catawba.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "The Golden Farmer;" "The Man and the Tiger;" double dance; in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Death of Maj. Vorhines.—The dwarf, Major J. J. Vorhines, who was exhibiting himself in Richmond a few weeks ago, under the charge of "Miss Ella Sawyer," Manageress, died a few days ago in Lynchburg in a negro cabin and in great destitution. He was about forty years of age and only thirty inches high.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

Supplies for the City.—It is somewhat remarkable that whilst the agents of Petersburg can procure droves of cattle and hogs, etc., for slaughter and distribution among the needy families of that city, the same thing cannot, or, at least, is not, accomplished by the agents of Richmond. What has become of the benefaction inaugurated by the City Council a few weeks ago? Has it ended in smoke? A few hundred bushels of flour and corn meal and some rice have been distributed; but if anything more has been done, we have not heard of it. It may be that the agents appointed by our authorities have done the best they could; but in view of the fact that in Petersburg beef and pork, bread and soup, etc. are regularly distributed to the families of *absent soldiers* and other needy persons, at cost prices, whilst nothing of the kind is done in Richmond, under the auspices of the City Council, it does seem that some lack of proper effort is wanting on the part of our authorities. We hope that the delinquency will be explained at the next meeting of the Council.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "Robbers;" charming dance; "Bright of Eighty;" will shortly again present "Angel of Death;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers;" in rehearsal "Poor Soldier"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

What a Soldier's Aid Society Has Accomplished—In May, 1861, the ladies of Lynchburg organized a society for the purpose of making clothing for the soldiers of that city and assisting their families left dependent on their own exertions. They not only clothed the soldiers from their own city but contributed to six or seven companies from surrounding counties and several hundred soldiers from the South. The Secretary of the Society has published a report in the Lynchburg Virginian from which we make the following extract:

Whole amount of work done from 1861 to 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1864:

1,010 overcoats, 1,801 coats and jackets, 2,156 pair pants, 2,023 pair drawers, 356 pair socks, 523 pair gaiters, 3,342 shirts, 126 vests, 150 towels; 50 window curtains, 50 rolls bandage.

Made for the Medical Purveyor and others, and taken by the Society for the purpose of giving employment to the mothers, wives and daughters of absent soldiers:

6,846 bed sacks, 12,939 sheets, 11,692 pillow sacks and cases, 949 comforts, 458 bed covers, 4,376 bags.

Many hundred haversacks made, same of canteens covered, whole suits for companies altered and trimmed, and much done that never was entered on the books.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

Supplies for the City.—Our remarks in Monday's paper, under this caption, did not refer to the operations of the "Overseers of the Poor," nor to the Young Men's Christian Association, but to the plan for obtaining and distributing supplies of provisions at cost, adopted by the City Council several months ago. We now learn, for the first time, that the agents of the Council have purchased about one hundred head of cattle, and three hundred hogs, all of which have been salted down for distribution early in the Spring, when, it is presumed, provisions will be more scarce than they are at present. In the meantime, needy families, (not paupers,) are to "scuffle along" the best way they can. We give the agents credit for their providence and foresight, but, nevertheless, adhere to the opinion that they should have made provision for the present as well as the future. According to our understanding of the scheme, they were charged with the duty of procuring supplies of subsistence, and retailing the same, *when obtained*, to that class of the community who were unable to pay the extravagant prices demanded by middlemen, grocers and marketmen. If the hundred head of cattle and three hundred head of hogs were all that the agents could secure, their failure to accomplish more is excusable, but, if such was not the case—if they could have purchased that number of cattle and hogs each month, and did not do so, they have fallen short of the just expectations of all interested in the agency.

We favored and advocated, as a measure of *public policy*, the establishment, by the City Council, of a supply store, at which all articles needed by housekeepers should be constantly kept for sale to the families of absent soldiers, widows and others in straitened circumstances, at a small advance upon cost. We believed the plan would have worked well, and been productive of good results if properly carried out, but it did not meet with the approval of the Council, and, consequently, the humble classes, whose comfort we desired to promote, have been left to the mercy of the thousand speculators and hucksters, whose sole object, from morning till night, is to extort money from the people by a constant increase of their profits. We have done our duty, and now dismiss the subject.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Directions for Knitting Socks for the Army.—The following directions, which have been furnished by a lady of much experience, may prove useful to those who will engage in knitting woolen socks for the army. The yarn should be bluish grey, No. 22, and the needles No. 14 to 15:

Set twenty-seven stitches on each needle; knit the plain and two seam rows alternately until the ribbing is three inches long; then knit plain seven inches for the leg, remembering to seam one stitch at the end of one needle. To form the heel, put twenty stitches on two of the needles, and forty-one on the other—the seam stitch being in the middle. Knit the first row plain, the next row seam, and so alternately until the heel is three inches long, then narrow on the plain row each side of the seam stitch for five plain rows, which will leave thirty one stitches. To close the heel, knit the last seam row to the middle of the needle, knit the seam stitch plain, then fold the two needles together, and with another needle take off the seam stitch. Then knit a stitch from both needles at once and bind the seam stitch over it. Continue knitting in this manner until but one is left and the heel closed. Take up as many stitches as there are rows around the heel; knit one row plain; then widen every fifth stitch on the heel needles. Narrow once on every round at each side of the foot until there are twenty seven stitches on each needle; knit plain six inches; narrow at the beginning and end of each needle on every third round till you have seventeen stitches on each; then narrow every second till you have seven; then every round until the foot is closed. One pound of yarn, costing from seventy-five cents to one dollar, will furnish four pairs of socks.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Confederate Graves in New Orleans.—A young lady, writing from New Orleans, gives the following description of the graves of Confederate soldiers there, as they appeared on All Saint's Day. She says:

The Confederate graves were beautifully decorated—not one neglected. They presented a glorious contrast to the graves of the Federals, some of which were covered with weeds, that made it almost impossible to see the head-boards. Where the Union ladies were we should like to know. In the centre of the Confederate burial ground (which is in cypress Grove) there is a cross about seven feet high, covered with black velvet, and spangled with gold.

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

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

A Spirited Woman.—When the Yankees were at Rogersville, Tennessee, a short time since, they arrested a shoemaker, who was well known as "old Harry," and confined him in the

guard house. His wife, as clever and industrious a woman as ever lived, has borne him ten likely sons. The worthy couple have been "pegging away" for many years to raise their children properly, and hence they have accumulated but little of this world's goods. Mrs. Harry called upon her husband at the guard room where he was surrounded by the officer of the day and a guard. She upon seeing her liege lord, asked him, "So you're in here, are you?" Harry responded affirmatively. "Well, you're not going to take the oath, are you?" asked she, with flushed cheeks. "No! I've no notion of it," responded Harry, with clenched teeth, and a defiant air. "I'd rather see your last end—see you rot first, than hear of you taking that oath; I can take care of the boys," said Mrs. Harry.

The officer of the day then ordered her away, telling her that her language was insulting to him and his men. Stepping back with erect form and noble mien, the heroic woman shook her hand in his face, and told him that she was raising ten fine boys to hate and fight such despicable wretches as he and his men were, to the bitter end.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Plenty of Them.—Did the reader ever join, of a New Year's night, in the old-time practice of consulting the sacred oracles for luck during the year? The *modus operandi* is this: avert your head, open the book at hap hazard, and put the tip of one of your digits upon a page. The verse underneath it reveals your fate or fortune. It happened to the writer to be in a family circle, where several young ladies were peering into the future by this method. The finger of one of them rested upon the 20<sup>th</sup> verse of the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of Zachariah: "And the Lord showed me four carpenters."—Macon Telegraph.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

McPherson's Rule in Vicksburg—Banishment of Ladies. The Meridian (Miss.) Clarion, says:

On New Year's day the Yankees consented to allow Parson Fox, of Warren county to open the Episcopal church and have service omitting the prayer for the President of the United States. With this understanding the Church was opened and a great number of the old citizens repaired there at the usual hour, to attend divine service. As Mr. Fox was about entering the pulpit some yankee officers admonished him as he valued his life not to omit the prayer for Lincoln, and the old gentleman, being at their mercy, in the course of the services prayed for the President of the United States, whereupon Miss Kate Barnett got up, and walked out of the church, followed by her sister Miss Ella Barnett. They had hardly reached the door when Miss Lillie Martin followed their example, and soon she was imitated by Mrs. T[illegible] and her sister Miss Latham. this of course infuriated the Yankees, and two hours afterwards the Provost marshal informed the ladies that every one who left the church would be allowed forty-eight hours to leave town, and if caught there after that time they would be remanded to the county jail.—The ladies immediately prepared to leave and at the expiration of the time allowed every one of them was out of the lines. General McPherson caused printed placards to be posted all through the city, warning the ladies of their banishment, and the time given them to get away. We do not believe Butler's rule was much worse than the above. Certainly this piece of treachery excels anything we have recently seen put down to the credit of the Yankees.

Miss Kate and Miss Ella Barnett passed through this place on Monday night in company with their mother, who is taking them to Enterprise to remain for the present.

The City.

Theatre.—"The Angel of Death."—It is announced that this spectacular play will shortly be reproduced at the Theatre. A short time ago the play elicited elaborate criticism in two of our weekly contemporaries, one of which declared that it is free from any "immoral or anti-religious tendency,"—is "entirely unexceptionable;" the other averring that it is "sacrilegious," "blasphemous" and "indecent." Between such widely diverse judgments, emanating from respectable sources, it would be exceedingly difficult for those who had never seen the play to form any conclusive opinion of its character or tendencies.

We do not propose to investigate the subject, or to undertake the decision of the question presented. The play *may* be neither "unexceptionable" nor "blasphemous" in the estimation of many. If it is immoral, however, we have occupied space enough to admonish scrupulous people of the propriety of staying away from the Theatre when it is again presented, and this remark brings us to the observations which we have to submit.

We have long since despaired of that "elevation of the drama," of which we have heard and read so much in our day. The thing is impossible! The stage (we speak generally, not specially,) is controlled by persons whose primary object is to put money in their purses.—They, occasionally, make a pretence of "elevating the drama," by presenting some standard play which will afford intellectual entertainment to "judicious" playgoers, but the moral lessons of such a performance are sure to be neutralized by a meretricious dance, a vulgar farce, or *double entendre*.

The public know all this; and it may be assumed, without offence, that at least nine-tenths of every audience are not only *not* shocked by the airy *pas seul*, nor disgusted at the farce, or equivocate, but enjoy and applaud them as the "spice" of the entertainment. The managers are shrewd enough to find out what class of plays and *divertissements* will draw the largest houses and please the majority of their patrons, and they will cater to that taste, let the press advocate ever so earnestly the "elevation" and "purification" of the drama. Generally speaking, people who frequent the Theatre are not as nicely fastidious or "puritanical" if you please, in respect to what they may hear or see upon the stage, as some of our critics think they are; and the strictures of the press upon any questionable play, will rather increase than diminish the attendance at the play house, where a dramatic entertainment of this character is presented.

We despair, as we have said, of any "elevation of the drama," and we will not cease to do so until its exponents everywhere are better exemplars of morality in their habits and associations; until bars and "third tiers" are closed, or prevented from being used as the rendezvous for the dissolute—until short skirt and *nigger* dancing, ribaldry, blasphemous mock-piety, gross buffoonery, and other "piquant" and profane attractions for the carnal-minded and illiterate, are excluded from the stage. Then must we "wait until doom's day." In the meantime, we will not waste breath nor space in declaiming against the demoralizing tendencies of the drama.

"Poor Soldier;" will shortly present "The Angel of Death"; in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Beeswax Wanted.—The market price will be paid for Beeswax at the Richmond Arsenal, on 7<sup>th</sup> Street.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Rockbridge Correspondence.

Rockbridge, Va., Jan. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

We have had some excitement in this portion of the Valley, attendant upon the raid of Averill, which has passed off, and all is quiet again.

On Christmas day the ladies had a tableau for the purpose of raising socks and blankets for our suffering soldiers in the field under Gens. Jenkins' and Jackson's commands, many of whom are exiles from their homes, and have no chance to get these desirable articles from their friends.

The hour for the tableau was preceded by an eloquent and appropriate address by Dr. Harris, of Culpeper, in behalf of the object. The Doctor, although an exile and great sufferer by the war, has devoted his time and means in behalf of the glorious and patriotic object of sustaining our army and our suffering country in this her hour of trial. He alluded to the financial derangement, which he said, in a great degree, arose from a derangement which had seized our people in the mania for speculation, that exorbitant prices were not attributable to excessive issues of Confederate money. He declared that the dangers that environed us were outside of the army; that our army was the best in the world; and that our mere skirmishes had thrown the great battles of Napoleon in the shade. His appeal to the crowd was beautiful and touching on the importance of making every interest secondary to the cause of southern independence and the final triumph of our cause. He exhorted patience, fortitude and a hopeful spirit. In an eloquent and forcible manner he impressed his audience with the true condition of a subjugated people. All in all, it was one of the most effective, eloquent, appropriate and persuasive addresses to which we have ever listened, of near two hours' duration.

After the conclusion of Dr. Harris' address, Judge Camden, of the Northwest, also an exile, made a powerful appeal for our barefooted and suffering soldiers.

The ladies raised between six and seven hundred dollars for the patriotic object.

Specator.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

From the Memphis Bulletin.  
Marrying Under Difficulties.

Not long since a Confederate soldier returned from the war to his home near the State line dividing Kentucky and Tennessee. The first business he attended to was that of marrying the girl he had left behind when he first started out to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth.

A large party were gotten up by the bride's family, and a man who was conceded to be a justice of the peace, because he had held the office for twenty years before the cruel war had commenced, performed the ceremony that united two loving hearts that had but a single thought. After these rites had been observed, there was a feast of hog and hominy, roast turkey, pumpkin pies, &c., and several gallons of forty rod whiskey to be dis[illegible]sed. In the course of human events the newly wedded pair were put to bed, according to the custom still in vogue among the rural population.

They had scarcely begun to realize the "situation" before there was a great rattling at their chamber door, and an imperative demand for them to arise. Some prying people had just discovered that the magistrate was not a regularly elected officer, and was not a justice at all. Alarm took them all, and another justice was sent for who lived some miles distant. Before midnight the knot was tied again, and the anxious couple were suffered to retire for the second time.

The first contretemps was discussed freely by those who had not gone home, and the various contingencies of the matter investigated thoroughly. All at once it was found out that the last justice lived in Kaintuck, while the ceremony had been performed just over the line in Tennessee. There was a hurried rush up stairs, and another arousing of the bride and groom. They came down stairs somewhat dissatisfied with the turn matters had taken, and then the whole party went down the road three-quarters of a mile till they got into the State where the squire lived, and there the wedding rites were performed for the third time. The bride's mother, not satisfied with all this comedy of errors, had, some time before, despatched [sic] a swift messenger for a stated preacher, and when they got back to the paternal mansion, to make all things safe, the knot was tied for the fourth time by a man of God. By this time the first glimpse of daylight was streaking the eastern sky.

Wearied out by the experiences and anxieties of the night, they were at last suffered to retire in peace.—Half an hour had not elapsed before there was another confusion in the House. A thundering knock at the chamber door of the young couple made the groom thoroughly mad. He told whoever it was that it was "too late," and swore he would not get up again for all the mistakes in the world. He would whip the first man that disturbed him again, he didn't care who it was. A gruff demand to open the door if he did not wish to have it beaten down, and the rattle of a musket, decided him once more to submit to the imposition.

On opening the portal, he was confronted by a Federal soldier, and the words, "you are my prisoner, come along with me."

Vainly did he plead to have the privilege of giving bail for his appearance, and all his offers of bribes were as useless as the idle wind. The officer charged with his arrest was inexorable, and now the chap is spending his share of the honeymoon at Columbia, in the guardhouse, while the disconsolate maid, his bride, weeps for him at home.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Yankee Opinion of the Condition of Arkansas.—The New York *Tribune* contains a long letter from its Arkansas correspondent, reciting the incidents of a trip through that State with a "secession friend." Much of the letter, says the Mobile Register, is mere fancy work, but one item deserves copying. The writer says there was a time when he believed in the starving out process, but so far as that idea applies to Arkansas, he has concluded to give it up. "Its [sic] a pretty hard matter to starve a people who have an immense number of cattle, a fair supply of hogs, an extraordinary yield of sweet potatoes, and nearly corn enough to have kept the

Egyptians during the seven years' famine. The yield of corn is, as the natives of the region express it, 'powerful!' The writer states that there are few arms bearing men left in Arkansas, but that women and children are plentiful, and the latter are taught by their mothers to believe that a piece of roast boy or girl never comes amiss to a Yankee soldier. The word Yankee has as horrible a significance to an Arkansas child as "Claverhouse" used to have to the children of the Scottish Covenanters.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

"Creole."—The term Creole has, it seems, different significations in different parts of our Confederacy.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is pithy on Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, for referring to the Creoles of Louisiana as a mixed race, in a bill which he recently introduced into the House of Representatives. We make an extract:

Without offering any comments on the bill, which this article is not intended to do, we must nevertheless protest against the Creoles of Louisiana being placed in the same list with those of Alabama and Florida, as it is not only galling to their pride to be classed with colored people or the descendants of colored people, but it is an actual outrage on these gallant Louisianians, of whom Gen. G. T. Beauregard is a distinguished head.

A Louisiana "Creole" is the direct descendant of French or Spanish ancestors, and are *all* of a white or Caucasian race. We will also add that, as a class, there are no more proud and haughty people in this world than they; and this classing them with negroes cannot fail to excite intense indignation among them.

We are aware that in Alabama and Georgia, the term "Creole" is used to signify a descendant of negroes; but we never imagined that a gentleman holding Mr. Dargan's position would have been ignorant of the fact that not only are the "Creoles" of Louisiana white people, but that they are subjects of conscription, and have been conscribed in Louisiana.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

"From the Frying Pan Into the Fire."—Those who contemplate becoming "refugees" from the Confederacy would do well to reflect before making that effort. A gentleman from Norfolk says sundry individuals who fled from Petersburg to avoid service in the army, and made their way through our lines to Norfolk, have gained nothing by the change. In fact, they have jumped from the "frying pan into the fire," for it is stated that Butler has ordered every man who arrives under such circumstances, to be arrested and placed in the camps of instruction at Newport News, preparatory to entrance into the Yankee army.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Charleston Sufferers.—The Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer of January 6<sup>th</sup>, says:

We would call the attention of our people to the notice of Mr. Robson, in to-day's paper, and hope it will meet with a prompt response. Surely, we can spare a little of what we have in support of our old city in this her hour of trial. Mr. Robson informs us that the distress there is great—some ten thousand women and children being dependent on his exertions to supply them with food. These women are not living in idleness, but are engaged in the Arsenal, Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, and other avocations, all trying to do what they can to aid our cause and, at the same time, earn a support for themselves; but the high price and great scarcity of provisions puts it out of their power to do so, and the object of Mr. Robson's mission is to try and help them by procuring and sending to the city those supplies which would not otherwise

reach them. The city has appointed a special committee, and no family is allowed to draw supplies before showing that they are in need of them.

Mr. Robson informs us that he has met with great kindness on his mission, and, although he has full power to impress, he has not used it in a single instance, believing that the people would more cordially respond to the call when left to their own feelings of patriotism, and he is happy to say this has been the case—nearly every one to whom he has appealed sparing something. Mr. Robson is buying the provisions he obtains at Government rates, and he will cheerfully give any information on being applied to.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

### Our Indian Affairs.

The relations of the Confederate States to the loyal tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi, require that the customary Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, should receive more than a passing notice.

The principal Indians who adhere to the Confederate Government are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles. By the disloyalty of John Ross, the principal Chief, the Cherokees were divided and one half went over to the enemy. All the other half capable of bearing arms are in the Confederate service, while their wives and children have been driven from their homes, and are dependent on the General commanding the Indian Territories to keep them from starvation. The Cherokees receive no annual payments from the Confederacy, as the other tribes, and unlike them are entitled to no annuities, but have their funds invested wholly in stocks of certain States of the Confederacy. This fund amounts to \$749,500. By treaty, this Government bound itself after 1861, to assume the obligation of collecting and paying over as trustee, the interest due upon their funds. These bonds and stocks are held by the United States, and it is impossible for the Confederate States to collect the interest during the war, and it cannot be paid by the States in the absence of a description of the bonds, their numbers, &c. Under the circumstances, the Commissioner recommended an appropriation to meet the necessities of this people at the earliest practicable moment, and in accordance with it, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of Congress, by the Delegate from the Cherokees, to appropriate \$100,000 for their benefit. The house passed the bill and it will no doubt pass the Senate. This amount is an advance by the Government and is to be replaced from funds due them and which the Government has agreed to collect.

Almost all the young and able bodied men of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles are in the Confederate service; yet they have made a sufficiency of provisions until the next crop. Instances of disaffection to our cause are extremely rare among them. Two regiments of the Creeks refused to continue with the army of the Indian Territory when it fell back before the enemy in August last, but it was solely from the desire to remain in the country and protect their families and property. These regiments subsequently joined their command under General Steele. The Choctaw Nation passed a resolution in General Council, that any person, speaking sentiments to weaken the confidence of the people in the ability of the Confederate Government to sustain itself, or to induce others to withdraw their support from the Confederacy, &c., shall be considered as deserving the death of a traitor.

About one third of the "Reserve Indians" who abandoned their homes at the time of an attack on the Agency by a band of marauding Indians, in 1862, have come in, and settled in the

country of the Chickasaws. Many of them are organized into military companies, and are doing excellent service as scouts on the frontier. The small tribes, excepting about six hundred of the Great Osages, are in the Confederate service, and compose the "Osage Battalion." Provision has been made by treaty for an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to buy clothing for the Osages, and the Commissioner recommends an additional appropriation by Congress to buy food, as their families are driven from their homes and are wanderers in other lands.

Subjoined to the report are tables showing the condition, when the war began, of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Southern Indians, and the extent of the liability assumed by the Confederate Government on account of the same in the treaties of 1861. The amount payable annually to Indians of the Southern Superintendency (called Arkansas and Red River Superintendency) by the United States, is \$104,186; amount payable for a limited number of years, \$33,420; amount payable during the pleasure of the President, \$10,090; arrearages of annual interest, annuities and payments over due, \$118,231.23; money in the United States Treasury not invested, and invested in United States stocks, \$545,044.56; money due by the United States unliquidated, \$22,300; stocks and bonds of States not of the Confederacy, interest payable annually, and capital at the restoration of peace, assumed by the Confederacy, \$240,261.13; amount assumed by the Confederacy, payable on the ratification of treaty, \$288,227.25; amount assumed by the Confederacy, payable at the close of the war, \$785,305.69; amount of funds of Northern Indians invested in stocks of States of the Confederacy, \$1,348,000.

In conclusion, the Commissioner says:

"In view of all the circumstances which have surrounded the Indians, during the war, especially the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles, the attachment manifested by them for the Confederate Government has been remarkable, and ought to be a source of the sincerest gratification and pride to all our people. When, on the one hand, it is recollected that nothing scarcely but reverses have heretofore attended their efforts for the defence [sic] of their country; that a large portion of it has been overrun, and their property carried off, or destroyed; that their troops, (not, however, be it said, without earnest attempts on the part of the Government to rectify these things,) have been indifferently armed and clothed, and irregularly paid; while on the other hand, the emissaries of the Northern Government, to induce them to abandon our cause, have been lavish of magnificent promises to them; of gold and silver, without stint; provisions and clothing for the indigent; and the protection of their rights in person and property forever—I repeat, when all these facts are recollected, the continued fidelity and loyalty of these Indians may well produce in the minds of our people sentiments of surprise and admiration. And not only have they maintained their loyalty in the presence of these trying circumstances, but their confidence, as a general thing, in the justice and integrity of this Government; in its good will and friendship for them; and in the final triumph of the great principles for which it is contending, has ever remained firm and unshaken."

Hon. S. S. Scott, the Commissioner, spent the greater portion of the last six months in the Indian country.—During his incumbency of that Bureau he has managed its affairs with fidelity and sagacity, and it may be a noteworthy fact that he has discharged the duties without the assistance of a clerk.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The North Carolina Cherokee Indians.—The Ashville (N. C.) News says:

It has seemed to have escaped the attention of the public the very important services rendered the cause of the South by the North Carolina Cherokee Indians, organized and now

commanded by Col. William H. Thomas, of Jackson county. These troops have done much valuable service in the mountains of this State and Tennessee, and we are pleased to observe by General Order that they have attracted the attention of General Bragg in a marked manner. The detachment of Captain G. H. Taylor, (himself a half breed) are all Cherokee Indians. We believe that since the commencement of hostilities, the war has not developed a single Indian tory or traitor. And in connection with this creditable fact we may state another. Some two or three cases only of desertion have taken place among the Indians, and they were cases in which a youngster just ran off to see his sweetheart, or a husband to see his wife, and in both cases the offender expected to be back before he was missed. On the appearance of the truant at home, the chief immediately called his council together to deal with the matter, considered to be a disgrace to the tribe. In one or more of these cases the deserter was arrested and soundly thrashed, and in all of them they were tied securely and sent back to their command in custody of a guard composed of elder members.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Lynchburg Virginian says, a substituted man in that city, of considerable means, applied for work in a shop for making wooden bottomed shoes, and offered to work for fifty cents a day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Lady of Lyons;" charming dance; "Two Gregories;" Tuesday—"Honey Moon;" Wednesday—"Macbeth;" Thursday—"Evadne;" Friday—"Love's Sacrifice;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A New Woolen Factory will be put in operation in Danville, in a few days.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

New Songs.

"Call me not back to this Echoless Shore," in answer to Rock me to sleep. By the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over. Price \$1.50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men"—from a Scotch melody. 1.50

"No one to Love." By W. B. Harvey. 1.50.

Trade half off.

Geo. Dunn & Co.,  
Publishers.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Hays' Louisiana Brigade.

To the Editor of the Whig:

The committee appointed to solicit aid in behalf of this gallant brigade wish to state through your columns that they have purchased and sent off, in charge of Quartermaster Bridge, of the brigade, two hundred and fifty-six overcoats, about two hundred and fifty pairs yarn socks, a few blankets, and a few shirts, and have a despatch [sic] from Lynchburg stating that one

hundred and seventy blankets, ten overcoats and twenty-five pairs socks had been sent from that place. As a sufficient sum has not been collected to pay for the articles sent from this point, further subscriptions are solicited, which can be handed to Jno. Freeland, Esq., Sam'l M. Price & Co., and Ellet, Bell & Fox.

One of the Committee.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

#### Causes of Female Debility.

The hours in which the majority of American mothers and housekeepers are *free from care*, and can go forth to breathe the fresh air or join in social amusements, as is so common in other nations, come few and far between. To this add all the mischief done by impure air, improper food and neglect of the skin, which they share equally with the other sex. But worst of all, add to these disadvantages the pernicious custom of dress, by which one half the body is subjected to extreme changes from heat to cold, while the other portion is compressed by tight girding, heated by accumulated garments, pressed downwards by whalebones, and by heavy skirts resting over the most delicate organs. In our rural towns, even, these pernicious customs of dress have been carried by mantua-makers from the city, and still more by the miserable fashion plates in our literature, that set forth the distortions of deformity and disease as models of taste and fashion. In our country towns, and among the industrial classes, it will be found that the taxation of care and labor on the brain of woman is even worse and greater than it is in the same class of our cities. The wives of rich farmers are often ambitious to carry out plans of labor and wealth with their husbands, while at the same time, their daughters must be sent to boarding schools, and all the habits and tastes of city life must, in consequence, be mingled with other cares. The great majority of the American women have their brain and nervous system exhausted by too much care and too much mental excitement in their daily duties; while another class, who live to be waited on and amused, are as great sufferers for want of some worthy object in life, or from excess in seeking amusement. Next, there never has been any previous generation of children who have been so extensively deprived of pure, cool air in nursery, school-room, and parlor as those now on the stage. The air tight stoves in bed-rooms, the cooking stoves in kitchens, the close stoves in school-rooms, and the far greater care taken to make windows and doors tight, have secured this result. Then the furnaces that are so generally used, keep the atmosphere of a house far warmer than it ever becomes with open fires. For, when the body is warmed by radiated heat from a fire, the air never becomes so heated as when all warmth is to be gained from the surrounding atmosphere. And as the upper part of the room is always warmest, both stoves and furnaces keep the head warmer than the feet, and furnish to the lungs only a heated atmosphere to breathe. In former days, little girls took cold air baths all over their persons whenever they went out. In these days they are covered from all cool air, and they stand over registers and take hot air baths when they feel a chill or have cold feet. Besides this, the school rooms are made tighter and heated better than they ever could be in former days. At the same time they are crowded with occupants whose brains, while struggling with bad air, are stimulated with intellectual drills and exciting motives to exertion, such as never were known to a former generation. Little girls are especially sufferers in all that appertains to health. They must be housed most of the time in heated and impure air, and then when allowed to go abroad, they must wear thin slippers, and must not romp and run like the boys. And then, as they come

to the most trying and critical period of life, the stimulation of brain increases, the exercise diminishes, and the monstrous fashions that bring distortion and disease are assumed. In England, the higher classes rarely send a daughter to a boarding-school, but parents secure teachers to educate them at home, and take the greatest pains to secure a healthy and perfect physical development. But in this country, the greater portion of the wealthy classes send their daughters, at the most critical age, to be close packed, in ill ventilated chambers and school rooms, by night and by day, while all physical training is neglected, and the brain and nerves are stimulated by intellectual activity. Twenty years ago, a distinguished medical man gave it as his opinion that a majority of school girls had more or less of the curvature of the spine. A still more terrific deformity than this is now added as the result of our miserable neglect and abuse of the young.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Honey Moon;" charming dance; "The Poor Soldier!"; Wednesday—"Macbeth;" Thursday—"Evadne;" Friday—"Love's Sacrifice;" in preparation—"The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

Restaurant Nomenclature.—It is almost a pity that we hav'nt [sic] a full list, for record, of the appellations of the numerous bar-rooms in this city. It would be curious, if not profitable, to scan them hereafter, and consider their derivation and significance. For instance, we have "A Good Idea"—a very taking, though not an original name. Of restaurants named in honor (?) of distinguished military men, there is no end. But the best idea out yet in this line is the naming of a bar room on Main street after a locality rendered memorable by various cavalry operations. That name is "Brandy Station"—the appropriateness of which none will dispute, except that a customer will more likely to find whisky than brandy at the said station. There are many brandy stations along the railroad of life.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ingomar!"; dance &c.; "Alpine Maid;" tomorrow "Macbeth"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Large Amount of Clothing.—From the 1<sup>st</sup> of October to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, the State of North Carolina delivered to the Confederate government:--Jackets, 32,482; Pants, 11,556; Shirts, 39,060; Drawers, 19,212; Blankets, 17,946; Hats, 1,346; Shoes, 13,184; Socks, (pairs) 22,169; Haversacks, 2,500; Leather, (lbs.) 2,102.

For this the Confederacy paid \$1,203,144.30.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

New Music.—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of musical amateurs a new song from J. W. Randolph, of this city, entitled, "'Twas Naught, but 'twas a Dream." Musical critics have pronounced it to be a composition of more than ordinary MERIT.

From the same publisher, we have received, "We May Be Happy Yet"—the popular new song of "Virginia, the Home of the Free," and "The Last Rose of Summer"—the last two on one sheet.

From Mr. A. G. Taylor, Danville, we have received three new pieces of music, to which we invite the attention of the musical public, viz: "Old Dominion Polka," by Prof. Victor Daeirenger, of the Baptist Female College, Farmville; "The Star of the South"—a waltz; and "The Daisy Polka"—all by the same composer.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Boots and Shoes.—For the "benefit of posterity," as well as for the information of the people of the present day, we put upon record the following schedule of prices for making and repairing boots and shoes charged at an establishment in this city which is generally overrun with orders:

"For making boots, \$225; for footing boots, \$140; for ordinary cavalry boots, \$250; for gaiters, \$110; for high lace shoes, \$100; for Oxford ties, \$90; for half soling and heeling boots, \$20; ditto shoes, \$18; for new gores to gaiters, \$10; for half-soling boots or shoes, \$12; for heeling do., \$8. If calf skins are furnished, the charge will be for making boots, \$120; shoes, \$60. Where it will not be possible to fill an order in the course of four weeks from the time it is taken, no price will be set but the price will be fixed at the time of delivery."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A lady in the interior sends us the following in rejoinder to the want "for women with babies to travel:"

WANTED—Five thousand men, (principally the brass buttoned gentry and speculation civilians) to travel on all Southern railroads—to occupy the ladies' car—spit over the floor and render it unfit for the occupancy of ladies. For further particulars, apply to the wives of true soldiers, who find traveling necessary to transact the business with which their husbands, absence necessarily encumbers them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

An Underground Mail from Vicksburg was recently detected at Big Black river and destroyed. Since then, it is said, a woman has been stationed by the Yankees at the river to examine those adroit smugglers—Confederate women.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies of New Orleans.—A Confederate officer lately escaped from New Orleans, says of the ladies:—"Their spirit is yet unsubdued, and it is their glory that they—the only foe that Butler ever dared encounter—defeated the Beast, and that he and his minions have never recovered from the wounds of a stinging contempt which the women of New Orleans inflicted on them, and under which they still writhe. The Yankees and their few adherents are exiled from good society. No one of them has ever gained admittance into a decent family, except when he went officially to insult a lady or steal something."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Funeral Notice.

Expired on the morning of January 21, 1864, of wounds received at the hands of a philosopher, HABEAS CORPUS, a well known and highly respected resident of the Confederacy. The deceased was a native of England, resided for some time in the United States, but being driven thence by the enemies of public liberty, came to reside in the Confederate States, where he believed every arrangement had been made to prolong his life indefinitely if not forever. He was about several hundred years old when he died. His loss is irreparable. His funeral will take place from the office of the Richmond Enquirer, on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The learned and Reverend Geo. Fitzhugh will deliver the obituary discourse. Pall Bearers, Messrs. Phelan, Brown, Gartrell and Barksdale. Driver of the Hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. The friends of the defunct and the public generally are respectfully solicited to be present. Green weepers, eight feet long, and black cotton gloves, dyed in the wool and imported expressly from Baltimore, will be furnished gratis at the War Department. A mounted guard of 1600 choice Plugs will be in attendance to preserve order. The editors and employees of the Whig, Examiner, Mercury, Confederacy, and Appeal, are warned not to molest the mourners, or in any way interfere with the proceedings.

Insert once and send bill to Mr. Memminger.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"All That Glitters is Not Gold;" dance, &c.; ballad—"Mother, Dear;" "Swiss Swains;" Monday—"Stranger"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Heroism of Charleston.—The Columbia South Carolinian pays the following just tribute to the heroism of Charleston, under the continued bombardment of the enemy:

It is wonderful to witness the calmness with which all the intercourse of daily life goes on under the almost ceaseless bombardment to which the place is now subjected. The streets bustle with trade, the side-walks are lined with undisturbed pedestrians, children play upon the very outskirts of the fire, sometimes beneath it, and cheerful faces may be seen on every side. There is something affecting, also, in the courage of the women. Most of them heed the shells as little as the sternest veteran. On one occasion, a gentleman passing a house, while the enemy were shelling the town, saw in the piazza [sic] a lady in mourning, engaged in the feminine occupation of sewing. A shell whizzed the next moment over the building, and the gentleman paused to witness the demeanor of the fair seamstress. She simply, without rising, followed the flight of the missile with her eyes, heard it explode not a hundred yards distant, and then quietly resumed her work. Such is the spirit of the women of Charleston.

Brave old city! May its streets never be profaned by a hostile tread! If all that courage can achieve, or fortitude endure, can preserve it from the fire, we may rest assured of its safety.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Fair Imposter.—A certain young woman living in the East end of the city, has rendered herself liable to a criminal prosecution by calling upon ladies, at their residences, in different parts of the city, making herself exceedingly familiar on short acquaintance, and representing

that she was collecting a fund for the benefit of "a poor woman with several small children." By her free and easy manner, and seeming candor, she induced the ladies upon whom she called, to make contributions to the pretended charitable object, and, from first to last, she must have collected several hundred dollars.—With this amount she will probably be satisfied; if not, she may expect an introduction to His Honor, the Mayor. We advise the ladies to be upon their guard against similar impositions.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A New Remedy.—The Surgeon General, at this city, as well as the surgeon in charge of the South Carolina Hospital at Petersburg, have written to Mr. Wm. Summer, S. C., for a supply of the roots of the plant some times known as *Side Saddle* flag, which has been much lauded in English medical journals for the cure of small pox. It counteracts the violence of the disease and completely prevents pitting. The object of the Surgeon General is to test its efficacy for the benefit of the soldiers. Some years since it was found growing abundantly in South Carolina.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

#### Barbers and Bar-keepers.

The barbers of this city are now charging a dollar for shaving, two dollars for trimming the beard and four dollars for trimming the hair and the beard. We do not blame the barbers for charging these seemingly enormous prices. Flour is selling for \$240 a barrel, and barbers must live as well as other people. Living without eating is an economical but brief pastime.—Eating without paying for what is eaten, is an impossibility in these days. The barbers, therefore, must charge high prices or they must starve.

But the time has come to dispense with barbers and to save the money now wasted in employing them.—Barbers can be more useful elsewhere than in their shops. Gentlemen must shave themselves and trim their own beards. When their hair needs cutting, the home folks must cut it. It will be roughly done, perhaps, but will answer well enough in war times.

Everybody must serve the cause in some way. Barbers are not serving it now. How and where they may be of most service, is a question to be settled by the wisdom of the country. The majority of them are mulattoes, and allowance should and will be made for the weakness of their constitutions. If they cannot be of use as teamsters or workers upon fortifications or even as field hands, there are plenty of mechanical and other pursuits in which they may engage and render more or less service to the cause. Employed as they now are, they do not help forward the army, the navy, or the commissariat. Their strength and intelligence are a dead waste, so far as the cause is concerned.

Colored bar-keepers are in the same category with the barbers. They are not only of no use to the army or the people, but are doing injury to both. They must be put to work and kept at it. That work must be connected in some way with the great business of the war, which should engage from the moment the energies of every living being, white or black, bond or free, in the [column 3] Confederacy. All of us must lend a helping hand, and why should bar keepers be left at liberty to coin money by poisoning both soldiers and citizens?

Let it not be said that these two classes are insignificant in numbers. Any one who will take the trouble to walk the length and breadth of the principal streets of this city and peer into each and every one of the barber shops, bar-rooms, oyster-cellars, beer-saloons, restaurants, etc.,

will find an average of four or five of these people in each establishment. In Richmond alone, there must be at least a thousand men belonging to these two classes, including waiters, oyster openers and the like, all of whom are capable of assisting the cause instead of injuring it. What then must be their numbers throughout the Confederacy? Ten, fifteen, or perhaps twenty thousand. Shall these thews and sinews, so competent for useful work, be left to the trifling business of clipping hair and mixing drinks? Shall this army remain idle? Shall white men do everything for the cause, and barbers, bar-keepers, waiters and these kind, do nothing? The questions are worthy of early investigation.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4  
Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Romance of a Poor Young Man;" beautiful ballad; characteristic dance; tomorrow—"Lucretia Borgia"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

#### Atrocities of the Enemy in North Alabama

A Colonel, and for the last campaign, a Brigade commander, furnishes the following facts which stamp with eternal infamy, the atrocious conduct of the enemy in North Alabama.

About twenty-five Yankees, headed by one Ben Harris, a tory from Madison county, crossed the Tennessee River into Beech Island, and captured Benjamin Raden, an old man, his son, his nephew James Raden and his son, and another man whose name is forgotten—all private citizens—and shot them, killing four dead, and threw them into the river, three of whose bodies were afterwards found. The fifth caught hold of some bushes, when Harris ordered them to cut his head off with their sabres [sic], which they attempted, but could not reach him, he then ordered them to knock his brains out with a fence rail, and failing in this, they fired two guns, and he dropped his head in the water as if dead, and the fiends supposing him dead, departed. The same crowd went to the house of Madison Ritchie, the conscripting officer and took him out of his bed and drove him in front of them some two or three miles to Paint Rach [sic?] River, and made him wade in about midway and shot him, putting seven balls through his body. These were all unoffending citizens. Benjamin Raden was an old man, sixty-three years old.

They hung an overseer—who had formerly taken the oath to Lincoln—his sole offence consisting in assisting his employer to get his stock across the river. They put a notice on the tree—that it would be death for any one to take his body down.

They went to P. Rallins, formerly a Captain in Col. Hale's Regiment, who had resigned in consequence of ill-health, and robbed him of several thousand dollars—giving him ten minutes to cross the Tennessee River and threatening to hang him and leave him hanging till the buzzards should pick his eyes out, if he ever returned. They have issued an order for all to take the oath, or leave their lines.

Such are a few of the many atrocities these Yankee fiends—the representatives of "the best Government the world ever saw," are inflicting on the people of North Alabama.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Mrs. Peter Weir, of Sumter county, Ala., has just made a third donation of 100 blankets, shirts, socks and pants to Gen. Morgan's command.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Lucretia Borgia, the Italian Wife;" grand double dance; "Milly, The Maid with the Milking Pail;" tomorrow "Evadne"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Evadne;" fancy dance; "Bonnie Fish Wife; tomorrow—"Camille"; in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Reenlistments—Douglas' Texas Battery held a meeting on the 18<sup>th</sup>, and resolved to re-enlist for the war.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Lincoln's Cares.—No man in this agony, says Mrs. Stone, in the *Boston Watchman*, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient, pain, that seemed to some like insensibility. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer; "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse of Fredericksburg, he said "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In those dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary air told how our reverses wore upon him, and yet there was a never failing fund of patience at the bottom that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Camille; or the Fate of a Coquette;" fancy dance, Mississippi Fling; tomorrow—"Lady of the Lake;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Letter from Three Good Little Boys.

Out in the Old Field, }  
January 26, 1864. }

Dear Pa: We take our Pen in Hand to write You a letter. We have Got something to say to You. It is Bad News, and we are sorry to say it. But it is the Fact. And we Hope You won't get Very Madd with us for telling It, for It is the Real Truth, and we don't mean to Hert your Feelings by telling it. Because, if we could help telling It, we would'nt Tell It. Dear Pa, the Truth is this. Us Boys that You sent into the Field to Fight the Yankees are getting Mighty Hungry, and the Reason of it All is that we don't get Enough to Eat.

Now You Know that Boys that don't get a Plenty to Eat can't Fight. They can Fight some. But they can't Fight Good. Because It takes Strength to Fight, and No Man is Strong that Don't get Enough to Eat. We All are willing not to Eat as Much as You All at Home, and we All Don't Never get as Good Vittles as You All do, but we Enjoy what we do Get more than You All do, just Because we are so Pleg-taked Hungry All the Time, but we have Got to Fight, and Fiting is Hard Work, and them that have to Fite are obliged to Eat. If they don't, they Can't Fite Hard.

We know that You Love us as Much as any Pa ever loved any Boys. And we know it Herts You to hear that we are Suffering. We would knot say Anything about it, but we have kept

it Back until We Can't keep it Back any longer. If we Did, we would soon get so Poor and Lean that the Yankees would Run Over us like a Big Fat Horse running over Timmid little Giarls, and Dog on 'em they Shan't Do it if we can Help it, which we can if you will give us Enough to Eat. Because if the Yankees run Over Us, what will Be come of You and the Balance of the Fokes at Hoam? This is a Important Question, don't You think so, Pa?

Dear pa, Please dont get Fretted with us for telling you the Reason we dont get Enough to Eat. You have got a Great Deal more Wisdom than we all Have, but then You have not Got a Bad Pane in Your stummack because it is Empty, and Consequently Your Mind aint turned to the Subject. All the time like Ours is. You have got so Many things to attend to that You can't be Expected to Think on this Subject as Often as we do, this is the Reason we make Bold to tell you something which perhaps you Don't Know, and we Beg you to pardon and Forgive us for Writing you a letter about it. Indeed, indeed we don't mean any Harm by it, or to Go out of our Place by Doing it.

Dear Pa, the Cause why we don't get Enough to Eat is that old man, Mr. Northup. They say He Aint Got good sense. We dont say it, but Everybody says it. You told him to Feed us Well and we Aint Well Fed, that is certain. He is to blame for it. Now if you was to get Another Man and tell him to Feed us Well, may be He would Do it. If he did not Do it, then nobody can blame You for keeping a Man in office that has not Got Good sense. We feel sorry for that Old Man and wish he had his Right Mind and Enough sense to do the Bisness you told him to do. But we cant wait any longer, the Pane in our Stummack is so Bad and we are getting so Weak in our Joynts.

We know that the Fellows in old Mr. Nothup's office says the People is to Blame. But that is the way all fellows do that Neglect their Bisness. They try to throw the Blame on somebody Else, Because if they did not throw the Blame on somebody Else, they would have to be Punished for their Faults, and at the same time to confess that their Punishment was Just. But this Goes Against the Grain, especially of the Fellows that Does Wrong. Either old Mr Northup and his fellows aint got the sense to Manage their business or else they have neglected it. Any way, they Ought to Quit and make room for a New Sett. If they dont, us Boys will Starve, the Yankees will whip us, and then You all Home Fokes will Ketch the Verry Devil. Hoping, dearest pa, that you will Atend to this Right Away, we sign our names, with all love and Duty.

To

Mr Jeff Jarvis Esq.  
Richmond,  
Virginia.

Your affectionate sons

Bob Lee  
Gus Bewrygard  
Joe Jonsing.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Abandonment of the Teche Country.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York World, writing on the 16<sup>th</sup>, says:

"The region known as Attakapas, lying beyond Berwick's bay, has at last been abandoned by the Federal forces—a few outposts only, as a rear guard, being near Franklin, which are to be withdrawn as soon as fortifications are thrown up at Brashear City, this side of Berwick's bay, which is to remain the western limit for the winter of Federal possession in Southwestern Louisiana. Alas! for the unhappy Union men who welcomed the stars and stripes when the Federal army first entered the highly cultivated, luxuriously adorned, rich and lovely valley of

the Teche, to leave it now desolate and ruined. Numbers of these men are here now, refugees in truth. The speculator has snatched up their cups [crops?] at ruinously low prices; the army has helped itself to everything on their plantations; their mules are in government service, the negroes have eaten up their provisions and refuse to work for them any longer, even for pay; their fences have been burnt; the freezing weather has killed their future prospects for sugar; the lands are growing up in briars and bushes; their carriages and furniture, their jewelry and clothing have gone away to serve as mementoes of the war; and they have nothing left them but their principles, which, not being radical enough to admit them to the Union associations in this city, leave them out in the cold, avoided by the secessionists, and hated by those place holders whose loyalty, which dates from Federal ascendancy, has never cost anything, but has, on the contrary, made them wealthy. Whatever it may have been elsewhere, here in Louisiana and along the Mississippi the original Union sentiment sprung from the planters, from the slaveholding interest.—Whenever the Federal army in its advance has met with a welcome, it has been from this class of men; with what recompense let the fate of the Bakers, the Palfreys, and others like them demonstrate. Union men and secessionists seem alike destined to banishment. It is enough that men are attached to the soil; it is the transient alone who are now to be citizens."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

From Eastern North Carolina—The Raleigh Confederate has received a copy of the Yankee Provost Marshal's notice, at Washington, N. C. It will be seen what tyranny and oppression the citizens of that section are subject to:

Provost Marshal's Office, }  
Washington, Jan. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1864. }

The attention of the Provost Marshal has been called to the fact, that many persons are resident within the lines at Washington and under the protection of the United States forces, who have not taken and subscribed to the Oath and Parole required by General Order No. 49, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The terms of this order require that NO PERSON can have any protection, favor, passport or privilege, or have any money paid them, who does not take and subscribe to the Oath and Parole. Notice is therefore given TO ALL PERSONS of the years of discretion, MALE AND FEMALE that one week's time from this date will be allowed for the purpose of taking the Oath and Parole.

T. J. Hoskinson,  
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Porcelain and Earthenware.—The Legislature has passed an act incorporating the company for the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware in Augusta county. We have now in our possession, says the Staunton Spectator, a specimen of the kaolin, the material from which this ware is to be manufactured. We understand that persons acquainted with the character of this material, and who have practical knowledge of the manufacture of it into fine ware, say that the kaolin obtained in this county is of the very best quality. In a few months this company expects to have everything in readiness to commence the manufacture of cups and saucers, bowls and pitchers, and all kinds of articles of ware used in housekeeping.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, January 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Wreck Ashore; or The Dead Alive;" dance; "The Artful Dodger;" Monday—"The Stranger;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Stranger; or, Misanthropy and Repentance;" fancy dance; "Bonnie Fish Wife"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Evadne; or, The Hall of the Statues;" dance, &c.; "Caller Herrings;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

New Song, now ready and may be had at all Book and Music Stores,

By C. C. Mera.

"No Surrender."

With two illustrations—A Battle Scene and View of Fort Sumter. Price \$1 50.

Usual allowance to the trade.

Geo. Dunn & Co.,  
Publishers.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

New Songs, now Ready, \$1.50 each.

At all Book and Music Stores.

"No Surrender," with two illustrations—a battle scene and view of Fort Sumter—by C. C. Mera, Richmond, Va., of whom dealers and others may obtain copies.

"Why? No One to Love!" by S. C. Foster, in answer to "No One to Love"

George Dunn & Co., Publishers,  
Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Valentines.—A Series of Valentines, 20 in number, Caricature and Sentimental, are now ready, and orders from dealers with cash can be instantly filled. Retail, 50 cents each. Trade one-half off when 100 copies (5 sets) are ordered. Mailing \$1 per 100. Each sheet can be mailed open, on the sender affixing a one cent stamp.

George Dunn & Co.,  
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Good News from North Carolina.

The following official despatch [sic] from Major General Pickett was received at the War Department yesterday:

Kinston, Feb. 3d, 1864.

To General S. Cooper:

I made a reconnoissance [sic] within a mile and a half of Newbern with Hoke's Brigade, and a part of Corse's and Clingman's and some artillery, met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, killed and wounded about one hundred in all, captured thirteen officers and two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags.

Commander Wood, C. S. N., captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwriter.  
Our loss 35 killed and wounded.

G. E. Pickett,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The steamer Advance brought, on her recent trip, 10,000 pairs of shoes, 12,000 blankets and 8,000 pairs of cards.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The City.

Picture of Fredericksburg.—Mr. Lee Mallory, the artist, has completed a large size picture of Fredericksburg, which is not only true to nature, but reflects credit on his pencil. At the point of view from which the original sketch was taken, its correctness will be observed by all familiar with the environs of that historic little city. The picture is well worth seeing, and may be found at the confederate Reading Room.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Wife; or, A Tale of Mantua;" dance, &c.; "Married Rake"; tomorrow—"Angel of Death;" in preparation—"The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Recent Publications.

The Age.

The first number of this long expected journal appeared yesterday. It presents a neat and attractive appearance, and contains the following articles, many of them extracted from English periodicals: . . .

Maryland's Hope. By W. Jefferson Buchanan.

This pamphlet has been on our table for several days, and ought to have been noticed before. . .

Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal.

The February number is before us. . .

The Magnolia Weekly.

For the week ending January 30. . . .

Southern Illustrated News.

Number for January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1864. . .

Messrs. Ayres & Wade have also furnished us with the advance sheets of the plates to a work on bandages, shortly to be published; the advance sheets of *Eleanor's Victory*, which will appear in book form as soon as its publication in the "News" is concluded; and an illustrated "Manual of Military Surgery," prepared for the use of the Confederate States army by order of the Surgeon General—a compact, well printed, handy and serviceable little work. The works on Surgery and Bandages, just alluded to, taken in connection with the Surgical Journal, would seem to indicate that Ayres & Wade have made medical science a specialty; certainly they are taking a prominent stand in this department of Southern literature, to which they are destined, we trust, to render valuable service in addition to what they have already accomplished.

The February number of *The Southern Literary Messenger* will appear to-day or to-morrow. West & Johnston promise the fifth and last part of *Les Miserables* next week. "Jean Valjean" will be looked for with anxiety by the thousands who have read the previous parts of Hugo's remarkable work.

The above list shows no diminution of literary activity in the South. Spite of the war—spite of the scarcity and enormous price of paper—the mind of the South works its way up to the surface and demands to be heard and heeded. In good time it will have free play, and manifest itself to the world as a new power. In its struggling stages, Southern literature needs to be fostered, and this has been our earnest endeavor. We shall continue to give all reasonable encouragement until the war is over. When Southern literature is strong enough to stand alone, we purpose to handle its faults with gloves off.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Horse Infirmary.—The Government has established a horse infirmary for broken down stock in the army. It is located in Laurens County, Georgia, twelve miles from Oconee Station, on the Central Railroad.—Three thousand acres of land are employed for the purpose; the stables are adapted to peculiar diseases; fifty negroes and eight white men are employed and two professional veterinary surgeons. Thirty cases of glanders, heretofore supposed to have been fatal, have been cured in these hospitals, and of the whole number of broken down horses which would have died in the field, eighty-five per cent have been saved.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Angel of Death;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers" "Wanted—Immediately, twelve young ladies for the Ballet.—Apply by letter or at the stage door to R. D. Ogden."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

#### The City.

The Cost of Subsistence.—We subjoin a list of the retail prices of provisions, etc., in the First market on Saturday:

Fresh Meats.—Beef, \$2.50a2.75 per lb.; veal, \$2.50a3; mutton and lamb, \$3; pork, \$4; beef shins, \$1.50 per lbs; tripe, \$2; liver, \$1.50; pork sausage, \$4.

Salted Meats.—Corned beef, \$2; bacon, \$3.50, scarce; pork, \$4.50 per lb.

Smoked Meats.—Beef, \$3 per lb, very scarce; tongues, \$2.50a3 per lb; Bologna sausage, \$2.50.

Fresh Fish.—Rock, \$2.50 per lb; alewives, \$-- per bunch; oysters \$16 per gallon. Supply of fish very small.

Salt Fish.—Mackerel, \$3 each; codfish, \$2.50 per lb; pickled salmon, \$5 per lb.

Poultry.—Turkeys, \$20a30 cash, or \$2.25a2.50 per lb; do. ducks, \$10a14 per pair; pullets, \$10a15 per pair.

Game.—Venison, \$2 per lb; hares, \$4 each; teal, \$5.

Vegetables.—Sweet potatoes, \$4 per half peck; Irish, \$2a2.25 do; white turnips, \$1 do; rutabaga do, \$1.50 do; flat Dutch cabbage, 50 cents a\$1.50 each, according to size; Savoy do, 20a25 each; carrots, parsnips and salsify, 50 cents per bunch; celery, 75 cents to \$1 per bunch; leeks, eight for \$1; onions, \$2 per qt; red pepper, \$1.50 per bunch; turnip salad and Dutch kale, \$1 per peck; parsley, 10 cents per bunch.

Miscellaneous—Butter, \$6a7 per lb; lard, \$5; eggs, \$3a3.50 per dozen; milk, \$1 per quart; hominy, \$2.50 per quart; boiled do., \$1.50 per quart; souse, \$2 per lb; dried apples, \$2 per quart; green apples, inferior, \$2 per quart; beans and peas, \$1a1.50 per quart; sassafras, \$1 per quart; shuck mats, \$4 each; charcoal, \$2 per barrel.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Virginia Cavalier"; dance, &c.; "My Son Diana"; in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

St. Valentine's Day.—The recurrence of "Love's Anniversary" will be brought to mind, this year, by the issue, from Messrs. Geo. Dunn & Co.'s lithographic establishment, of a series of sentimental, comic, and satirical "Valentines." The designs are generally very clever, and the execution far superior to that of the colored catch-penny affairs heretofore circulated in the South. Although public attention should be diverted from levity whilst the alarms of war are heard at our very doors, we believe that on the 14<sup>th</sup> February, a large number of "Valentines" will pass through the post office.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 9, 1864, p. 1. c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Alpine Maid"; singing and dancing; "Ingomar, the Barbarian;" charming dance; "Sketches in India;" in preparation "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Noble Little Girl.—Miss Rebecca Cox, of Amite county, Mississippi, a little girl about thirteen years of age, has sent to our soldiers within the past two years, over two hundred yards of jeans, several home-made blankets, and many pairs of socks, mostly the work of her own fair hands. She has set a most noble example and deserves much praise.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Parties.—One of the least hopeful "signs of the times" is the prevailing mania for parties and frivolity in this city. There has never been a gayer winter in Richmond. Balls and parties every night! One night last week there were *seven parties*, at each of which, o doubt, there was a display of extravagance rarely seen in the halcyon days of peace. Go on, good people. It is

better to be merry than sad. The wolf is far away from your doors, and it signifieth nothing to you that thousands of our heroic soldiers are shoeless and comfortless; or that a multitude of the mothers, wives and children of the gallant defenders of our country's rights are sorely pinched by hunger and want—aye, starving, or dying from broken hearts. The most hopeful patriot among us must abate his hope somewhat when he reflects that this sinful levity will surely provoke the wrath and displeasure of the God of nations.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Quarrel Among the Rangers.—A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, writing from Greenville, S. C., says:

"Last week, near Asheville, North Carolina, a cavalry company of Texas Rangers, while passing through the country, quarrelled [sic] with each other and divided. One party went on ahead and laid in ambush while the others came up, then fired upon them, and killed and wounded six or seven of their number. The Mayor of Asheville despatched [sic] this news to the commandant of the post at this place. The officers of this company should be attended to by the proper authorities, and taught their duty with severity."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Tell That to the Marines.—Two officers the other day were looking at the guns about to be shipped on a certain craft, and discussing her efficiency, &c., including her power of butting. "Do you know," asked one, "what she will weigh when she gets her guns and everything else on board?" "I have not the remotest idea," replied the other. "Humph! a pretty fellow you for a Lieutenant" growled the other; "her anchor, you greenhorn."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Angel of Death"; Grand Olio; Thursday—"Bianca, the Italian Wife;" Friday—"The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Affectionate and Admonitory Epistle from a Hoosier to His Son.—A correspondent with Longstreet's corps sends the Savannah News the following Yankee letter, picked up at the "Bean's Station" fight. The heart of the fond "parient" must have bled with anguish when he heard that Thomas had "chawed another man's tobacker:"

September the 17<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

I now take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to let you know that we are all in tollerable good health hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the same. Larrey received a letter from you to day Stating that you wasent very Well at present. We was about fixing some things to send and We heard you had marching orders and we didnt send them—William martin was here and your mother gave him to shirts and one pair of socks and fifty cents in money to take to you in stamps. Isaac Zink brought home your miniture and shoes We sent peter over to Isaacs to get the shoes and miniture I suppose you have chawed up george zinks tobacco borrowed some of the money and isaac zink kep the shoes you sent to me to get pay for the tobacker and money you borrowed I thought you was raised or tried to be raised to chew your own tobacco inplace of Chawing other folks if you chewed georges to bacco without his leave i want to noit and if you didnt Chaw it iwant to noit if you cant trouble me at one place it looks like your bound to at some other when iwas hunting my horses In place of your staying at home

and helping to ten to things as ileft you to do you put off to indianapolis and Joined the army and now you can send home for money and boots and things and it is no easier getting things and sending there than if you had staid at home the boots yousent for is being made if isee william martin before he goes i will try and send them by him and if idont the first Chance ile send them I want georges to bacco that bub tursey took out iwant that to be the last tobaco of any bodies that ever ihear of your eating I think I would try and quit Chawing tobacker rite now before I Chewed somebody elses tobacker and it cost another pair of Shoes for Godssake.

Nothing more at present answer this letter immediately.

This to Thomas J. Zink

Hiram Zink

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Lady of the Lake; or, The Knight of Snowdon;" dance; "State Secrets"; Saturday—"The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

[From the Texas Telegraph.]

The Soldier's Prayer.

By Sam Houston, Jr.

Almighty God! and wilt thou list,  
To this a suppliant soldier's prayer?  
And wilt thou guide a wandering boy,  
Far from a mother's constant care?

And may I ask, Almighty God!  
That thou would'st shield me from all harm,  
And when the battle rages thick,  
Then wilt thou nerve this young right arm.

I ask not for earth's golden store,  
To me 'twould be but sordid dust—  
I have a country to defend,  
A sacred, high and only trust.

And if, oh, God! it be my lot,  
To lie amid the noble slain,  
While this life's blood is ebbing fast,  
And this poor body racked with pain,

And when my moments here are few,  
Before my soul from earth is riven,  
A soldier's grave is all I ask—  
And then, oh, God! a home in heaven.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Southerners in New York—Their Numbers,  
Resources and Quality.  
[From the New York Commercial.]

It is estimated that there are about 25,000 Southern people sojourning in this city and its environs, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City. They are mostly refugees, and may be divided into three classes, namely—the secessionists, the no siders and the Unionists. They stay at the hotels, they lodge in private boarding houses, and they rent our finest mansions; yet they keep so quiet, affiliating only with a choice *coterie* of friends and sympathisers [sic], that but few of us are aware of their presence. In fact, their advent among us has had an effect to make rents high and houses scarce. Among them are some of the highest families of the South, whose names history loves to repeat, and men who, a few years ago, were fabulously wealthy. Numbers of them own valuable real estate in this city, or are interested to a considerable extent in various insurance companies, banks, etc. On the other hand, hundreds of them are absolutely dependent on their Northern relatives for their daily bread. These cases are generally widows, with their little ones, whose fathers have been killed in the war, the widow robbed of the little estate her husband had left her, and who has returned to the home of her youth, which she left years ago, happy and proud, as the bride of a planter's son.

The Secessionists.

Of this class are the rich, those whose every interest is at stake when the "peculiar institution" is in jeopardy. A great many of these are of Northern birth—They cherish the doctrine of secession with religious zeal, and are bigoted beyond all reason. Many of them have sons in the Confederate service, with whom they have frequent intercourse. They also receive the Southern papers regularly. Most of this class came North because they could live cheaper and better there, during the war, than they could if they stayed at the South, while some come with the double purpose of escaping the Southern conscription and to save their Northern property from confiscation. They are blind worshippers of Jeff. Davis. When worse come to the worse, and nothing can save the South from defeat, they will fly to Europe, where they imagine they will be received like princes. They effect to care nothing about slavery, whether it exists or not, the question now being, whether or not the North shall rule the south. This class is in the minority of our southern visitors.

The Unionists

This class is in the majority. It consists chiefly of Southerners, includes some of the most respectable and old families of the South, especially of Virginia and the border States. Some of them came on here before the war, thinking that they could pass the time pleasantly and quietly until the difficulties were settled, which, coinciding with Mr. Seward, they looked upon as an affair of a few months. They then hoped to return to their homes, but finding that such was not the case, they concluded to stay here, eke out a living as best they could, some in business and some in Government employ. The gentlemen were unaccustomed to the heavy business which fell to their share, if they found anything to do, and many were unable to get work. The only resource left was that the ladies should do fancy work for the stores; or, (and these cases are few, as they had no friends to give as security for the rent,) open a private boarding-house. The

sufferings of this class have been terrible. A large family which had lived in a palace at the South, passed the whole winter, last year, in one small garret room, in a tenement house. Many of these ladies have, so we understand, obtained work from the New York depository, by which they have managed to support a family.

#### The No Siders.

This class consists chiefly of the border State people, Southerners who own no property, and Northern wives of deceased planters, who have as great interests at the North as in the South. Others have arrived since the war began, having had a taste of the perils of frontier life. This class is by far the best off. They think they will not be materially affected as individuals, no matter which side is victorious. If the South, they trust they can make it all right again with their old comrades. If the North, why they are all right already. So they watch the conflict with apathy, and so they lead a life that has little in it to redeem it from the absolute contempt of the loyal, or of those who have decided convictions.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

From Charleston.—Statement of a Refugee.—"A highly respectable lady" who left Charleston on the 11<sup>th</sup> January, has furnished the Philadelphia Inquirer with a description of an "interior view of the cradle of secession." The Inquirer says:--

"According to her statement the bombardment by the Union forces has had a most telling effect, having desolated the most opulent and thickly settled portion of the city. From the Battery (which, before the Rebellion broke out, was the most fashionable promenade and place of resort for the Charlestonians) up to Wentworth street, about the middle portion of the city, the shells propelled from General Gillmore's powerful guns have burst in every direction, penetrating nearly all the houses, demolishing some of them entirely, and compelling the inhabitants to flee to more distant quarters for protection. Many of the elegant residences along the Battery have been laid in ruins, others have their roofs and walls shattered and split in all conceivable manners, and the earth around about them has been ripped up, together with the pavements and sidewalks. The majority of the stores and houses on East Bay, King street, Meeting street, Church street, Cummings street, and all the parallel avenues, have been more or less injured by the terrible Union shells and the naughty Greek fire which General Gillmore, with such a remarkable disregard of politeness and respect of the feelings of the chivalrous sons of the South, persist in throwing into the cradle of Secession. Scarcely a public building within the area described above is without some mark, scratch or rent.

All the hotels, except the Pavilion, have been so much injured or so much exposed to the destructive fire of our boys that they have been entirely shut up, and no board is to be had for love or money in the whole city of Charleston, except at two boarding-houses and at the single hotel mentioned above. The charge at the boarding houses is at the rate of six dollars per day for their bed and board, which at the same time is of the most primitive description, as will be most readily conceived. The Mills House, the Charleston Hotel and the Calder House, in church street (formerly the Planters' Hotel) have all been very badly damaged by the shelling.

The Normal school-house, in St. Philip street, had its roof shattered during one of the recent shellings, and the walls are rent and torn in several places. The school has in consequence been removed to a private residence at the corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets, which was some years ago the boundary of the city limits.

### A Rebel Observatory.

"Our informant stated that the fire of the Union guns seemed to be directed mostly to the central point of the city, and particular aim appeared to be taken at the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, which is also located on one of the corners formed by the junction of Meeting and Broad streets. This church is a fine old English architectural structure, and its spire rises several feet higher than any other object within the city limits, commanding a fine view of Charleston harbor and the country for miles around. It is supplied with the best magnifying glasses, and is used as a lookout or observatory by the rebels. The Union troops seemed to be well aware of this fact, as their fire was levelled [sic] at the steeple as a grand target. Shells were constantly dropping to the right, left, front and rear, all around it; but up to the 11<sup>th</sup> instant, it has passed through the shower of deadly missiles without being ever touched or grazed. Objects on every side of it had been struck, and it was a subject of wonder among the inhabitants how the church had escaped so long. Very few people ventured into the vicinity of the church, except during the intervals between the firing, and then very seldom indeed.

### Defences [sic] of the City.

"She saw forty batteries around the city, and slaves were constantly employed in erecting new ones. Reinforcements were arriving daily in large numbers, and the rebels, she says, seemed sanguine of ultimately driving off our forces.

### A Very Merry Christmas.

"General Gillmore opened a terrific bombardment on Charleston on the 24<sup>th</sup> of last Dec., no doubt with a view of affording the Charlestonians an opportunity for enjoying a merry Christmas. According to our informant it was the most dreadful shelling that the city has yet endured. It commenced about midnight, and lasted until noon on Christmas day. The shells showered down upon the city in every direction, and burst with such intense noise and force that the houses were shaken to their very foundations. The windows were shattered into atoms, and the doors and shutters unhinged. Greek fire was at the same time hurled into the streets, and, striking several houses, almost instantly set them in a blaze. The large one-story building in Church street, near Broad street, occupied as a cotton press, was set on fire, and completely burned, together with a large store of cotton contained within it. A number of firemen were injured during this conflagration by the falling of one of the walls of the building.

### Horrible Effect of the Bombardment.

"During the bombardment on Christmas an old gentleman and lady, brother and sister, were seated by the fireplace, in their house on Market street, when one of the shells burst through the wall and struck them both in their chairs, fracturing the old man's leg and arm, and injuring the lady so severely that she died next morning.

"The people of Charleston were thrown into a perfect panic by the terrific bombardment, and there was a second stampede for the interior of the State, to get out of the reach of the shells. The women, who generally throughout the siege displayed an uncommon amount of pluck ran through the streets shrieking in terrified tones, and seeking protection in cellars and other similar

places. It was a great relief to them when Christmas noon arrived, and with it brought a cessation of the much dreaded firing.

"Since the commencement of the bombardment firemen have patrolled the streets day and night, in readiness to put out fires occasioned by the Union shelling. The operations of the Union troops are conducted with great regularity and precision. The shelling takes place three times every day, at ten o'clock in the morning, four o'clock in the afternoon, and at midnight, lasting each time about two hours.

#### How They Take the Bombardment.

"Although the inhabitants of Charleston have been obliged to abandon the largest portion of the city almost entirely, owing to the dreadful firing of our guns, still, as a general rule, they appear to take the matter with a good deal of philosophy and *sang froid*. Familiarity with danger has doubtless detracted considerably from its terror; but yet there are times, our informant states, when the people are shaken up somewhat by the thundering discharges and explosions from the Union batteries. When the bombardment first began, the terror of all classes, without exception, was terrific. It was about noon, on a day in November. The city was in its usual quiet condition, and the inhabitants were not in the least apprehensive of what was about to happen.

"Suddenly the shelling commenced, and some of the projectiles burst in the sky right over the city. One of them smashed through the roof of a house in King street, tore up the doors, shattered the walls and finished up its destructive career by striking a poor negro woman sitting in one of the rooms, killing her instantly. The inhabitants, men, women and children, rushed out of their houses in the utmost dismay, and an indescribable scene of confusion and alarm ensued. The famous Bull Run "skedaddle" appears to have been nothing in comparison to the flight of the chivalry from Charleston to the interior and neighboring towns and villages. The houses were emptied of their valuables, animate and inanimate, and conveyed away as expeditiously as horse flesh could accomplish. Since that first grand scare the Charlestonians have learned wisdom and the art of dodging, a species of gymnastics in which they have become quite proficient by long practice."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

#### Independence.

We still talk of this, says the *Sumpter Watchman*, as something yet to be won. Have we not already measurably grasped the prize? Some few years ago, almost everything we saw—everything we wore, and much which we consumed, was manufactured and imported from the North. Now, homespun fabrics clothe our people, and almost everything we require for use is made at home. Let the blockade continue, and we ask no help from the outside barbarians. Our country is rich in resources, and blest beyond almost every other land. All we have ever required as a people to make us independent, has been the stern and inexorable pressure of necessity—and that pressure is now upon us.—We feel its growing influence and recognize its beneficent results every day. And ere long, ever all the vast extent of this sunny land, the songs of the husbandman will commingle on every hand with the music of the wheel, the loom and the anvil. We never expected to become a manufacturing people; but the same law which made Robinson Crusoe, on

the lonely Isle, combine all trades in himself, will work wonders with us. It is doing this every day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Corsican Brothers"; grand ballet entertainment; a favorite farce.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

### The City.

Prices of Merchandise—Apples are ravenously sought after at \$75 to 100 per bbl. The orchards of Virginia would surely afford fruit enough to satisfy the demand of soldiers and others, were it not for the fact that so much of the product is used in making "apple jack" and peach brandy. The retail price of nice apples is \$2 each. Send in your Apples, farmers, and get the big prices, while you can. Dried Fruit is also in great demand at \$38a40 per bushel—some asking more.—Onions, \$35 per bushel. (Tell it not in Wethersfield.)—Good gracious, farmers, who don't you raise "inguns" by the ton? Potatoes are selling at \$8 to \$15 per bus. We hope that the next crop will be very large. Let us have abundance of potatoes—both Irish and Sweet.—Turnips are going at \$6a7 per bushel—supplies diminishing. Peanuts, or "Goobers" are scarcely ever seen. The retail price is \$64 per bushel. "Did anybody ever?" as the ladies say. Peas and Beans are in good supply, but prices are well maintained. We quote Peas at \$30a35 per bushel; Beans, \$35 to 38.

Flour is arriving more freely. Persons other than commission merchants, are receiving it in lots of five to ten barrels, whether on speculation, or for their own use, we cannot tell. Certain, it is, there is more Flour coming in, but sellers are stiff, and are generally asking \$235 per bushel for Superfine—equal to \$10 in gold!—"We are a great people." Corn meal is \$25 per bus., and hard to get at that price. No wheat coming in.—Corn \$22 per bushel. Seed Oats very scarce.

Sugar—ah! what's the price of Sugar? Well, we suppose that \$100 will buy about 15 lbs. of Brown, or 10 lbs. of Crushed. Molasses is \$30 per gallon. A short time ago we were told that the land was overflowing with Sorghum, but the yield has either dried up, or the farmers have selfishly determined that their city cousins shall have no more of it. Soap has advanced about 25 per cent since 1<sup>st</sup> February. Candles are held at \$5a6 per lb. Let the poor thank God that the days are growing longer.

Salt is "cheap." We are glad that something is.—The auction price is 23 a 25 cts. per lb. Black Pepper \$9 per lb. Vinegar \$5 per gallon.

Leather "has advanced." Dealers say stocks are very light, and quote Sale at \$8 to 9; Upper \$9 a 10. Fortunately the season is approaching when people can afford to go barefooted. Will leather then come down? No!

The lowest price at which Beef by the quarter can now be had is \$2.25. We saw a dray load of Mutton yesterday, for which the receiver was asking \$2.50.—Bacon is \$4.50 a 5 per lb. Butter \$6 per lb.—firm.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Theatre.—The prices of admission to the Theatre have been advanced. Tickets to the

dress circle now cost \$5; to the parquette, \$3; and to the second tier, \$1.50. Private boxes, holding six persons, \$35. These boxes are seldom without occupants. In some theatres a private box is reserved for the Press.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Narrow Escape—Unique Plan of Two Young Ladies.—the army correspondent of the Canton (Miss.) Citizen gives the following narrative of the manner in which a Confederate soldier in Mississippi recently escaped the clutches of the Yankees:

While dwelling upon the subject of ladies and the purifying influence of ladies' society, I will take occasion to mention, for the benefit of the fastidious, an adventure of two nice and accomplished young ladies, together with a young gentleman well versed in gallantry. Not long since *mon cher* M., of this brigade, while in the vicinity of Federal encampments, took occasion to put up for the night at the house of an old acquaintance, where he had often called to enjoy a pleasant repast with the young ladies. During the night, the Federals, learning his whereabouts, approached the house, creating a bluster everywhere save in our young hero's apartment. He soundly slept, and continued to sleep, as if on "downy beds of roses," until the young ladies, panic-stricken on his account, rushed *en dishabille* into his room and awoke him from his slumbers.

But the Federals had advanced too far for him to make his escape in the front, and there was no window or door in the rear. How then was his escape to be effected? Reader, the young ladies instituted a plan unprecedented in the history of military operations.—When the old lady discovered he could not escape by running, she rushed in, crying, "girls! we must do something—the Federals are already in the passage." No sooner said than done. The young ladies leaped in bed with our young hero, one on each side, completely concealing his head, and thereby causing the search of the Federals to be fruitless. They looked into every nook, and under every bed in the house, not excepting the one occupied by the hero, but the young Confederate scout was nowhere to be found. How much better than to have suffered him murdered or imprisoned for years in a felon's cell.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Soldier's Daughter;" charming dance; "My Son, Diana;" day performance of "The Corsican Brothers"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Tax on Dancing.—We suggest to the Committee on Finance, in the City Council, the imposition of a license tax upon all public balls and fandangoes hereafter given in this city. All other "amusements" are taxed, and why not "balls" and "*soirees dansante!*"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Huntress of the Mississippi! or, A Hundred and Fifty Years Ago;" song "A Jug of Punch;" "Irish Jig and Fight;" charming dance; "Marriage in the Dark"; day performance of "The Corsican Brothers"; in rehearsal "Ticket of Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—day—"The Corsican Brothers;" evening—"Virginia Cavalier;" dance, &c.; "Mr. and Mrs. White;" Monday—"Macbeth;" Tuesday—"Ticket of Leave"

Man"

The Management, in pursuance of that spirit of enterprise and determination to [illegible] no effort to contribute to the public entertainment, which it trusts will constitute a distinguished feature of its policy, has, by extraordinary exertion, been enabled to offer to its patrons the first representation in the Confederacy of the powerful production which has created so much excitement in the literary and dramatic world of European and Northern cities, known as the "Ticket of Leave Man."

This powerful drama, from the pen of Tom Taylor, whose title to pre-eminence as the great master of dramatic composition of our age in all the features of successful state representation is universally conceded, has achieved success in both England and the United States which establishes his claim to be considered a conspicuous feature in the present epoch of dramatic authorship. The sad story of the "Ticket of Leave Man"—of misguided innocence, as often the victim of the wiles and snares of the vicious—of honest once betrayed and ever afterwards vainly struggling to efface the stigma of infamy—is not confined to any age or country, but finds daily exemplification wherever the inexperience of youth is exposed to the seductions of practiced crime. The "Ticket of Leave Man" is an eloquent commentary upon the harshness of that social decree which condemns to perpetual exile for the commission of the "first false step," and an impressive admonition to youth of the importance of virtuous associations.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

#### Meat.

Cut off, as we are, from Tennessee and Kentucky, the question of meat supplies for our armies, from the area within our control, is one of grave consideration. According to census reports, there is no just ground for the impression, long prevalent with us, that the South was dependent upon the North for a large portion of the meat we consumed. We actually reared and slaughtered more animals in proportion to population than the North, and it is simply owing to the fact of our almost wasteful use of meat, in which they economised [sic], that we became annual purchasers of this article to so great an extent. Thrown upon our own resources, diverting our agriculture from the production of our great commercial staples to that of breadstuffs, and, along with it, to raising animals, hogs especially, since the war began, in sections undisturbed by the march of armies, or not affected by epidemics among our stock, the supplies of meat are far more bountiful than ever known before. It but remains for our patriotic planters to respond to the call of Government for this article, which, under the modifications of the schedule and impressment prices, as well as improvement of currency by the recent enactments of Congress, allowing more just as well as valuable compensation, we feel fully assured they will at once and cheerfully do. . . . The fact is, ourselves and our laborers eat too much meat. No people in the world are such meat eaters as we are, especially our laboring people. Instead of three pounds of meat a week, our negroes, with a moderate increase of their bread allowance, can subsist, and thrive, and do as much work with scarcely any meat at all. Meat eating is purely a luxury and a habit. We know of planters in this State, and have heard of many instances in other States, whose negroes, fed on a quarter of a pound of meat, and some none at all, a week, who observe no ill effect upon the condition (except a little grumbling at first,) either in health or capacity for work, with their negroes. Bread is the staff of life. In it are contained all the elements for the

sustenance of life and a vigorous condition of health. Added to it the variety of vegetables which can be so easily produced, and meat can almost wholly be dispensed with by our well-clad and moderately exercised negroes, who have comfortable houses and are guarded from exposure of weather. Such is not the case with our soldiers, whose hardships, exposures and privations, and especially almost entire denial of vegetables, render concentrated nourishment an absolute necessity.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From East Tennessee.

We are pleased to learn from an officer from General Longstreet's command, that his army are generally well clothed and shod, and are in excellent health and fine spirits. Gen. Longstreet, for some time past, has had possession of the section of East Tennessee from which the enemy principally derived their supplies, and it is believed, could possess Knoxville at any time but for the small-pox which has been raging there.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Brave Young Rebel.—The Abingdon Virginian says a little boy twelve years old in Lee county, son of Peter Phipps, who was so brutally treated by Major Beers, recently captured by General Jones, was caught by the Yankees and three times hung because he would not cheer for Lincoln. Each time, when relieved from the rope, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis." The Yankees finally let him go, as an incorrigible rebel.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

An Embalmer in Trouble.—The arrest of Dr. Wm. J. Maclure, Embalmer and Disinfecter General, who, under the pretence of going down to Essex to disinter a body, was trying to convey to the North persons owing military services to the Confederate States, has already been mentioned. The case was examined on Saturday by Commissioner A. H. Sands, and the accused sent on to the Confederate Court. It appeared from the evidence that Maclure being suspected of being engaged in running off parties to the North, Jno. C. Weatherford, a special detective, was sent to him and instructed to represent himself as a soldier anxious to desert and get into the enemy's lines. Maclure agreed to take him beyond the Potomac for 1,000, which Weatherford paid to one Capt. Kirby, a partner of Maclure's. All the arrangements having been made, Maclure started from Richmond with Weatherford and another passenger named Harris, a Richmond Jew, carrying along an empty coffin too [sic] look professional, and having papers for two men, represented to be his assistants in exhuming bodies. Detectives Reese and Craddock arrested the party at the head of the Mechanicsville pike and brought them back to the city. On the way back, Maclure endeavored to bribe the detectives to let him escape. From present appearances the greatest crime that Maclure can be convicted of is an attempt to bribe a government detective.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Inciting Insurrection and Rebellion.—A Hintz or Hines and Moses Frickland, who for the past two weeks have been lying in Castle Thunder, charged with attempting to incite rebellion and insurrection, were brought before the Mayor on Saturday. The evidence against them was

that a detective had heard Hintz tell a soldier that there had been an organization of old women to mob Jeff. Davis, that had failed, but that the soldiers were the proper persons to mob him; that the Yankee prisoners were well armed, and would soon break loose, and if the soldiers would join them this war would be ended at once. While Hintz was talking to the soldier, Frickland came in, and, seeming to agree with Hintz, said "yes." A notice to attend the order of Druids was also found on Hintz. The Mayor discharged the accused, saying he was bound to conclude that when the military authorities sent him prisoners they had tried and discharged them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Case of Mrs. Patteson Allan.--The examination of Mrs. Patteson Allan, charged with attempting to communicate with the public enemy by letter, and thereby giving aid and comfort to the same, was on Friday concluded before Confederate Commissioner Watson, who, refusing bail, sent her on to the Confederate Court to be tried for high treason. On Saturday, Counsel of the accused, Messrs. Geo. W. Randolph, and James Lyons, made an application for bail before Judge Hallyburton, which having been heard, the Judge admitted her to bail in the sum of \$100,000 to appear before the Confederate Court on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, and answer for the offences with which she stands charged.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth;" charming dance; "A Match in the Dark;" Tuesday—"Ticket of Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Among the arrivals from Norfolk and Portsmouth by the last flag of truce steamer to City Point were thirty-three ladies and as many children, a majority of whom were from the latter place. A small portion were allowed to bring more than one hundred pounds of baggage. Some were bound to Richmond, and others to Petersburg, and few were in possession of any money. These refugees represent affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth to be most intolerable. There is a deputy negro Provost Marshal, who carries things with the highest sort of hand, arresting "white folks," and ordering groups of those who were once their masters to disperse when supposed to be talking "treason" against their Yankee-Ethiopian masters! Negroes chuck ladies on the streets under the chin and ask the favor of a salute, and all this by the representatives of the "best Government the world ever saw."

Owing to the ice in James river, the refugees were compelled to by way of Petersburg, where they arrived Saturday evening.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Prices in Georgia.—At a meeting of citizens of Cherokee county, Georgia, held on the first Tuesday in February, the following prices for provisions were agreed upon, to continue until the first of April:

- For wheat, \$12 per bushel.
- For flour, 40 cents per lb.
- For corn, \$6 per bushel.
- For bacon, \$2.25 per lb.
- For pork, \$1.50 per lb.

For fodder, \$6 per 100 lbs.  
For oats, \$4 per bushel.  
For mutton, \$1 per lb., nett.  
For beef, 40 cents per lb., gross.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Yankee Amazon.—Ninety Yankee prisoners, part of them wounded, reached Dalton from Alabama on the 15<sup>th</sup> inst. One of the prisoners, (says the Huntsville Confederate,) is a woman, disguised in masculine habiliments [sic], and moving on crutches. She belongs to the 19<sup>th</sup> Illinois, noted for its barbarities, and claims to have been wounded at Florence, Ala., but her companions, who call her Frank, say that a dog bit her in the calf of the leg.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Supplies for Longstreet's Army.—Colonel Foster, State Quartermaster General of Georgia, has forwarded to Longstreet's army, in East Tennessee, three thousand full suits, consisting of jackets, pants, shirts, drawers, shoes, blankets, and a few hats, to be distributed among the Georgia troops.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Louisville Journal of the 23d ult., says: "Insanity is alarmingly prevalent in the army, induced by exposure. Twenty-five insane soldiers were sent to Cincinnati a few days since."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Grog Shops.—The Grand Jury of Judge Lyons' Court, on yesterday, made the following report to the Court:

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duties in the investigation of the causes which lead to the increase of crime and demoralization in this city, are constrained to believe that the most fruitful source of the evils complained of is the large number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses and grogeries with which this city is infested. It will require but little labor to ascertain that many, if not most, of the crimes may be traced to these places, which, whether respectable or not, serve to demoralize and ruin soldiers and others.—In view of this fact, we feel it our duty, as good citizens, to call the attention of the Court to this evil, with the request that copies of this paper be forwarded to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, that they may take whatever action will, in their judgment, abate the evil.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Distribution of Supplies.—We learn that the purveying agents of the City Council will, in a few days, commence the sale, at low prices, to needy families, of a considerable quantity of meal and flour, which they have providently reserved for the present season of scarcity and high prices. Families availing themselves of this distribution must first obtain a certificate from the visitor for the district in which they reside. We hope that the agents will give precedence to the families of soldiers, in making their distribution, and also provide against a monopoly on the part of the "foreign element," by adopting some plan of *alternation* by which a fair chance will be given to all applicants.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The 22d of February.—The second anniversary of the inauguration of the Confederate Government under the Permanent Constitution, was observed, yesterday, by the suspension of business in all the public offices.—There was no military parade or firing of salutes—that mode of celebrating the day being postponed until the return of peace. The Confederate flag was displayed from the various public buildings.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Juvenile Thieves.—Four little boys, the oldest about ten years of age, and the youngest not more than six, were brought before the Mayor yesterday, for stealing a number of panes of glass from Daniel Hunt. The boys confessed having taken the glass from the windows of a vacant house of Mr. Hunt and sold them. The Mayor discharged the boys, saying that the Council refusing to establish a workhouse, had left him without the power of punishing juvenile offenders.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Marton, The Pride of the Market;" dance; "Simpson & Co.; Thursday—"Ticket of Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

#### The City.

Destructive Fire.—At one o'clock yesterday morning, the large building on the north side of Cary street, below 17<sup>th</sup> street, occupied by David Baker, Jr., as broom and coffee factories, was destroyed by fire. The building fronted on Cary street, and ran back to what is known as Baker's Alley. The front was used as a broom factory, and fitted up with proper machinery, whilst the rear was used as a manufactory of what is known as Confederate Coffee, a mixture of peas and corn parched and ground up together. The coffee factory was quite an extensive establishment, and was furnished with a great deal of very expensive machinery, which, at this time, cannot be replaced.

The whole establishment, front and rear, was destroyed, and as if to render the destruction certainly complete, the boiler of a large steam engine, used in the coffee factory, blew up whilst the fire was at its height, knocking a hole through one of the walls large enough for a wagon to drive through, and scattering the iron work of the engine far and wide. Half of the boiler, weighing at least a thousand pounds, was thrown into Baker's Alley some thirty feet; another piece of iron weighing over one hundred pounds was thrown into a vacant lot across the alley; and still another piece was driven through one of the two story wood houses, known as Hughes' Row, upwards of a hundred feet from where the engine originally lay, the iron tearing the weather boarding like a cannon ball.—Baker's alley was crowded with people at the time of the explosion, and though fragments of the engine and a cart load of brick bats were thrown into their midst only one person was injured. He was struck on the jaw by a flying brick and knocked down, but his injury was not serious.

The fire is believed to have originated accidentally either about the toasting apparatus in the coffee factory, or about the engine.

The building was owned by Franklin Stearns, and was partially insured in the Mutual

Insurance office.

The coffee and broom factories, and their appurtenances, were the sole property of Mr. Baker and were entirely uninsured. Mr. Baker estimates his loss in machinery and stock at between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

Since writing the above, we learn that the casualties from the explosion of the engine boiler were both numerous and of a more serious character than was at first supposed. The man mentioned above as having been knocked down by a brick, was carried to a hospital by watchman Wasserman, and last night was reported dead. He was a marine, belonging to one of the gunboats lying in the Dock. Besides this man, a number of other persons, who were in Baker's Alley at the time of the explosion, were more or less severely hurt. An Irishman had the back of his head badly cut. Two others had their arms injured, and upwards of half a dozen went off limping. The report of the explosion was louder than that of a cannon. The concussion, which was tremendous, shook the houses on Church Hill as far up as St. Johns' Church.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The New Alms House.—The pertinacity with which the Confederate authorities hold on to the City Alms House, in the face of the repeated declarations of the Mayor that the building is needed by the city government, is somewhat surprising. If there was a scarcity of hospital accommodation in and near the city, the retention of the "Alms House" would be excusable, but, as everybody knows, the hospitals at Chimborazo, Camp Winder, Howard's Grove, etc., afford ample room for all the sick and wounded soldiers brought to this military department. If they should be overrun, there are plenty of vacated factories which can be reoccupied as hospitals. We believe that if the Mayor would bring the subject formally to the notice of the City Council, that body would take such steps, by conference with the Surgeon General or otherwise, as would secure to the city the repossession of the building.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Circulating Library.—Some years ago, the reading public of Richmond had access to a fine library belonging to the "Richmond Library Association." Members of the Association were allowed to borrow the books for a limited time. On the breaking out of the war, or soon after, the library rooms were turned over to the Confederate authorities, and the books boxed up and put we know not where. What their present condition is, it would be interesting to know. Would it not be well to reorganize the Association and put the books again within reach of the public. We trust some one will move in the matter.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

More Yankees for the Coal Mines.—Another gang of Yankee deserters, fifty-eight in number, are to be sent, this morning, to work in the coal mines at Wilmington.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

By Kent, Paine & Co., Auctioneers.

Cargo Sale at Auction.

On Wednesday, Marcy 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our warehouse, by catalogue, the entire cargo of the steamer Alice, with large consignments per steamers Don Hansa, Rothesay Castle, Ranger, Antonica, &c., comprising upwards of

Two Thousand Packages,

being one of the largest and best selected assortments of desirable goods ever offered at auction in the confederate States, the whole to be sold on account of the importers, and to be closed without reserve, consisting of the following goods, now in store and expected to arrive previous to the sale, viz: . . .

22 cases 7-8 fancy prints  
8 cases 9-8 extra madder prints  
6 cases 9-8 Hoyle's extra purple prints  
11 cases 7-8 black and white prints . . .  
3 cases blue and W. B. patent threads  
2 cases scine [sic?] and gilling threads  
3 cases fancy gingham  
1 case printed Irish linens  
8 bales jeans bagging  
1 case white long cloth shirts  
8 cases heavy regetta [sic?] shirts  
2 bales extra brown cotton shirts  
35 cozen super flannel shirts  
1 case nursery diapers  
4 cases huckaback toweling . . .  
2 cases gum suspenders  
3 black English crapes  
1 case black taffetta [sic] silks  
2 cases colored taffetta [sic] silks, plain and striped . . .  
1 case assorted cotton tapes  
1 case worsted skirt braid  
5 cases parasols and umbrellas  
1 case black velvet ribbons  
1 case rich trimming ribbons  
2 cases rich printed organdies . . .  
200 black berage dresses  
Black, blue and green veil tissues  
Rich, plain and trimmed Thibet shawls  
Linen collars  
Crape falls . . .  
9 cases London pins  
8 cases agate and pearl buttons  
3 cases lasting, bone and gilt buttons  
12 cases Clark's black and white spool cotton  
50 dozen bonnet frames  
50 dozen ladies' French corsets. . .

Silk nets and bobbinets . . .  
 10 boxes extract logwood  
 4 cases fine London soaps . . .  
 3 cases quinine . . .  
 100 dozen shears and scissors  
 180 dozen files, assorted  
 50 dozen butcher and shoe knives  
 20 gross shoemakers' awls  
 300 M best drilled eye needles  
 1600 pair cotton cards . . .  
 10 cases black and drab felt hats  
 15 cases glazed military caps  
 100 dozen black cloth caps  
 13 cases ladies' kid and grain boots  
 6 cases ladies' kid and lasting gaiters  
 1 case Fortier's Paris calf gaiters  
 9 cases ladies' balmoral boots  
 9 cases men's heavy brogans  
 200 gross flat and round shoe laces  
 20 gross boot webbing and bindings  
 161 cases "Aubert & Fils" champagne . . .  
 10 casks copperas  
 20 barrels refined borax  
 10 barrels linseed oil  
 1 hogshead Durham mustard  
 10 bags cloves  
 30 boxes ground coffee  
 20 bags Rio coffee

Kent, Paine, & Co., Auctioneers.

Feb. 24—26,29, mh.1.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Wrong Pew.—Early yesterday morning, a fine male child, apparently about ten days old, was found in the front porch of St. Joseph's (*female*) Orphan Asylum, where, apparently, it had been left during the preceding night. Sister Clare, the Principal of the establishment, sent for officer Moore and delivered the child to him, who had it conveyed to the City Almshouse. The Sister said she would have kept the child and had it taken care of but for the fact that if she did so she would soon be overwhelmed with similar presents. She was afraid of setting a dangerous precedent.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

St. Paul's Church Night School.—A night school for children whose parents are not able to educate them, has been opened by some of the ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul's Church, under the superintendence of Maj. Pegram. The school, which is held in the lecture room under St. Paul's Church, is open every Tuesday and Friday nights.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket of Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Sent North by Flag of Truce.—The following persons were sent from Castle Thunder to City Point by a flag of truce boat yesterday evening: S. T. Bulkley, correspondent of the New York Herald; D. Hackendorn, citizen; F. Mustaugh, sutler's clerk; E. P. Mathews, John Watson, Patrick C. Croghan, citizens; and Mary Jane Johnson, the young woman discovered in soldier's clothes, among the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle. . .

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RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Theatre—Ticket-of-Leave Man.—For the first time in the Confederacy, the Ticket-of-Leave Man was presented at the Theatre, Thursday night. The cast was good and the several parts generally well sustained.—The audience was large, and the piece was well received and went off with fine effect. Miss Bridges having recovered from her disposition sustained the *role* of "Mary Edwards" with usual credit.

Whatever may be said of the morality of the drama, the Ticket-of-Leave Man points a fine moral and imparts an impressive and instructive lesson. It was repeated last night and the Management may reproduce it at intervals with a certainty of success for some time to come. Play-goers would do well to embrace the next opportunity to witness it.

We notice by the late United States papers that the Ticket-of-Leave Man has had an unprecedented run in New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Florence in the leading characters.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Another Instance of Butler's Tyranny.—The Petersburg Register says:

"A Miss Ellen Roan, step daughter of Capt. McCarrick, of the Confederate Navy, residing with her mother in Norfolk, where they once had considerable property, but which is now listed for confiscation, hearing that her step father was in Wilmington, on his way to Europe, made her escape from the enemy's lines to bid him farewell. On returning from Wilmington, she resided for some weeks in Petersburg, and, after two ineffectual attempts, succeeded in returning to Norfolk a few weeks ago. Three days after her arrival at home, she was summoned before the "Beast," and went attended by Father O'Keeffe, to whose church she belongs. Butler questioned her as to where she was, and what she saw, while in the Confederate States. She respectfully declined answering his questions. Upon which, he angrily threatened that he "would soon conquer her stubbornness." Father O'Keeffe here interfered, and informed Butler that it "was not stubbornness, but a regard for her promise to observe secrecy on such matters, without giving which she could not pass through the Confederate lines." He was insultingly told to mind his own business, and the drunken tyrant swore "that before she passed from his hands, she should be transparent enough to see through her and enable him to learn all she knew." She was sent a prisoner to the custom house, and ordered to be fed on bread and water.

Two or three days afterwards, her mother, on applying to see her, was informed she was transferred to Fortress Monroe. Thither the distracted mother went, and on her arrival there, all the information the brutal officials would give, was that her daughter had left the Fortress. A private soldier, with more humanity, moved by the mother's grief, privately informed her that Miss Ellen had been sent to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore.—Mrs. McCarrick, after her fruitless journey to Fortress Monroe, with much difficulty obtained permission from the "Beast" to send a change of clothing, but he would not allow any communication, verbal or written."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 6  
Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket-of-Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

### The City.

Distribution of Supplies.—The committee for the procurement and distribution of provisions at cost prices to the poor of the city, will distribute this morning for the upper half of the city, at their store-house, (Dunlop, Moncure & Co.'s), corner of 11<sup>th</sup> and Cary streets. Next Monday they will distribute from the same place for the lower half of the city. The committee have on hand for distribution, corn meal, flour, beef and pork. The first meat distributed will be fresh beef. We publish the following notice to visitors (of the poor) and persons applying for supplies:

The visitors for each district will write out the name and number of white persons in the family.

The quantity that each white person in a family will be entitled to receive is—½ lb. of Flour, or ½ lb. of Meal, and ¼ lb. of Meat per day for fifteen days.

In all cases the applicant to provide the means to take away supplies furnished.

All supplies must be paid for upon delivery.

Visitors will keep a list of persons to whom certificates are given.

Persons applying to visitors for certificates are expected to act in *good faith*, and not to apply for or receive supplies but once in fifteen days, and to state correctly the number of white persons in family.

The discovery of an effort to violate rules established for the benefit of ALL, will prevent the delivery of supplies to the offending person or family.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Case.—On Saturday morning a man brought to the Second Market and exposed for sale ten chickens, the necks of which had evidently been wrung. This be it known is always regarded in the market as a suspicious circumstance. About seven o'clock on the same morning, Mr. Smith, who lives near the western end of Marshall street, came to the market and informed officer Griffin that his hen roost had been robbed on the previous night of six shanghai hens, one rooster and six pullets. Mr. Griffin then went to the man alluded to, and on examination found that his ten chickens answered exactly the description given by Mr. Smith of his, that is they were six Shanghai hens, a rooster and three pullets; but the man immediately produced two witnesses who stated that the suspected fowls came from Mr. Talley's, on the Plant Road, who on Thursday night had caught two soldiers in the act of robbing his hen-roost; that the soldiers had

wrung the necks of thirteen of his chickens; that Mr. Talley had eaten one of the chickens, given one to Mr. Merryman, another to Mr. Ford, and sent the remaining ten to market. These facts being well attested, the officer was forced to conclude that the chickens were not Mr. Smith's though appearances had at first strongly indicated such a conclusion.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Concert for a Charitable Object.—On Friday night next, a concert will be given at the Second Baptist Church, corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Main streets, by amateur musicians among our ladies and gentlemen, assisted by several distinguished professors, for the benefit of the most needy among the refugees now in the city. When many of our own citizens, whose business has been undisturbed, who remain in the enjoyment of the advantages of permanent homes, can scarcely contrive to live, the extreme need of the poorer class of refugees who have been driven from their homes and means of livelihood by the Yankee horde, can better be imagined than described. Five dollars cannot be better bestowed than in the relief of these unfortunate but devotedly patriotic people, leaving out of the question the fact that the entertainment will be fully worth the money.—Tickets for this concert can be procured at the respective bookstores of Messrs. Woodhouse and Bidgood.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Fire at the Confederate Bakery.—Yesterday evening one of the buildings of the Confederate Bakery (formerly Dill's) took fire, from a kiln being used at the time in drying hard bread, and, with the exception of the ground floor, was completely destroyed. The whole upper part of the building was filled with hard bread undergoing the drying process, and was a total loss. From the nature of the process going on, the building being thoroughly dried and heated, the flames spread with terrible rapidity. In five minutes after the first smoke issued from the roof, the whole interior of the house was wrapped in flames. The Fire Brigade were very soon on the ground and did splendid service. They arrested the fire before it reached the lower floor, in which there was a quantity of valuable machinery used in the manufacture of hard bread. To the individual exertions of Mr. John A. Glazebrook, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, the engine house, containing the valuable engine that drives all the machinery of the bakery, owes its preservation. Before the engines could get to work the roof of this house took fire, and Mr. Glazebrook, although subjected to a most intense and almost insupportable heat from the blazing building, mounted the roof and knocked off the burning shingles with an axe, and, with buckets of water which were handed him, prevented the reignition until the engines got fairly into play.

The grand spectacle of the conflagration was witnessed by at least five thousand persons, who were attracted to the spot by the dense column of black smoke which could be seen from all parts of the city.

Fifty thousand dollars will scarcely cover the loss by this fire. The building belonged to Mr. Adolph Dill; the bread, some four hundred barrels, was the property of the Confederate States.

The building was brick, with a slate roof. Had it been of wood the probabilities are that it would have fired all the other buildings of the bakery. As it is, the work of the establishment will meet with no very serious interruption.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, February 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket-of-Leave Man"; tomorrow "The Trials of Tompkins;" in preparation "Lady Audley's Secret"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Fire at the Confederate Bakery.—The loss by the burning of one of the buildings at the Confederate Bakery, on Sunday evening, will amount to upwards of \$60,000, and falls exclusively upon the Confederate States, the buildings having been purchased from Mr. Adolph Dill. There were seven hundred barrels of hard bread in the house at the time of the fire, all of which was either consumed, or so charred and smoked as to be of no value. The fire is believed to have originated by the ignition of a pile of kindling wood which was near one of the furnaces. It was discovered immediately by Mr. Peter Tinsley, who was on the lot, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, all attempts to extinguish the flames proved futile. John F. Glazebrook, and not John A., is the name of the member of the hook and ladder company whose exertions saved the engine house. The portions of the bakery uninjured by the fire were in full operation yesterday.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth;" "The Trials of Tompkins;" tomorrow "The Ticket-of-Leave Man"; in production "Lady Audley's Secret"

WANTED—Young Ladies for the Ballet.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Jean Valjean.—This is the fifth and last part of Victor Hugo's wonderful book *Les Miserables*, and has just been published by West and Johnston. It is the sustained conclusion of one of the most powerful works that ever emanated from the human mind. The story closes not precisely as the reader would wish, but happily, triumphantly. We will not forestall the reader's pleasure by giving him any clue to the termination of the plot. Every novel reader must have figured this out for himself long ago.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

#### The Express Company.

The recent action of the Southern Express Company, in engaging to forward packages of food and clothing free of charge to the soldiers, is worthy of all praise.—Heretofore countless boxes have been lost. We will not say by the negligence of the officers of the freight trains, but by the impossibility of attending to them.—Hereafter boxes may be sent with some surety of reaching their destination, for they will be placed in charge of a special messenger. The boxes should be small, for it is quite out of the question to encumber the Company with hogsheads, barrels and things of that sort—"Never press a willing horse."

The Express cannot be dispensed with. It is an established institution. If the Southern Express Company were overthrown to-day, a new one would have to be established to-morrow. The wonder is that any one should seek to destroy a thing so useful, nay, indispensable. The Government could not more get along without it than the people. A concern that carries any thing, from a paper of pins to a negro or a lady, and guarantees safety, ought to be and always

will be encouraged. The secret of the success of Express Companies lies on the surface and is no secret at all. They supply a great popular want. Their success should not be grudged. They earn their money fairly and by labor which the railroad companies are unwilling to perform, but which somebody must perform. If there is anything wrong about the Express Company, remedy it. Destruction is no remedy.

The Southern Express Company has been the subject of much jealousy and suspicion. They have always coveted investigation, and each successive probing has served only to establish the reputation of the Company for fair-dealing, energy and willingness to oblige. A very determined attempt to break down the Company was made at the close of the last session of Congress, and resulted, as all previous attempts have done, in the complete triumph of the Company. We trust that it will now be let alone, at least until it becomes a public nuisance instead of a public benefaction. When it gets to be a nuisance, we will join heartily in abating it.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

For the Trans-Mississippi.—Mr. A. S. Rose, to whom we are indebted for Texas papers, will start today *en route* for the Trans-Mississippi Department.—His periodical trips are very useful to the Government, as well as the people, and we wish him success.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket-of-Leave Man;" in preparation "Carte de Visite;" soon "Lady Audley's Secret"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Provost Marshal of Richmond.—Major Elias Griswold was on Tuesday relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of Richmond. He is to be sent to Americus, Georgia, to take charge of the prison at that place. A position was being circulated for signatures yesterday requesting the Secretary of War to retain Major Griswold in the Provost Marshalship here. Who signed the petition, or what was its fate, we did not learn. Major H. H. Carrington has been appointed to succeed major Griswold, and is now Provost Marshal of Richmond.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth! King of Scotland;" singing and dancing; "The Trial of Tompkins"; shortly "Lady Audley's Secret"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Letter from the Women of the South to the Soldiers of the Confederate States.—The following address is from one hundred and two ladies of Columbus, Ga., in accordance with whose request we publish it.

Soldiers: The President, Congress, the Public Press and your Generals have told you their high estimate of your noble devotion in RE-ENLISTING for the war. We also, as your mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and friends, claim the right to thank you. It is the GRANDEST ACT OF THE REVOLUTION, and secures immortality to all concerned in it. It awakens anew the enthusiasm with which we began this struggle for Liberty, and removes all doubt of its eventual success. *Such men, in such a cause*, cannot be overcome. In the dreariness of camp life, you may sometimes have imagined yourselves forgotten or little cared for. Counting up your privations and dangers, you may have doubted their full appreciation, and

fancied that those who *stay at home* and *risk nothing*, while you suffer and bleed, are more esteemed than yourselves. We beseech you harbor no such thought. *You* are constantly present to our minds. The women of the South bestow *all their respect* and *affections* on the heroes who defend them against a barbarous and cruel foe. In the resolution to aid you, they are as firm and determined as you in yours, not to lay down their arms 'till independence be won. When that sacred vow shall have been accomplished your reception by us will more than attest our sincerity. It shall also be shown while the contest goes on, by our efforts to increase your comforts in the field and to lighten the burden of the dear ones left at home. For your stricken country's sake and ours, be *true* to yourselves and our glorious cause. Never turn your backs on the flag, nor desert the ranks of honor or the post of danger. Men guilty of such infamy sell *your blood* and *our honor* and give up the Confederacy to its wicked invaders. In after years, from generation to generation, the black title of tory and deserter will cling to *them*, disgracing their children's children. But no stigma like this will stain you and yours. Brave, patriotic and self-sacrificing in time of war, you will be honored in peace as the saviours [sic] of your country, and the pride and glory of your countrywomen. We beg you to keep near your hearts these memorials of affection and respect, and to remember them, especially in battle, and we invoke for you always the protection of a kind and merciful Providence.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A Question in Engineering.—A young man recently presented himself for examination as assistant engineer in the navy. Among other questions, the following was asked of him: "Suppose you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, but when put into a vessel the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" The young man promptly replied, "I should go to the side of the vessel and ascertain if there was any water in the river." Guess they let him pass.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

"O, dear me!" exclaimed Henrietta, throwing herself in the rocking chair, "I'll never go to the post-office again, to be looked out of countenance by all those men on the corner. It's so provoking! What can I do, Sarah Jane, to stop those awful men staring me so in the face?" "Do as I do," replied Sarah Jane, with a sly look—"show your ankle."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Remember the Poor.—We appeal to the people of the country, whose barns or storehouses contain a surplus of the necessaries of life, to contribute a portion of their abundance to the suffering poor of this city, many of whom, we verily believe, have, for some time past, been on the verge of starvation, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions and the withholding of supplies from markets. Let all who feel disposed to respond to this appeal send their donations to Mr. Wm. P. Munford, of the Young Men's Christian Association, by whom they will be distributed. Food, not money, is wanted, and should be promptly forthcoming.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Bathing House.—Although lumber is scarce and dear, we believe that if some enterprising person would erect a bathing house—floating or stationary—at some point on this side of the river, convenient to the city, he would find that it would "pay" during the summer months. Many persons are debarred from the luxury of river bathing, from various

considerations of danger and exposure which would be avoided if they could have the benefit of the shelter and smooth floor of a bathing house through which the river water flowed freely. Such facilities for bathing are common in the European cities.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

New Music.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. George Dunn & Co., a copy of "God Save the Southern Land"—words and music adopted from an English ballad, by Chaplain Cameron, C. S. A. This publication is issued in Messrs. Dunn & Co.'s best style, and is to be sold for the benefit of soldiers and needy families. Copies can be had at the various bookstores, at Messrs. Chiles & Chenery's, Mitchell & Tyler's, and at the store opposite St. James' Church. Let every young lady who is a performer on the piano obtain a copy of this ballad.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth;" singing and dancing; Monday—Lady Audley's Secret;" in preparation—"Carte de Visite"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Inscription on a Yankee Flag.—A few days since, Sergeant Cullum and Corporal Schwartz, of the 2d S. C. Artillery, went within the enemy's picket lines between Morris' and James' Islands, and in the face of the foe brought off a standard planted in the marsh to taunt and insult our brave and gallant men.

The following are the inscriptions on the flag:

Boat Picket, Morris' Island, }  
February 20, 1864. }

By the eternal the Union must be preserved. What do you mean you grayback scoundrels? Our country one and inseparable ----- Bill of fare at the Union Saloon: Fresh beef, fresh bread, coffee, tea, and the delicacies of the Northern market, at the sign of the Flag of the Free. Our terms are allegiance to the Government that you have enjoyed and betrayed. How are you Jonnie Red? Where is B. Hay? Give us a visit boys; as friends we forswear to greet you, as enemy's to meet you.

The secessionist, the copperheads, may they both meet on the other side of Jordan.

No. "2."

Charleston, the sodom of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; flee from her as from the wrath to come. Return ye misguided children, and you will be welcomed to Abraham's bosom. A Palville friend requests Captain Chichester to return to his allegiances and save his family from eternal disgrace. The Ironsides, Abraham's friend and the traitors foe. The stars and stripes respected by the whole world, but her own rebellious sons; return to her folds. Abraham Lincoln, an honest man, in an honest cause. Jefferson Davis, the would be autocrat and founder of slaveocracy. Take your choice, Jefferson the first, or Abraham the first, and the freeman's choice.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Lady Audley's Secret;" dance; "Trial of Tompkins; in rehearsal—"Midea" [sic]; in preparation—"Carte de Visite"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Concert  
For the Benefit of Refugees

Will take place, at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Main and 6<sup>th</sup> streets, on THIS EVENING, the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Programme.  
Part First.

Solo—"Alpen Horne,"	Proch
Solo—"Balad"	
Duett—"Una Notti d'amore,"	Aediti
Solo—"Il due Foscari,"	Verdi
Solo—Clarionet	Baermann
Duett—"Holy Mother guide his footsteps,"	Wallace

Part Second.

Duett—"Norma"	Bellini
Solo—Piano—"Moese in Egito"	Rossini
Solo—"Sky Lark,"	Benedict
Duett—Clarionet and Voice.	
Chorus—"Miserere, Trovatore"	Verdi

Tickets \$5 each, can be procured at the Bookstores and at the door.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Our Returned Prisoners.

The people of Richmond are very undemonstrative. They do not follow the Yankee fashion of cutting antics, ringing joy-bells and blowing steam whistles over every little event. They take things coolly. Victory and defeat find them alike silent. The most distinguished Generals arrive here, and their arrival causes hardly a sensation. Sometimes a serenade is given, and that is all. Column after column of the brave men who have defended the city for three long years march through our streets, and there is not a hurrah. The troops cheer, but the people do not respond to their cheering.

This is not apathy, or indifference to the feelings of our defenders. We appreciate their services, and time and again have evinced that appreciation by liberal contributions of money and clothing whenever there was special suffering among the troops. If we do not cheer them and throw up our caps as they pass through the streets, it is because we did enough cheering in the beginning of the war, and have learned not to "holler before we are out of the woods." When peace comes, and our veterans come here on their way home, we will give them a royal reception and rend the heavens with our huzzas.

But we agree with the *Sentinel* that an exception ought to be made in favor of returned

prisoners. We ought to show them that we are heartily glad to see them back again. We ought to give them a warm welcome, and make them feel that they tread another soil and breathe another atmosphere. When the prisoners taken at Leesburg were sent down to Newport News, the writer accompanied them. The Yankee boat which came to receive them had on board a splendid band, and, as soon as the boats were in contact, the prisoners were received with loud cheering, and the band struck up the well-known Yankee air, "Home Again." Then came "Sounds from Home," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and finally "Dixie," in compliment to the "rebel" officers in charge of the prisoners. A number of ladies came up from Fortress Monroe and greeted the captives with waving handkerchiefs and other manifestations of pleasure.

Can we not do as much for our returned prisoners? The Armory Band might go down to City Point and march at the head of the prisoners as they pass through the city. A few rousing cheers would warm the hearts of the poor fellows, and when they get to Camp Lee they ought to find the best cheer the land affords, not forgetting a bountiful supply of genuine coffee, well made and served hot.

Averse as we all are to mere fuss and idle noises, we can still do this much without overstepping the bounds of decorum and good order. It is a sorry comfort to our boys to be gazed at in silence. It looks too much like giving them the cold shoulder. A few rousing cheers would not only warm them, but warm ourselves. And we need warming up. There is sense as well as virtue in hearty greetings and joyous popular demonstrations. The Yankees have kept alive the war spirit by dint of continual hurraing. We need not imitate their tomfooleries, but we may be a little less sober and silent than we have been. A loud shout is a certain cure for despondency, and a succession of hearty cheers when the next installment of prisoners arrive, will put us all in a good humor, say nothing of the fine effect it will have on the prisoners themselves.

If the Yankees are not lying, and it will be a marvel if they are not, we may expect six or eight hundred more of our noble fellows some time this week, and we must give them a joyful welcome. Let us have music, a general turn out of the citizens, windows and porches full of smiling ladies, and a thundering "three times three" from one end of Main street to the other. It will bring back the old times and the old feeling. It will do us all a deal of good—revive enthusiasm and kindle confidence. So satisfied are we of the benefit of a lively public demonstration that we should be glad to see the people greet any and every considerable body of soldiers passing through the town with a few genuine Confederate yells. A little indulgence of this sort, from time to time, will be very refreshing to the animal spirits. We have played dummy so long that we have become cold and stupid. The next good chance we get, let us all open on the "boys" like a pack of hounds. It will brighten us up, set the blood a going, and cure the melancholy which a stagnant circulation always produces. We need shaking up, and have put it off too long already.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Work House.—Every day's experience goes to demonstrate the need there is of a work house for the punishment and correction of juvenile thieves of this city. Yesterday, there were brought before the Mayor two children, scarcely large enough to be put into pantaloons, who were not only charged with entering a house in the daytime and stealing a pistol and some other things, but confessed the fact, and told where they had sold the stolen articles. The names of the children were respectively Eddy Clayton and George Kuhn. They had stolen the things from Mr.

William Thomas, who lives in the Northern suburbs. The Mayor sent the accused to a county Magistrate, the larceny having been committed beyond the corporate limits.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Medea;" dance, &c.; "Sergeant's Wedding"; soon "Ticket of Leave;" Saturday—"The Ticket of Leave Man"; tomorrow—"Lady Audley's Secret"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

### The Campaign of the Husbandmen.

As the Southern *Confederacy* well says, not a whit more interesting is the prospective spring campaign of the military strategists, so much canvassed of late, than the spring campaign of the Planters throughout these Confederate States. As much depends the final success of our cause upon the arms who wield the plough, as those who point the bayonet. Spades are trumps. As the spring advances, the tillers of the soil should be busy with their preparations for securing the new crops. The armies of the confederacy must be sustained in the field. The duty of that support devolves upon the husbandman at his plough, and the housewife at her loom and spinning wheel. Every plough driven through the fertile soil of the South helps to drive back the ruthless destroying invaders of it; every shuttle and wheel in motion helps sustain a defender of the Confederacy. "He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to this race."—Keep the ploughs [sic] moving. Muster your little forces, men and boys, for a vigorous campaign in the field. Never mind "the front." Our armies will take care of that. Look well to your own department. See that you make an eloquent "official report" to the coming harvest, of groaning granaries—the result of an active summer's work. If we succeed in thwarting the enemy's designs this summer, we "have him on the hop" for the balance of time. If we fail, it is the farmers, of all other classes, who will suffer most. If we are successful, it will be in the main through the exertions of our planters, and they should look well to it that not a moment's valuable time is wasted, and not an inch of soil that is not made available.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Female Contractor.—A Boston paper gives an account of an "enterprising woman" of Massachusetts, who, it says, deriving its information from the same source, "has been one of the largest contractors in the State for furnishing supplies to the army." Indeed, it would appear that "the total amount of all her contracts since the commencement of the war aggregate nearly two millions." Now, this "enterprising woman" is going into the saw-mill business "down South," having had hundreds of contrabands employed already in cutting timber for her here. Many persons would naturally be astonished to conceive how a woman, however enterprising, could carry on business with the government so extensively; and it is plain that it would be impossible, except for some powerful political influence near the seat of government. An inquiry on this point, addressed to one of our Massachusetts senators, for certain reasons, would probably elicit no satisfactory reply from *him*.—We remember a somewhat singularly worded remark made in one of his speeches, last session, which struck us much at the time, to the effect that no *man* could say he had got contracts through him. Whether this was true or not then, or is true or not now, he did not exclude *women*; this "enterprising woman," in fact, being well understood to owe her successful negotiations with the department to his intervention. Perhaps he got such

large contracts for his female friend that he could do little in this way for applicants of the other sex. There are curious rumors on this subject; but it would not be consistent with senatorial dignity to have them made public more particularly.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

#### Another Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.

A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point, Saturday, with six hundred and fifty-five Confederate prisoners, including fifty-five officers. Among the latter is Gen. William H. F. Lee, who has been held as a hostage by the Yankees for Captains Flynn and Sawyer. A boat will go down to City Point to-day to bring them up to the city.

The boat also brought two ladies, and onwards of twenty tons of articles for the Yankee prisoners.

We learn that quite a large number of the most prominent ladies in the city intend to be at Rocketts when the boat arrives, in order to give our noble fellows a joyous welcome home. We trust the authorities will furnish a military escort and a band, and that there will be a general turn out of citizens of both sexes and all ages. For once in our lives let us give the boys some hearty evidence at our gladness at their release from so much suffering, our admiration for their fidelity to the cause, and our appreciation of the services they are destined yet to render in behalf of the liberties of our country. Let none refuse to cheer them as they pass.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Gross Imposition on Soldiers.—It is a well known fact that the gallant defenders of the Confederacy, especially those in hospitals, spend at least half their pay in "goober" peas, and it is with a blush for the human race that we learn that they are daily the victims of the grossest and most pitiless swindle in this favorite esculent. We have it from unquestionable authority, that most of the goober venders use tin measures with false bottoms, which decrease their capacity at least a gill in every pint, say twenty five per cent. This is shameful, and if not looked into and corrected by the State and city authorities, should early engage the attention of the next Congress.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Detectives.—It is said that some of the keepers of the hotels in this city who would otherwise have to go into military service in the field, have been detailed as "special detectives." We will soon have detectives enough: Detectives at every railroad train, detectives at the packet boat, *detectives on the flag of truce boat*, detectives at the hotels, detectives-----everywhere!

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Paroled. Mrs. N. L. Knox, of Mobile, arrested ten days ago and committed to Castle Thunder as a spy, has been paroled, and is now at the Spottswood House.—Whether this lady was arrested for good cause or upon mere suspicion, has not transpired. This is another of the innumerable secrets in which our Government so much delights.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Medea;" fancy dance; "Mr. and Mrs. White;" soon "Ticket of Leave;" in preparation "Skeleton Witness;" Tuesday—"The Ticket of Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Robbers; or, The Forest of Bohemia;" fancy dance; "Carte de Visite;" soon "Lady Audley's Secret" and "The Ticket of Leave Man;" in preparation "Skeleton Witness"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The City Markets.—For the past ten days, or two weeks, the market houses in this city have been almost as bare [sic] of meats, vegetables, eggs, fish, &c., as they were during the days of martial law, when Gen. Winder undertook to "regulate prices." The cause of the present scarcity is the change going on in the currency.—The country people will not sell anything to be paid for in the present currency, because they think that they can do better by holding on until the *new currency* is put into circulation (1<sup>st</sup> April,) and then they will bring their produce to market and receive in exchange for it new notes not subject to a tax of 33 1/3 per cent. They do not believe that the increased quantity of country produce brought to market after 1<sup>st</sup> April will reduce prices 33 1/3 per cent., and so render it immaterial whether they sell now for currency subject to a tax, or accept *lower rates* in a currency not subject to a tax. Our opinion is that the difference will be no greater than that between "tweedledum" and "tweedledee." But, the point we wish to bring to the attention of our country readers is this: The five dollar notes and "Confederate shinplasters" will be "just as *good*" after the 1<sup>st</sup> of April as they are now. The former will not be subject to a tax until the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, and the latter are only subject to a tax of five per cent. *when hoarded*. All of these denominations will be freely exchangeable in trade, *at par*, for the new currency. Why, then, should the farmer or the market gardener not bring his vegetables, butter, eggs, &c., to market, and sell them for the *fives, twos and ones*, adding 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. to his price, if a customer should insist upon his receiving a note of larger denomination. There could be no reasonable objection on the part of any one to this discrimination, as it would certainly be made *after* the 1<sup>st</sup> April. We hope that the country people will perceive the folly of withholding supplies from market whilst they can sell them at tremendous prices, and receive payment in treasury notes which will be just as available for all purposes after the 1<sup>st</sup> April, as they are now.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: Report of the Joint Committee of the two houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, appointed to investigate the charges of abuse and inhumanity to conscripts at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Account of the arrival of exchanged prisoners, with escort, band, and speeches

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Fresh Shad.—The stalls of Mr. R. F. Kirby, at the Upper Fish Market, were well supplied with fresh shad yesterday morning. The price asked for this luxury is still very high, but it will, we fear, hardly be lower until the coming in of the next month and the new currency.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Medea;" fancy dance; "Ticket of Leave;" soon "Lady Audley's Secret" and "The Ticket of Leave Man;" in preparation "Skeleton Witness"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Richmond Theatre.—The tragedy of *Medea* translated from Eschylus, was presented at the Theatre, Monday night, to a large auditory. The personation of *Medea* by Miss Eloise Bridges was a very fine piece of acting, while Mrs. DeBat, and Capt. Charles sustained the characters of Orpheus and Jason with considerable credit.

The play was brought out with the accompaniments of scenery and costume harmonizing with the occasion, and barring a little disturbance of two or three individuals, under the influence of excessive potation.—rather unusual in that place of amusement—was received with satisfaction by the audience.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Ironclads.—The Ironclad Ethiopian Opera Troupe are nightly delighting crowded audiences at Metropolitan Hall. Tim Morris, the inimitable "nigger," is again on the boards, and seems to have picked up a fresh fund of fun during his short retirement from the footlights.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Old Market Bell.—The bell over the Old Market, which was broken ringing the alarm of the approach of Yankees towards Bottom's Bridge, has been recast at the Confederate States naval foundry, and was hoisted to its position yesterday.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Therese, the Orphan of Geneva;" dance, &c.; ballad; "Artful Dodger;" Friday—"Skeleton Witness; or, the Murder at the Mound."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

St. Patrick's Day.—Yesterday was St. Patrick's day, but we did not hear of the occasion being celebrated in any manner. We observed no display of shamrocks on the streets.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Skeleton Witness; or, the Murder at the Mound;" dance, &c.; "Bonnie Fish Wife;" in preparation "Turn Him Out" and "Wilful [sic] Murder"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Witty.—The Yankees having elected Anthony Kennedy, a Union man, Judge in the Jefferson (Va.) District, one of them asked a lady "what she thought of it?" She replied that "she thought, under the circumstances, it was very appropriate." Being surprised at such a reply from a Southern lady, the Yankee asked her, "why she thought so?" "Because," she replied, "as you have kept your horses in the Court House, and thus made a stable of the temple of justice, it is altogether proper that you should put an *ass* upon the bench."—Staunton Spectator.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Cure for Corpulence.—A philanthropist has lately laid his story before the public, and

although the record may provoke a passing smile, yet no one who reads it can doubt the correctness and sincerity of the writer, or his hearty desire to benefit his fellow creatures. It is simply the narrative of a man who was tremendously fat, who tried hard for years on years to thin himself, and who was at least successful. He wished to let the world know how he had vanquished his terrible enemy, and how at last the demon of corpulence fled from him. This is really a great kindness, and a man who, without fear of ridicule, and simply from benevolent motives, comes forward to reveal an experience of this kind, is doing a service which his fellow-creatures ought to recognize. Mr. Banting, the gentleman who has had the courage and good feeling to write and publish this narrative, not long ago measured five feet five inches, and weighted about fourteen stone and a quarter. He owns that he had a great deal to bear from his unfortunate make; in the first place, the little boys in the street laughed at him; in the next place he could not tie his own shoes; and lastly, he had, it appears, to come down stairs backwards. But he was a man who struggled gallantly, and whatever he was recommended to do he honestly tried to carry out. He drank mineral waters, consulted physicians, and took sweet counsel with innumerable friends, but all was in vain. He lived upon sixpence a day, and earned it, so the favorite recipe of Abernathy failed in his case. He went into all sorts of vapor baths and shampooing baths. He took no less than ninety Turkish baths, but nothing did him any good; he was still as fat as ever. A kind friend recommended increased bodily exertion every morning, and nothing seemed more likely to be effectual than rowing. So this stout warrior, with fat, got daily into a good, safe, heavy boat, and rowed a couple of hours. But he was only pouring water into the bucket of Danaïdes.—What he gained in one way he lost in another.—His muscular vigor increased, but then, with this there came a prodigious appetite, which he felt compelled to indulge, and consequently he got even fatter than he had been. At last he hit upon the right adviser, who told him what to do, and whose advice was so successful that Mr. Banting can now walk down stairs forwards, put his clothes quite over the suit that now fits him, and, far from being made the victim of unkind or ill-judged chaff, is universally congratulated on his pleasant and becoming appearance. The machinery by which this change was effected was of a very simple kind. He was simply told to leave off eating anything but meat. It appears that none of his numerous friendly advisers, and none of the physicians he consulted, penetrated so far into the secrecy of his domestic habits as to have discovered that twice a day he used formerly to indulge in bowls of bread and milk. The Solomon who saved him, cut off this great feeder of fat, and since then Mr. Banting has been a thinner and happier man.—London Saturday Review.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Yankee Sociology.—In looking over a late file of the Cincinnati commercial we observed in *every issue* about one-third of a column of *new* advertisements classified under the head of "Correspondence," in which the advertisers make known their desire for correspondence with the opposite sex with a view to "fun, love, or matrimony." Leaving to the moralizing writers among us the task of commenting upon this fresh development of "Yankee sociology," we copy a few random specimens of these epistolary invitations and literary curiosities—omitting the address, etc.:

Wanted—Correspondence—By two young ladies with an indefinite number of young gentlemen. Soldier boys preferred. Particular attention paid to letters containing photos.

Four distinguished naval officers, respectively aged twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three years, are desirous of opening a correspondence with the same number of young ladies between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Fun is the object.

A very handsome and accomplished young lady wishes to correspond with any number of young men who may wish to respond. Object, love and matrimony.

Three young ladies and one gent wish to open correspondence with any number of the opposite sex, with a view to love or fun. Please send photos and receive them.

Two modest young ladies, thinking profit as well as amusement might result from corresponding with unknown parties, request those with a surplus of ideas to employ them for our benefit, and address, &c.

Two sojer boys, of Milroy's old division, but who now phites mit Sigel, wishes to open communication with some of the fair daughters of the North. Object, phun and love.

Two young ladies, between the ages of 18 and 20, wish to correspond with an indefinite number of gay, amiable and refined young gents with a view to friendship and fun. Photographs desired.

Two young ladies feeling their devotion to our country strengthen as rebellion dies, wish an acquaintance with some of those gallant veterans who still so nobly defend our country, our *honor* and our homes. Representing the loyal ladies at home, we wish to extend to them an assurance of our deep-felt gratitude, which they by their sacrifices so deeply merit.

Wanted—Correspondence—By a youth of a musical and literary turn of mind; age, 11 weeks, complexion mottled, hair a kind of sort of pea green, circumstances, Government contracts; family, rich but honest. Object, mental improvement and pure amusement. No photographs exchanged. Let only those young ladies who have a proper respect for and appreciation of "Lindley Murray," and who will not murder the "King's English," answer this advertisement. No others will receive attention.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Confederate Shoe Factory.—For some time past a Government shoe factory has been in operation on 22d street, north of Main, in the building formerly occupied as Greaner's tobacco factory. About two hundred detailed men are employed in this factory, and they turn out daily about six hundred pairs of excellent shoes and brogans. The first floor is used as a store room for materials. The second and third floors are occupied by the workmen, with rooms partitioned off for cutting, stamping, packing, etc. It is quite an interesting sight to witness the operations of so large a number of cordwainers as they hammer, bore or sew the work upon their laps. General Lee, during a recent visit to this factory, spent about two hours in viewing the process of making shoes, and in inspecting the work turned out. Each shoe is distinctly stamped with the letter "C. S. A.," to prevent their unlawful sale as far as possible, but past experience shows that the efforts of the Government to keep all the soldiers comfortably shod are defeated in numerous instances by the barter or sale of shoes drawn by "barefooted men" from the quartermaster's Department. At the present rate of shoe manufacture in the Confederate States, there should be no "barefooted men" in our armies. Since the repeal of the exemption of shoemakers by the last Congress, the number of workmen employed by the Government in this branch of industry has rapidly increased.

The factory on 22d street is in charge of Captain S. Putney, but the credit of its establishment is chiefly due, we believe, to Major W. S. Fergusson, who, from his position in the Quartermaster's Department, has been enabled to perceive the importance of the factory. We must express our regret, however, that the factory was not located at some interior town or village, instead of in Richmond, already overcrowded by the presence of innumerable Government officers, clerks and employees of every class.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Close Up the Ranks.—This is the title of a new song composed by a refugee in London, and addressed to soldier comrades in the field, by Chaplain S. F. Cameron, C. A. A. [sic?] The piece is handsomely lithographed, and gotten up in good taste.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Skeleton Witness; or, The Murder at the Mound;" dance, &c.; "Wilful [sic] Murder; shortly—"Lady Audley's Secret!" and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man"; in preparation "Turn Him Out"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

#### A Laudable Undertaking.

Captain George Chase invites the public, and particularly the soldiers, to aid him in completing a work on which he is now engaged, and the object of which is to record and preserve well-attested incidents of "remarkable daring, endurance, sufferings, sacrifices, and other trials in imprisonment, hospital, marches, and battles." The facts "must be attested by one or two persons, and endorsed by a superior officer, giving in full the command." Letters to Captain Chase should be addressed to the care of "The Magnolia Weekly," Richmond, Va.

The undertaking is eminently laudable, and we trust Captain Chase's invitation will be promptly responded to by soldiers and citizens in all parts of the Confederacy. The writer of the present paragraph has been engaged on a similar work for the past two years, and has succeeded in making a very large collection of heroic and pathetic incidents. But the field is ample enough for many laborers. Indeed, there should be in every county of every Southern State at least one person engaged in recording the exploits, sufferings and sacrifices of citizens of the several counties. It would be well, too, if each State had a Central Bureau where copies of such records should be preserved. We bid Captain C. and all his co-laborers God-speed in the good work they have undertaken.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

#### Flying Machines.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Mr. R. C. Davidson's *artisavis*, as he calls his flying machine, seems to attract much attention. His evident sincerity of conviction and patriotic purpose make the suggestion of difficulties an ungracious task; but believing, as I firmly do, that his scheme must fail, not from want of ingenuity, but because natural laws are fatally opposed, I shall state briefly my reasons, hoping they will avail to save some part of the time, labor and means which would otherwise be expended in vain.

I believe it is a common impression that the size of the bird has nothing to do with his capacity for flight; that a bird as large even as the *roc* of Eastern fable, if formed on the model of the eagle, with wings, bones and muscle in proportion, would be able, like the eagle, to fly. This is a great mistake. The supporting power is the pressure of the air against the under surface; but the surface is merely as the *square* of the length, while the weight is as the *cube*. It follows that

the larger the bird the less the supporting surface compared with the weight, and consequently the more intense the pressure required to supply the deficiency. The sustaining force results either from the upward impulse produced by the wing stroke, or from the projection of the body against the air, which passes obliquely on the under surface, or from a combination of the two. But in either case greater proportionate force of wing is required as the bird is larger, and consequently heavier bone and muscle. Take two birds constructed alike, of the same specific gravity, but one double the other's length—the larger would require a power of wing, not as 8, which represents his weight, but as 11 312, the weight and fore of the smaller bird being each 1. To that extent, then, must the larger wing be strengthened, or a proportionate loss of the surplus power, which the smaller bird possesses, be the consequence. But to give the requisite additional strength, the muscles and bones of the wing and breast must increase in weight in a still greater ratio. We may hence easily understand why the largest birds that fly, such as the condor and sociable vulture of Africa, have such a great difficulty in rising from a plain; and why, when once fairly launched, they can soar for such a length of time without flapping, since the difficulty of rising is inversely as the loss of velocity by atmospheric resistance.

But another principle operates quite as unfavorably. To take again the two birds mentioned above, if formed alike, the wing-bone of the latter would have twice the diameter of the other. But to give the due proportionate strength, the diameter should be about 2-83, and its weight, instead of 8, should be 16. The other wing-bones, and the muscles of the wing and breast, must undergo a like enlargement. This requires a corresponding increase of the vital organs, and by the increase of weight the *carrying* power is in the same degree diminished. The larger the bird is the greater will be the disadvantage from this source. If the eagle is assumed to be 3 feet long, and to have a wing-bone half an inch thick, then a machine 100 times as long and of proportionate weight, instead of a bone or beam, of 4 feet 2 inches, which it would have if built on the same model, would require one about 42 feet in diameter. This enormous mass of course puts any large machine quite out of the question; but a doubt may still arise whether one large enough to carry a man and a fifty pound shot may not have strength of material and motive power sufficient. A few considerations may assist in removing it.

The wing beam of the machine, if of no stronger material than the bone, must be larger than in the proportion stated above. The muscles of the breast, which are those on which the power of the wing-stroke depend, are attached to the upper bone a little below its junction with the body, while the muscles that bend the wing-joints are distributed along the bones; thus giving them the support of elastic cords, which tightening most when the strain is greatest, tend to prevent a transverse fracture, as a bowstring does to prevent the bow from bending backwards. But this arrangement can only very partially be imitated in a machine. Then the powerful adverse leverage with which the muscle has to contend must be encountered in the machine at a still greater disadvantage.

I have no doubt that a machine with expanded wings, substituting in part the tensile for the transverse strength of material, might be made to descend along the track of an inclined railway with accelerating speed, till, with the aid of some light additional impulsion, which would be indispensable, it might be fairly launched into the air, where it might long remain soaring about at the engineer's will. But it must descend at length, and how it could reach the earth without a fatal crash I do not perceive. As soon as it falls below the velocity required to sustain its flight, it would glide rapidly downward; and unless the wings had power to arrest its course and to poise it in the air, or the engineer, by means of his rudder, should cause it to reascend, a destructive collision would seem inevitable. If we remember the concussion caused

by the small residuary motion of a canal boat within a lock, we can easily imagine the shock with which a heavy body moving with 100 times the velocity and 10,000 times the force of collision would strike the earth.

There is little hope, I imagine, of combining lightness with strength of material in a greater degree than Nature has done in the mechanism of birds. The transverse strength of steel, in proportion to its weight, is less than that of many woods, and bone is doubtless superior to both. Animal muscle, considering the force of it displays under the disadvantage of enormous adverse leverage, will be found, I apprehend, of greater power than any machinery man can devise of the same weight. But even if he could rival natural productions in these respects, yet we have what may be called a practical exhibition of all that Nature can do by the aid of bone and muscle in raising heavy bodies into the air; and this seems quite inadequate to the object Mr. Davidson has in view.

It may possibly be supposed that a combination of the buoyancy of gas with the propulsive force of the wings, might render the problem possible. But it must be remembered that to lighten the machine by the weight of one cubic foot of water, about 1,000 cubic feet of gas will be required. The quantity that could be contained in the faulted roof, if sufficiently compact in shape, would be too inconsiderable to be of any practical use. If the receptacle is enlarged, then, besides the additional weight, there will be an increased atmospheric resistance, necessitating greater propulsive force to give the requisite velocity; besides which, the increased volume augmenting the pressure of the air above, would act as a depressing force, counteracting in a measure the supporting tendency of the pressure below.

Viewed in any possible aspect, the undertaking appears absolutely impracticable, unless some material combining the properties of lightness and strength, in a far higher degree than any yet known, should hereafter be discovered.

T. C. H.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: Reception of another group of returned prisoners of war

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Mrs. Mumford of New Orleans.

Mrs. Mumford, the widow of the brave men whom Butler murdered in New Orleans for doing a patriotic act, has arrived in this city with her little children. She left New Orleans sooner than consent to earn a support at the hands of the Yankees. The atrocious act by which she was made helpless has received the notice of the President in a way that leads to the hope that provision may be made for her in some department of the public service that admits of female labor. Should this expectation fail, it is hoped that private sympathy and generosity will not be wanting. Mrs. M. is at present the guest of the Spotswood Hotel.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

"Flying Machines."

To the Editor of the Whig:

"T. C. H.", in the *Whig* of Saturday, kindly volunteers his "ungracious task" to induce the saving of labor and means, which, he thinks, will be expended in vain by me in attempting to accomplish *aerial locomotion by man*. Of course I ought to, and do, feel thankful for the opportunity which the appearance of his article affords, for showing the fallacy of the reasoning, and the folly of the attack upon my invention.

The writer considers the *Artisavis* a *flying machine*; but I have to inform him that I do not propose nor desire to construct any such difficult contrivance. Such an apparatus, if very cunningly planned, skillfully executed, and happily successful, would, or should go through the air like a bird on the wing, without the presence and control of man. But, I could not be induced to attempt the invention and manufacture of such a wonderful piece of art as that. My object is the production of something less pretentious, more ample and easy of attainment—namely, the construction of an *artificial bird*, which, in traversing the atmosphere, will convey one person from point to point on the earth, and thus accomplish the *aerial locomotion* of man through the intervention of art.

But, if "T. C. H." has confounded my *object* with my *invention*, which, it seems to me, is clear and indisputable, and perceives no difference between the *Artisavis* and what he calls flying machines, he has fallen into a still greater blunder, in supposing that I am endeavoring to achieve the great *desideratum* of the age upon *his views or theory* of the principles and process of the flight of birds. In regard to the *true theory* of the flight of birds, it is evident, from what he says, that he knows nothing—nothing that is true; for the popular and generally received crude notions of the learned and unlearned upon this subject, and which is all, I presume, that this writer possessed, are without any just foundation in nature or reason, and unworthy of the least confidence or consideration. Hence, I am justified in saying, that the arrogance of "T. C. H.'s" article, though the writer was not probably conscious of the feeling, is consummate; and which arose directly from the presumption of subjecting my invention, without knowing what it is, to the dark scrutiny of his straggling views concerning flying machines in general. The excesses into which his mode of reasoning lead him, ought, of itself, to have convinced him that he was merely blundering in the wrong direction. Such is always the case with those who are either wrongly informed, or greatly deficient in knowledge. For, that sort of logic which enters upon an argument without correct principles or premises, must soon end in widespread extravagance and absurdity.

His course towards me, under the pressure of his "firm belief" that my scheme must fail, is like that of a Judge on the bench, who should boldly assume to decide a case upon general principles of law, without either knowing its nature or hearing the evidence in support of it. Upon his own motion, he summons me to appear at the bar of his self-constituted tribunal, and without allowing me to state my case or file my pleadings, pronounce a judgment against me, with the confidence and *sang froid* of the president of a conventicle against schismatics. However, his mode of proceeding is only another small imitation of an excathedra bull fulminated against a revolving world or an approaching comet. It is but the puny cry and flutter of the sparrow in the presence of the peerless bird of Jove.—In this instance, as in all previous discoveries and inventions, the world of Arts and Sciences must remain stationary, till "T. C. H." and some others, I wot of like him, condescend to step down from their lofty eminence and devise and turn a new wheel in mechanics, or mark new and enlarged boundaries to the field of knowledge in natural philosophy.

There are only two points presented in the article of "T. C. H." at all pertinent to my

researches and invention, one of which is assumed without the slightest foundation. He says that "the largest birds that fly, such as the condor and sociable vulture of Africa, have great difficulty in rising from a plain, and, when once fairly launched, they can soar for a considerable length of time without flapping." The sociable vulture of Africa is a similar buzzard to that we have, and which is found still more numerous further South; and the reason why this bird cannot rise by flapping is simply because he has not the muscular power to exert his comparatively large wings but for a few strokes at a time. But it is not true that the condor eagle of South America labors under a similar difficulty; for it is well known that those birds can, and do often rise on the wing from the valleys to the top of the Andes, not merely supporting their own weight, but carrying up such animals as lambs and pigs in their talons. The *soaring* of the carrion vulture, and some of the large winged falcons, for a great length of time, is a very different thing from that of the ordinary *rising* of other birds; nor can the former exhibit on on [sic] the wing be explained in the same connection, or in any other manner upon mechanical or philosophical principles, by "T. C. H." And, to ensure a practical test of this negation of his ability on this subject, I here make the pledge in advance, that if he will furnish a *true* explanation of that single phenomenon—that is, disclose upon just grounds the manner in which the spiral or gyratory ascension of the large winged birds is effected, I will agree to consider as true every thing said in his article, and, moreover, admit that my project is ill-founded and impracticable. And yet it must be added, that the true explanation of this beautiful evolution on the wing is very simple and easy to him who truly understands the principles and process of the flight of birds.

If "T. C. H." will favor me with a call, it will afford me great pleasure to explain to him the principles, the manner of constructing, excepting one particular part, and the contemplated mode of operation of the *Artisavis* on the wing, and then, if he should deem it necessary or prudent to discuss or assail my discovery and invention upon their merits, I shall promptly defend both to the best of my ability. And, in the meantime, I trust that I shall soon be able to make a practical demonstration of both the philosophy and flight of the *Bird of Art*, far above and beyond the reach of all cavillers and creeping groundlings.

R. O. Davidson.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

### Beast Butler and the Jews

Some time since General Butler stated in an official telegram that "five Jews were captured trying to run the blockade, etc." Forthwith a Mr. M. S. Isaacs, of 150 Nassau street, New York, addressed him a letter, inquiring why he specified the *religion* of the contraband traders, and commenting upon the fact as an invidious religious distinction. Butler, in reply, explains that the phrase was meant to "Designate nationality, not religion, as one would say "five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians." He adds:

"I have always considered the Jews a nationality, although possessing no country. The closeness with which they cling together, the aid which they afford each other, on all proper, and sometimes improper occasions, the fact that nearly all of them pursue substantially the same employment so far as I have known them—that of traders, merchants and bankers—the very general obedience to the prohibition against marriage with Gentiles; their faith, which looks forward to the time when they are to be gathered together in the former land of their nation—all serve to show a closer tie of kindred and nation among the Hebrews, and a greater homogeneity

than belongs to any other nation, although its people live in closer proximity."

Repeating his disclaimer of any reflection upon their national religion, the Beast says it is not unreasonable "to suppose there may be in all the Jews of the South (two of whom certainly are in the Confederate Cabinet) at least *five* Jews who might attempt to carry on a contraband trade."

Mr. Isaacs promptly replied, expressing his regret at so grievous a misconception, or rather conflict of ideas as to the meaning of the term "Jew." He says that he is an American by birth, but a Jew in the sense that Butler is a Christian. (Query: Is Butler a Christian?) He undertakes to prove that it is "a serious mistake to charge that the liberal professions are avoided by the Israelites," and contends that "the army, navy and marine corps have a fair representation of Israelites, some of them distinguished, all earnest and patriotic." One regiment is composed mainly of Israelites. Mr. Isaacs proceeds:

"You will not forget, when reminding me that there are two Jews in the rebel cabinet (who is the other besides Benjamin?) that a pattern of distinction in the church militant is a Major General in Davis' army, and that Davis himself professes to be a devout member of the church. There are traitors among professors of Judaism, unfortunately, as well as among Christians.—A good Jew can no more be a traitor to our flag, than an earnest believer in Christianity can be numbered among 'those who speculate on the miseries of their country.' Mr. Benjamin does not adhere to Judaism—he married a Christian."

Mr. I., in conclusion, requests that when any man with a foreign patronymic is captured hereafter, his nationality may be designated by calling him German, Russian, or French, as the case may be, and not Jew.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Butler, in which he says:

"I am very glad to have my opinions corrected by one who apparently understands so well the condition of the Hebrews as a nation, and of their faith as a religion.

"I admit that my experience with men of the Jewish faith or nation has been an unfortunate one.

"Living in an inland town in Massachusetts prior to the war, I had met but few, and since the war, those whom I have seen have been principally engaged in the occupations which caused the capture which has occasioned this correspondence, and you yourself will admit that that mode of making their acquaintance has not been a favorable one. I refer to Mr. Memminger, of the Confederate Cabinet. I have also been informed that Mr. Mallory is also of the Jewish faith or nationality.

"I acknowledge the fairness of the hit in regard to Major General Polk and Davis. They are both members of the Christian Church upon whose services I attend."

The above correspondence is published in the Jewish Messenger, (N. Y.) and the editor states in a note that "neither Memminger nor Mallory are of the Jewish faith. The latter is probably confounded with Ex-Senator Yulee, who is now engaged in restoring Florida to the Union."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

New Currency.—The following announcement from the Eutaw Whig and Observer solves the great problem now agitating the minds of our ablest financiers. Ladies to your needles, and the currency, the life blood of the nation, is saved:

Tableaux.—The juveniles of Eutaw will give an entertainment, consisting of tableaux,

&c., on Friday night next, at the Female Academy.

Admission \$1, or one pair of socks. Children and servants half price.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Drama of "Johnson's Island."

A Confederate officer, who arrived by the last flag of truce at City Point, has left with us several copies of the play bills of the "Rebel Thespians"—a histrionic association, organized on "Johnson's Island" last fall by a number of Confederate officers, to provide amusement to their fellow prisoners. The bills were printed in Sandusky, Ohio, in regular theatrical style, and in their preparation a good deal of genuine humor was developed.

Presuming that many of our readers would be pleased to learn the names of the chief actors of this dramatic association, and also to read the witty and quizzical mock bombast of the managerial announcements, we append the chief points of the several bills. We learn that Major H. C. Bate, of Tennessee, acted as Manager of the Association for a portion of the time. A considerable sum was realized by the Association, to be applied to the benefit of the needy families of soldiers held as prisoners by the Yankees:

Rebel Thespians.

Acting and Stage Manager, *Major Geo. McKnight*; Treasure, *Lt Col J. C. Humphreys*; Prompter, *Capt D P Buckner*; Scenic Artist, *Major Smith*.

The management, in the highest spirits, take great pleasure in stating that, at an enormous expense, a selection of the very finest dramatic talent known in the Old and the New Worlds has been made for the special delectation of the reinforcements strategically [sic] sent to Johnson's Island by "Uncle Jeff." Every effort will be made by the management to astonish the natives in the most delightful manner. It is with feelings of pride that we point to the following

*Brilliant Array of Talent!*

Col. Brown, of Georgia; Maj McKnight, of La; Capt Cussons, of Ala; Capt Fellows, of Ala; Capt Washington, of NC; Capt Youngblood, of Tenn; Capt McLochlas, of Ky; Maj Cook, of Miss; Lieut Houston, of Va; Lieut Peeler, of Florida, together with Messrs. Brown, Lamar, Coffin, Cantrell and Stewart, and a superb *corps de ballet!* !

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1863,  
Opening Ode, written and delivered by  
Lieut T. D. Houston.

Opening Address

Capt J R Fellows

The Riproaring Farce, in two acts, of  
The Secret.

Dupins  
Valare  
Thomas, with song  
Sheriff  
George  
Porter  
Cecile  
Angelica

Lt A J Peeler  
Capt John Cussons  
Maj Geo McKnight  
Capt John McLochlin  
Lt T D Houston  
\_\_\_\_\_ Taylor  
Miss (Col) Jack Brown  
Miss (Lieut) Coffin

To conclude with the Farce of  
Box and Cox

Box  
Cox  
Mrs. Bouncer

Lt. Geo McKnight  
Lt T D Houston  
Miss (Capt) E F Lamar

An Orchestra, expressly provided at an immense expense of Sutler's Checks, has arrived from Europe and other seaboard towns, and will entertain the appreciative audience with selections from the finest music ever heard on this or any other planet.

The Sentinels on the outer walls have been especially engaged to preserve order and decorum.

Little boys will not be allowed to eat pea-nuts in the pit, nor throw orange peel from the gallery during the more affecting parts of the play. In order to carry out this arrangement more effectually, a special order will be issued, forbidding Joe Reynolds [illegible] any of these articles to the boys.

*Prices of Admission:*--Dress circle, 25 cts.; parquette, 2 bits; pit, 2 dimes and a half; gallery, 2 shillings; private boxes, quarter of a dollar; reserved seats, to be had only on Tuesday morning after 10 o'clock, 50 cts.

The next bill introduces a new "Acting Manager," Lieut. Thos. D. Houston, and a new "Prompter," Capt. J. R. Fellows. The occasion is a complimentary benefit to Ex-Manager Major McKnight. ("Asa Harts.") The letter of Capt. John Cussons, Secretary of the Association, tendering the benefit, and Maj. McKnight's reply are published in the bill.

The announcement is made in large type that this is "The Greatest Bill of the Season." "The Great Big Ingun Extravaganza of Po-ca-hon-tas." The cast of characters is given with the usual flourish of puns familiar to those who have read the play-bill particulars of this burlesque. The farce announced is "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw."

In the next bill, we have Captain C. Sherman announced as "Stage Manager." The attraction is an "Original Drama, by Lieut. A. J. Peeler, of Florida, written expressly for the Rebel Thespians:"

"The manager feels an honest pride in presenting in this performance to his fellow-prisoners, a splendid *melo drama, in five acts*, by a member of the Association. The play reflects much credit on the young author, exhibiting great beauty and perfection in delineation of character. It presents to the soldier many familiar scenes, and contains striking historical incidents of the terrible conflict of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2d and 3d of July, at Gettysburg, Penn."

We have to defer the cast of characters, but make room for the following announcement:

"The Manager, during the past week, has spared no expense in fitting up the stage with

*new and appropriate scenery* for the above play. For the splendid effect which he is enabled to give in its representation, he is indebted to the skilful pencils of our talented artists, Major Smith and Mr. Harrison.

The doors opened at precisely 1½ P.M. Curtain rises at 2. Price of admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Motto—A soldier in one of the Kentucky camps says the motto with them is "United we sleep, divided we freeze."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Don Caesar de Bazan; or, A Match for a King;" dance, &c.; "A Ticket of Leave" in preparation "The Rag Picker, or, The Mysteries of Paris"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

#### Expulsion of Citizens from Western Virginia.

A bill has passed the Senate of Western Virginia, which authorizes the Governor to cause to be apprehended or secured, or to compel to depart from the State, all persons claiming to owe allegiance or fidelity to the Confederate States of America; all persons disloyal to the government of the United States; all persons refusing to recognize the government of the State of West Virginia; and all persons who expatriate themselves as citizens of the State.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Arrived.—Harry Macarthy, the eminent Arkansas comedian, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Atlanta, Ga., having been only seventeen days on the road travelling night and day. Mr. Macarthy was so unfortunate as to lose most of his stage wardrobe on the trip. The object of his visit is to play an engagement at that popular place of amusement, Metropolitan Hall.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Raid by Women.—The Abingdon Virginian says:--Last Saturday, some eight or ten women from the river hills, north of this place, came to Abingdon with the avowed intention, as we understand, of *Pressing* spun cotton and domestics.—They are reported to have been armed with pistols and knives. They went to one or two stores, but made no very determined demonstrations. We understood they *pressed* three bunches of cotton from one merchant, but upon enquiry we found that their condition was of such extreme poverty as to excite the kindest sympathies of that gentleman and he gave them the cotton. So much for that raid.

The report having gotten to the country that the raid above alluded to was successful, a party of women from the South side of the county came in Monday, and went into one of the stores of the plant, and *pressed* two bolts of domestic, and left for home. An officer was soon after them—arrested them, recovered the goods and brought the parties before a magistrate. Upon a hearing of the case the parties were required to give bail for their appearance, and there the matter now rests.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Pizarro;" ballad; "Feint Heart Did Win Fair Lady;" soon "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and the Slave;" in preparation "The Rag Picker, or, The Mysteries of Paris"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

### Cavalry Hardships.

Complaint is made that some of the very best men in the cavalry service, who have spent their whole fortune in purchasing horses and who have displayed great gallantry in every engagement in which they have been called on to take a part, are compelled, now that their money has given out, to enter the infantry service.—The complaint seems to us to be just. There are many cavalymen, whose sole motive in joining that arm of the service, was to place themselves as much as possible out of danger, and when an action is imminent, to have the benefit of heels swifter than their own. These are the men who have brought disgrace upon our country, by dodging every fight, as far as possible, and by riding aimlessly about the country, plundering right and left. Such men are not only worthless, they are a positive nuisance, and the sooner they are transferred to the infantry, where they can be kept in subjection and made to do their duty, the better.

But the men to whom we allude are very different.—They are brave and true; have proved their courage and fidelity in many ways and on many occasions; they shirt no duty, are accomplished cavalymen and have made great pecuniary sacrifices in order to remain in the service which they prefer and to which they have been trained by long years of toil and exposure in battle. Surely, a discrimination ought to be made in favor of such men. We should think the Government could ill afford to lose them, or to have their places filled by raw substituted men whose speculations and extortion have enabled them to buy horses. The stock of horses, we know, is scarce, and the law forbids their purchase except under regulations, which in the main are wise and just. But since we have an insufficient force of cavalry, it is all important that what we do have should be of the best material—trained men, of proved courage—and not raw, rich speculators in fancy boots and pretty uniforms. When a cavalryman has been in service for a term of years and has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his company and regimental commanders, he ought by all means to be retained. His Captain and Colonel would naturally be loath to lose him, and the Government ought to strain a point to keep him. Better, far better to put a dozen popinjays in shining jack boots into the infantry ranks than lose one veteran cavalryman. We hear of a number who have been in the service from the very commencement of the war and who have never failed to do their duty, whose hard lot it will be to shoulder a musket, simply because they have impoverished themselves in purchasing horses. Is it to the interest of the service that they should be forced to undergo these hardships?—We think not.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A Dirtier Dog than Butler.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican, says:

Sherman put up at the house of E. H. Lombard, Esq., during his stay in Brandon, and embraced every occasion to insult the ladies of the house. In speaking to one of the young ladies he remarked that he expected to see the day when she would be married to an intelligent contraband. The young ladies refused to go to the table with him and his staff, when he

peremptorily ordered them to be brought in and seated beside him.—He also compelled them to play and sing for him.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Dead Mules.—The Chattanooga Gazette states that between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the Valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty five miles of dead mules, in one continuous string—the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter deck" of the one beyond him, and so on, throughout the entire distance. The Gazette says: "Just imagine a convulsion of nature of sufficient magnitude to bury these remains as they now lie, and phancy the pheelinx of a future Aggasiz, who in his geological researches strikes either of the termini, and attempts to exhume the entire 'snake.' Won't it knock the socks off the saurians of the diluvial period? Twenty-five miles of vertebrae, with two pedal arrangements every three feet! What a bully side show for a future circus!"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The "Boss of the Prairie."—For nine years Mary Farrely has enjoyed the enviable reputation and name of being the "Boss of the Prairie." During that time all who have had the temerity to dispute with her the possession of that title, have met with ignominious defeat, until her name has become a terror to every squatter within an area of a mile from her house. A few days since her sister, Mrs. Ann McGrath, threw down the gloves of defiance. The two stripped to the skin, after the fashion of the P. R., and without referee or seconds, with the broad prairie for a ring, and the championship of the squatters as a prize, prepared to enter into a contest which, in that locality, was of more importance than any event in the annals of history. As the sisters approached each other, with blood in their eyes and rancor in their hearts, the "shock of battle" was truly terrific. Their yells of defiance, intermingled with screeches of pain at a temporary repulse, and shouts of triumph in case of success, are said to have been heard for rods around, and in a brief period every squatter, and every man, woman and child, and dog within hearing distance, had assembled to witness the great spectacle.

It took Farrely but a short time to demonstrate her superior prowess, and Mrs. McGrath would have been put *hors du combat* in quick time had not John McGrath, her father-in-law, rushed to the rescue of his son's wife. The other, however, with aroused anger and renewed energy, faced them both, and finally bore off the palm of victory over both her assailants. She escaped with a few scratches and the loss of a quantity of hair, while the others, who had fled in panic and disorder, were so disfigured that their own children refused to recognize them.—Chicago Times.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A Mexican Joan D'Arc.—Among the Mexican prisoners taken to France is a young Indian woman, only twenty years of age, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Zacatecas and who in the course of seven years, rose step by step from the ranks by her courage and talents. She followed her husband to the army, and was soon promoted to the rank of second Lieutenant for her distinguished bravery. The death of her husband, killed in action, afforded her an opportunity of avenging him, and of raising another step. The French defeat at Guadalupe, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 1862, obtained for her the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, second in command of a regiment, in which position she again greatly distinguished herself during the siege of Puebla. This singular woman handles the sword like a first class fencing master, and she made herself

not only respected but feared by her soldiers, who looked upon her as a supernatural being. After Ortega surrendered at discretion at Puebla, she was brought to Vera Cruz, and lodged on board the Rhone until the vessel sailed for France.—Her order of embarkation mentioned her rank, and gives her a right to sit at the field officers' table.

She is said to be of agreeable personal appearance, although, as might be expected, rather more masculine in her ways than altogether becomes her sex.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Remarkable Eccentricity of a Lady.—A few months ago a middle aged French lady arrived in San Francisco, and hired a large house in Dupont street, paying the rent in advance. She occupied the house all alone, much to the astonishment and mystery of her neighbors, who could not solve the mystery hanging about her history. Day after day the baker, the grocer, and the wine merchant called and left their wares, and, as all the bills were settled on the square in hard coin, no questions were asked. At last, one fine morning, water was seen issuing from the front door of the house, and she was immediately notified of the fact and requested to desist. But she laughingly replied that she loved to hear the water fall! An officer was notified. Being refused admittance, he burst open the door, and discovered the lady taking a bath, and in whale oil! The door and bed were covered with it, she going from the bath to the bed without rubbing the oil from her person. The room emitted a disagreeable smell, and large numbers of empty oil bottles were in an adjoining apartment. Otherwise everything looked comfortable, there being plenty of furniture and a well supplied larder. The officer requested her to robe herself, and then took her before the Commission of Lunacy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man; or, The Returned Convict;" singing and dancing; Monday—"The Rag Picker, or, The Mysteries of Paris;" soon a play by Dr. Bricken of this city "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

New Song.

Now ready at all Book and Music Stores  
The Star-Spangled Cross.  
By Subaltern.

With illuminated title page. \$2.

George Dunn & Co.  
Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Arrest of a Lady Suspected as a Spy.—The Kinston (N. C.) correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, notices the arrest of an Irishman and a Dutchman by Gen. Hoke, on the 19<sup>th</sup>, charged with attempting to aid a married woman to escape into the lines of the enemy, and adds: "But as luck should have it, the woman was intercepted by our pickets, brought back to town and taken before the military authorities, when she charged Aaron Baer, the Dutchman, and A. V. Bulger, the Irishman, with being her aiders and abettors [sic] in the affair. This woman gave her name as Mrs. Charles Rushet, is of French descent, and hails from Augusta, Georgia. She says that her intention is to visit her friends in Europe; that she has the consent of her husband to

do so, and that he has furnished her with all the necessary supplies for the voyage. She has a passport from Gen. Beauregard, and a recommendation to the authorities at Richmond, dated at Savannah. She says that her husband is a Quartermaster in the Confederate army, and stationed in Georgia. Mrs. Rushet has in her possession a large amount of gold and Yankee greenbacks—Her baggage consists of three large trunks filled with costly and pretty finery, jewelry, &c., including three gold watches valued at three thousand dollars each.

Mrs. Rushet is apparently about twenty-five years of age, is beautiful and accomplished; of tall and commanding appearance, modest and chaste in her deportment. From the large amount of gold and Yankee greenbacks and other valuables that she has in possession and the mistrustful manner in which she is moving from place to place has led our authorities to suspect her as the enemy's spy. Gen. Hoke has sent a telegram to Augusta to learn something concerning her, but not answer has been received up to this writing.

Mrs. R. is now under arrest in this place, but is permitted by the authorities to stay with a private family, in charge of Lt. Gremer, assistant Provost Marshal, who keeps a strict watch over her."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Easter.—To-day is Easter Monday, known and looked forward to throughout the South as a holiday for school children and servants. With some denominations—the Catholics and Episcopalians—it marks the conclusion of Lent. It is an ecclesiastical festival, commemorative of the resurrection of Christ. It originated in the circumstance that Christ was typified by the paschal lamb, ordained by Moses to be slain at the Feast of the Passover; the feast being considered as a continuation, in its fulfillment, of the Jewish festival. The English name *Easter*, and the German *Ostern*, are derived from the name of the Teutonic goddess Ostera, (Anglo-Saxon Eostre,) whose festival was celebrated by the ancient Saxons with peculiar solemnities in the month of April, and for which, as in many other instances, the first Catholic missionaries substituted the paschal feast.

As early as the second century there were keen disputes respecting the day on which the feast should be kept; the Eastern church persisting in observing it on the same day with the Jews; while the Western celebrated it on Sunday, as the day of Christ's resurrection. The dispute was finally settled at the Council of Nice, in 325, which ordained that it should always be kept on a Sunday; only as it was a movable feast no small difficulty long continued to be felt as to its adjustment.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Masquerade Ball Broken Up.—For some time past the building on Franklin street known as the Varieties, just below the Exchange Hotel, has been the scene of balls given and attended by women of ill-fame and their associates, military and civil, much to the annoyance and disturbance of the guests of the Ballard House, and other respectable persons residing in that neighborhood. On Friday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on complaint of several citizens, the Mayor sent his police down to break up one of these balls then going on. Some how, a knowledge of the approach of the police was conveyed to some of the company, who began to disperse immediately. When the police arrived, crowds were pouring out of the building, and hacks were in great request. The music and dancing were still, however, going on. The police caught in the building eighteen white women, one negro woman and about thirty men—as many more escaped by jumping from the windows. The giver of the ball, one Mary

Davis, they caught behind a bar in the front part of the house, dealing out whiskey. The men were permitted to depart. The women, by order of the Mayor, were carried to the cage, and kept there till Saturday morning, when they were brought up to the Mayor's Court.

The Mayor warned them against attempting any more balls in a respectable portion of the town, and required them all to give security in \$300 to keep the peace, except Mary Davis, whom he fined \$100 for selling whiskey without a license, and required to give \$500 security to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

The court room was crowded by a throng of the admirers of the women, and a horrid looking set they were—flat-headed, big jawed, greasy and flashily dressed.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Young Thieves.—Two little boys, about ten years of age, named respectively Thomas Dolan and Joseph Pearman, were before the Mayor yesterday for stealing \$24 from Mrs. John Drumheller. It seemed that the boys entered Mrs. D.'s shop, on Broad street, on Friday, and stole the money from the till. Pearman was caught soon after the occurrence but no money found on him. Dolan, who was not arrested till Sunday, stated during the investigation, that Pearman stole the money and that he had it in his boots while the officer who arrested him was searching him.

The Mayor gave the boys into the hands of their parents, warning the latter of the certain evil consequences that would result if they did not keep their children more under their control and stop them from running wild about the streets.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Ladies' Currency Bill.—"A Soldier" writes to an exchange paper:

In accordance with the Law of the Confederate States on reducing the currency of our country, which act is to take effect on the first day of Aprile [sic] 1864 all notes over five Dollars on hand after that time will be received at a discount of thirty tree [sic] and one third cts per Dollar, all one hundred dollar notes will be taxt [sic] ten per cent monthly after that date till taken upp [sic].

We the Soldiers of Lees [sic] army think it equally necessary we should have a similar Law in regard to Ladies of our country who hold themselves with the young class as they are get in [sic] so numerous.

Resolved that all who are over the age of eighteen years at the commencement of this war who may not be properly disposed of before the first day of Aprile [sic] shall be classed with the hundred dollar notes bearing the same discount and tax.

Those that are over eighteen since the war commenced will be held at the same discount but clear of taxation. Those yet under the age of eighteen will be counted at par with the new issue.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Earnings of Seamstresses.—Army drawers are given out by contractors to be made in Portland at five cents a pair. A woman sewing all day could not make more than two pair a day. If the thread given out with the drawers fall short, as it is apt to do, the poor seamstress is told that she must supply the deficiency.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Iron Chest; or, Ambition and Remorse;" ballad;

fancy dance; "The Duel in the Dark!"; "The Management, desirous of pleasing the public, has engaged a full and complete band of Harmonions who will shortly appear;" shortly "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and the Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A fellow advertising persimmon syrup in the Richmond papers breaks out with the following doggerel:

"Thou luscious fruit of wintry season,  
When great Jack Frost has done his freezing,  
That grows the scruggiest limb upon  
Thou ruddy puckerless persimmon."

We commend the above to General Reynold's "Tarheels," (North Carolinians,) who, on meeting each other, are accustomed to inquire, "Can youns tell weeuns whar weeuns will find a persimmon orchard about here?"—Atlanta Register.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Poor Creature.—A white woman, about thirty years of age, dirty, ragged, draggled, haggard, whilst wandering about the streets Wednesday night, was picked up by the watchman and carried to the watchhouse. Yesterday morning she was brought before the Mayor. She gave her name as Elizabeth McCoupland, and told the Mayor she was from Georgia, and that she had come on here to see if it was not warmer here than there, and if there was not more to eat. His Honor directed her to be carried to the alms-house, preliminary to her being returned to Georgia.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Richard III; or, the Battle of Bosworth Field;" singing and dancing; "Swiss Cottage; or, The Soldier's Return;" soon "Parlor and Cabin; or The Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Warwick's "Lalla Rookh" Tobacco.

We have received from Mr. Geo. W. Warwick, of Lynchburg, a package of his "Lalla Rookh" smoking tobacco. it is not a very bright tobacco, and appears, at first sight, to be not altogether free of stems, but in actual trial we have found it equal if not superior to many of the crack brands on the market. We commend it especially to those who are fond of mild tobacco, and love to fill their pipes time and again without the fear of nausea and nervousness. It is for sale only by the proprietor, in Lynchburg, Va.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

A Novel Marriage License.—The following is a copy of a marriage license captured on a Yankee by our troops at Gallatin, Tenn., a few days since:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }  
Gallatin, Tenn., July 27, 1863 }

This is to certify that John R. White has permission to marry Milly Walls for two years, or during the war.

ALBERT LAMB,  
Capt. and Provost Marshall.

Approved: E. A. Paine, Brig. Gen.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ingomar, the Barbarian;" charming dance; "Kiss in the Dark;" songs and duets; soon "Parlor and Cabin; or, the Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Cotton, Yarns, Cards, &c., for the State.—The following circular, addressed by the Commercial Agent of the State to the Hustings Court of this city, will be found of interest. The same has been addressed to the other county and corporation courts not in the lines of the enemy:  
"Richmond, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

"To the Hustings Court of Richmond City:

"By an act of Assembly, passed 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1864, the Commercial Agent of Virginia is charged with the duty of supplying the several counties of the State with raw cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloth and cotton and woolen cards, by sales for *cash*, to the agents appointed by the county courts. A copy of the act accompanies this circular, and your attention is called to its provisions.

Initiatory steps are being now taken to obtain adequate supplies of the articles above enumerated, and it is hoped that without unnecessary delay the demands of the people can be met, at least in a reasonable degree.

Being charged by the Governor with the execution of this law, I would suggest the prompt action of your body, in order that your county may be in a position to reap the benefits contemplated by its provisions.

I advise you to instruct your agent—of whose appointment you will send me a proper certificate, under the seal of your court—to forward me his orders for such of the cited articles, and the quantities he may require, as that I may be able to make purchases intelligently, as well as to secure a fair distribution of the same. Orders will be filled according to the date of their receipt by me.

It will give me pleasure to lend a hearty co-operation to your agent in the execution of a law which has for its object the alleviation of the wants of the people.

"Respectfully,

"S. Bassett French,

"Aid-de-Camp to the Governor,

and Commercial Agent of Virginia."

It is said that Messrs. Robert A. Paine and George W. Royster have been appointed clerks to the State Agent.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Places of Public Amusement.—The conscript officer has been after the players at our two places of public amusement—the Theatre and Metropolitan Hall—with a sharp stick. On Friday, Mr. Ogden, of the Theatre, and Mr. Thorpe, late an actor at the same popular place of resort, were arrested by him and taken to Camp Lee. On Saturday, several members of the Iron Clad Opera Troupe of Metropolitan Hall, were served in the same manner. But all of them returned to the city after a very short retention, whether on furlough, or having been discharged, we have not

learned. It was said on the street last evening that the President had specially exempted some of the actors of the Theatre, that that unquestionably useful establishment might be kept up. There is no doubt but that both the places of amusement mentioned exert a beneficial influence, inasmuch as they afford an innocent recreation to the tens of thousands of soldiers who yearly pass through this city, and who otherwise would be forced to seek amusement in the drinking houses, and even worse places.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Liberality and Self Sacrifice.—We are informed, says the Charlottesville Chronicle, that the nurses, ward-masters, and employees at the hospital in this place, agreed in a body to do without meat for ten days in order to furnish the wherewithal to feed hungry soldiers of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment, in the field.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Ballard House.—Messrs. J. S. Taliaferro & Co., proprietors of this well known and well kept Hotel, in accordance with what they believe will be conducive to the comfort and convenience of their guests, have determined to conduct their extensive establishment on what is known as the European style—each guest to pay for only what he orders and gets. The patrons of this house may always calculate upon enjoying the very best of everything that our markets afford, and every comfort and convenience in the matter of rooms and servants attendance.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Dedigation.—As the up train on the York River railroad was passing in the neighborhood of the City Gas Works, on Sunday evening, a soldier, believed to be a patient from Chimborazo hospital, ran ahead of it and putting his left hand on the track allowed the wheels of the engine to pass over it. All four fingers of the hand were cut off. His conduct can only be accounted for by the presumption that he was laboring under an excessive desire to leave the army.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Something New.—A countryman yesterday morning offered a live cat for sale in the Second Market. This is believed to be the first time since the foundation of the city that this animal has been offered for sale in the market in a live state; possibly it may often have been sold here dead, under the specious guise of sausages. The countryman found no purchaser.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Marble Heart;" dancing and singing; "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail;" tomorrow Harmonions; soon "Life in Washington;" shortly "Parlor and Cabin; or The Master and the Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Garden Seeds! Garden Seeds!

Just Received, a large supply of fresh English Garden Seeds, imported by the Ordnance Department, and for sale to cultivators, by the pound, ounce or paper.

They consist of—

Early York, dwarf, Enfield, London market, curled Savoy, drumhead, large drumhead cabbage; cress, cucumber, carrot, cauliflower, colewort, broccoli, lettuce, mustard, marjoram, onion, parsley, parsnip, mangel wurtzel beet, spinnach [sic] , savoy thyme, purple top, early white stone, and yellow stone turnip.

A. B. Clarke,  
Market Place, Franklin St.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Society has been formed in Macon, Ga., styled a "Battle Field Association," and appointed an efficient committee, who, after every battle, will at once repair to our armies with nurses, surgeons and supplies, to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Fenner's Battery, of New Orleans, were to have given a dramatic entertainment in Gen. Johnston's army, Friday evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the murdered Mumford.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Accident.—While some children were playing with some gunpowder in a room at the Arlington House, on Monday evening, a flask about half full of powder exploded in the hands of a son of Major Wm. H. Fry, proprietor of the house, burning his arms, breast and face in a shocking manner, and singeing considerably several other little children who were in the room.—None of them were, however, dangerously wounded. How they escaped so well is difficult to imagine, as, at the time of the accident, they were all stooping over a "spit devil," a piece of fireworks which they were engaged in making. Major Fry's son, who was the most badly burnt, is between 10 and 12 years of age. The other children in the room at the time of the accident were still younger.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Red River Country.—A Yankee correspondent writing from the Southwest, says: The hostility of people of the Red river country has perhaps no parallel in the South, unless it be in South Carolina. In every expedition up the river we receive some intelligence of the extreme barbarism of these people. The now forthcoming retribution will probably open their eyes to the recompense of their past misdoings.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Two slaves of Greene county, Alabama, funded six hundred dollars in Confederate four per cents.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Harmonions"—A. Rosenburg, Leader, Harry Allen, Balladist, J. A. Gifford, Basso and Tyrolean Warbler, Sig Malfi, Harpist, Geo. Kemble, Banjoist; J. Wells, the inimitable Brudder Bones, E. Banker, the unequalled Tambourinist, Together with the only Orchestra in Confederacy; "Marble Heart;" dancing and singing; programme of the Harmonions—Overture, by Prof. Rosenberg and Company, Opening Chorus by Operatic, Linger

in Blissful Repose, (new), by H. T. Allen, Little Log Hut in Ole Virginny by J. Wells, Moon Behind the Hill, by Geo. Campbell, Irishman's Shanty by E. Banker, Quickstep by Harmonians; shortly—"Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and the Slave;" next week "Life in Washington"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

It is reported that the steamer Advance brought in thirty thousand pair of cotton cards on her last trip.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A New Enterprise.—We observed a few days ago, while passing through Rocketts, that at a particular point in the neighborhood of the creek, where was once an offensive and stagnant pool of water, there now stands a neat dyeing establishment, fitted up by Mr. C. King, of this city. Besides this, we observed a neat enclosure, tastefully laid out and planted with young trees, which, when advanced to a maturer growth, will impart to the little area an air of neatness and comfort that must render it very inviting.

This new enterprise is undoubtedly a public acquisition. Looking to the exorbitant prices of new clothing, any device calculated to renovate clothes partly worn must be deemed an advantage. The perfection attained by Mr. King in the art of dyeing, as attested by the various excellent productions of his skill which we have seen, must secure for him a large and profitable trade. He deserves that. His office is on Main, between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> streets.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"La Tour de Nesle!"; fancy dance; Harmonions; next week—"Miscegenation; or a Virginia Negro in Washington;" shortly "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and Slave;" "Notice. Religious services will be held in the New Richmond Theatre on Friday evening, April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1864."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Corsican Brothers;" "Harmonions;" next week "Micegenation; Or a Virginia Negro in Washington;" shortly "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Bloomer.—A young white woman named Anna Jackson, was arrested by Watchman Brooks, at a late hour Saturday night, parading the streets in male attire.—She was locked up in the cage during the night and discharged yesterday morning.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"A New Way to Pay Old Debts;" "The Armonions;" next week "Micegenation; or a Virginia Negro in Washington;" shortly "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and the Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4-5

Summary: Fast day services at the New Richmond Theatre

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Post Gardens.—General Gilmer, commanding at Savannah, has issued orders instructing commanders of regiments, detachments and posts, to establish in his military district post gardens, wherever practicable, to be worked by the troops under the superintendence of their officers. Each company is to have a lot of ground sufficiently large for the purpose. The object is to promote the health of the troops, as well as to encourage the production of vegetables.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

New songs.

Just Published.

"On Guard."—Words by Wallace Rowe.

"Where are the Hopes I Cherished."—Norma.

"Twinkling Stars are Laughing, Love.—Ordway.

Also

New editions of the Favorites—

"When this cruel war is over,"

"Annie of the Vale;"

And

On Saturday Next.

"Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still."

[illegible] last, in addition to the Piano Forte accompaniment, are arranged for the Guitar.

Geo. Lunn & Co.

Cor. 14<sup>th</sup> and Main.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Editorial in support of R. D. Ogden and the New Richmond Theatre

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Ladies of Charlottesville have recently purchased a rich and beautiful Confederate Flag, costing \$500, which they intend presenting to 'Stuart's Horse Artillery.' On it will be inscribed in worked silk, "The Ladies of Charlottesville to Stuart's Horse Artillery, our Brave Defenders." It will be recollected that this corps drove back the Yankee Raiders in their recent attempt to come to Charlottesville.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

In one of the town in North Mississippi, during the snow last month, a little "refugee" girl who had never seen so much of the article before, was much alarmed lest everything should be irrecoverably buried. Her anxiety at last found utterance in the exclamation: "Oh, I do wish Gen. Forrest would come!"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Metropolitan Hall.—On Monday night the plays of the "Swiss Cottage" and the "Limerick Boy" were performed at the Hall. Harry Macarthy took, as usual, the leading characters, supported by the full dramatic corps. The performance was admirable, and gave, as might be expected, entire satisfaction. A visit to Metropolitan Hall to witness Harry's impersonations will amply repay the cost of admission.

There are few players, if any, in the country possessing powers of versatility equal to Harry Macarthy. In high or low comedy, fine drama, songs, comic or sentimental, he is equally at home. As a composer, he possesses a merit which can challenge the admiration of every man who appreciates excellence in the poetic art. We do not know of a single production of his that has not become popular, so much so, indeed, as to have become generally popular with almost all classes who love sprightliness, humor and sentiment in poetic effusions.

As a comic actor, he certainly has no equal in this Confederacy. He can effect more with small auxiliaries, than any actor we know of. This, however, is the peculiar advantage of versatility; for without that there must be aid to secure success. Harry Macarthy, in the present instance, is very well sustained, having, perhaps, the best company of minstrels the Confederacy could afford. With such an advantage, we may well judge what a man like him can do to please. We have seen him, solitary and alone, sustain different characters, and while all were essentially distinct, yet he acquitted himself in each in a manner so satisfactorily as to lead one to suppose that each was his specialty for a run of seasons.

An actor without versatility can hardly be said to possess true genius. This is the real characteristic of genius, either on or off the stage. Just in the degree that it is possessed, should aptitude for any particular function, under a little extra training, be measured.—Harry Macarthy would become one of the first players of the age in respect to any particular style or class of acting, should he choose to make that specialty. Versatile genius, however, never can brook adherence to a particular function. The intrinsic quality of this order of genius is variety, and it cannot be circumscribed by any principle of unity. Plurality is its very essence. Efficiency in respect to each constituent element forms, what may be deemed, the best test of this character of genius.

Harry Macarthy achieves eminent success in every part he undertakes. He imparts life and soul to the whole play, and looks essentially the impersonation of all that makes up the part he renders. If there are any short comings on the part of these associated with him, they are lost sight of in the efficient acting and vivacious manner of Harry. He is naturally a wit, but culture seems to have developed this quality to a high degree of perfection.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

#### Another Case of Deserved Sympathy.

Richard Fields, late Chief Justice of the Cherokee nation, who is *en route* to Richmond, on other engagements, makes an appeal through the Montgomery papers in behalf of the Indians, and invokes aid for the relief of those suffering people from the destitution to which they have been reduced by the calamities of the war. Their country has been desolated by the enemy, their homes and property destroyed and their families ruthlessly driven from their border, subjected to lamentable want and distress. Especially have these hardships fallen upon the Cherokees, who promptly embraced our cause and linked their fortunes with our destiny.

The quota of warriors which they bound themselves by treaty to furnish to the Confederacy, is greatly exceeded in the number sent to the field. Seven regiments of Indians are now in the field, organized and operating with our forces west of the Mississippi. Their families, with their support thus drawn from them, are left in beggary and wretchedness. When we consider the flattering inducements held out to them by our enemies, and the necessity of a band

of watchful friends on our Southwestern borders when peace is re-established, a case is presented that makes a strong appeal to the generous people of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Arrest of a Supposed Female Spy.—A female by the name of Gage, who came down the Gulf Road in Savannah, under suspicious circumstances, was arrested on her arrival and taken to the Barracks. She is a Northern woman, and gave the passengers a number of conflicting accounts of where she came from and her destination. Parties who came through the lines from Jacksonville state that they saw her on board a Yankee vessel.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies in the Departments.—It has been currently reported for a week past and believed by the parties most interested, that the female government clerks in the Treasury and several other departments are to be sent *en masse* to some inland town South, where food is more abundant than in this city. This is a good movement if it is really contemplated; but a much better would be to take some steps to make all those persons leave the city who do not of right belong here and are engaged in no useful employment. There are a thousand greasy, bloated, foreign loafers, from their appearance immense consumers of both food and drink, who may be seen idling about Main street from the Spotswood corner to 20<sup>th</sup> street, who should be sent off or driven off by some means.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Worth of a Good Garden.—Who has made the estimate? Not one in fifty. We believe with the Augusta Chronicle that a well cultivated garden will yield one-third, of not half, the support of a family. The potatoes, turnips, beans, cabbage, peas, parsnips, carrots, strawberries, raspberries, &c., &c., all of which are the produce of a good garden, constitute a large portion of man's most wholesome food. And if we would give more attention to this branch of husbandry, and furnish our tables with better vegetables, our families would use less meat, and consequently be more healthy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Soldiers' Clothing Received.—A letter from Gen. Longstreet's army says:

"A few days ago a large amount of clothing, consisting of jackets, pants, shirts, drawers, socks, shoes and blankets, were received from the Georgia Soldiers' Clothing Bureau, at Augusta, and distributed to the troops from that State. The arrival was quite opportune, as many of our brave boys were nearly nude from head to foot. The clothing, shoes and blankets were all home made, comfortable and well gotten up—much better in that regard than we usually receive."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "The Roll of the Drum; or, The Battle of Manassas;" singing and dancing; "Miscegenation; or a Virginia Negro in Washington" including a Grand Plantation Festival by the entire Dramatic Company and Harmonians—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," "Camp Meeting Shouts," "Duet—Larboard Watch," "Mississippi Fling," Banjo Solo, "The Conscript's Lament," "Challenge Dance," "High Daddy"; soon "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Roll of the Drum; or, The Vivandiere;" fancy dance; "Miscegenation; or A Virginia Negro in Washington;" next week "Parlor and Cabin; or, The Master and Slave"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

An example for Manufacturing Companies.—The Eagle Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Georgia employs several hundred operatives, and supplies them with bacon at fifty cents, lard at fifty cents, meal at \$1.50, flour at fifteen cents, chickens at fifty cents, and other articles at similar prices. They have also established a school, at their own expense, for the poor children of the city, at which there are two or three hundred receiving the rudiments of an education.—These teachers are allowed to lay in their provisions from the factory store and at the prices enumerated above. But this is not all. The Company have built comfortable houses and homes for the operatives, and in many ways have provided for the health and comfort of this class of their poor. They have also contributed large donations to our soldiers, and have been the means of making many a manly heart quicken its pulsations with joyous emotions. Besides all this, they have and are still furnishing thousands of yards of cloth for the use of our Government and people.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

"Miscegenation" at the Theatre.—Among the novelties recently produced at the Theatre in this city, was a burlesque entitled "Miscegenation." The subject is a disgusting one in any point of view, and we have doubts as to the propriety of thrusting it upon the attention of the people even in the shape of dramatic satire, but "what's done is done," and since the burlesque has been presented to an audience, it may not be inappropriate to admit the following notice of the performance, written by the author of the theatrical article which appeared in Monday's *Whig*:

The play entitled "Miscegenation" was admirably rendered Tuesday night, and necessarily excited much interest from the discussions which this novel and infamous doctrine has recently led to North and South.—The play is an apt illustration of the word, and a scathing satire upon the doctrine itself. The relative condition of the negro North and South, was faithfully portrayed in the manner of Sambo's reception North, and his happy condition South as delineated in the grand plantation festival wherein he is represented in the full enjoyment of his congenial amusement. The maladaptation of the negro to the status which Northern fanatics would feign assign him, was well represented in the extravaganza of "Miscegenation." The converse of this doctrine as illustrated in his happy, vivacious temperament while enjoying the congenial entertainments of plantation life, was portrayed in an equally forcible manner.

Mr. Ogden took the character of Sam, a Virginia negro, which he acted with the fidelity and skill of one perfectly familiar with the negro character. The other members of the company played their parts in the drama and extravaganza with admirable success.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The Suffering Poor of Richmond.

Even in times of peace, the Spring months are months of scarcity. Now, they are months of distress. We have passed the ordeal of Winter with comparative ease, but to-day the pinch is on us, and each succeeding day we will be pinched the more. What are the rich doing to alleviate the sufferings of the poor? Are the country people sending all they can spare to town, or are they hoarding?

Virginians have or had the reputation of being liberal and hospitable to a fault, but it is not often we find in a Virginia paper a paragraph like this, which we clip from a North Carolina exchange:

["] Noble Deeds.—We have just heard of one of many good actions at the hands of our friend James M. Parrott, of Lenoir, which deserves the public commendation. Mr. Parrott had just purchased some hundred barrels of corn, at about fifty dollars a barrel, for his own use, when a poor woman who had six daughters, each one having a husband in the army, presented herself to buy a little corn. Thereupon, our generous friend gave to her thirty barrels!—five for each of the soldier's wives. This act of charity is no uncommon thing with Mr. Parrott. He has been one of those whose liberal and generous deeds have been unstinted during the war. An excellent farmer, he has managed to raise good crops, has always sold at reasonable prices to Government and individuals, and is open-handed to the poor. Such men are valuable adjuncts to the cause, and their usefulness will be remembered.["]

No city in the Confederacy has had more refugees than Richmond, yet we have yet to learn that any special favor has been shown them by merchants and others. See how differently they act in South Carolina:

["]A Worthy Example.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that the inhabitants of Society Hill, S. C., have received the refugees from Charleston with the greatest hospitality; they have rented them houses at the lowest rates, and sell them bacon at 45 cents per pound; butter at \$1 per pound, and other articles at the same generous rates. One gentleman employs a servant to catch shad, and sells them to refugees at 50 cents each, allowing every family to purchase two. By their acts they prove themselves patriots and christians; *no Yankees there*. We are one Confederate family, and it is the duty of every one of us to use his heart, head and hands to serve his country and his neighbor as himself, and particularly those who have given up their homes for the honor and welfare of the State and Confederacy.["]

Many of the refugees in Richmond—perhaps the majority of them—are people of the highest social standing, who have been driven from luxurious homes, and are now toiling like slaves in obscure rooms and offices in the city. Many of them are suffering for the necessaries of life—suffering severely. But they suffer in silence. If it were not for the government we verily believe some of them would starve. As it is, many of them live mainly on bread and water. So far from being helped by the people of Richmond, it would appear from the following extract from the letter of a Richmond correspondent of a Southern paper that the boot is on the other leg, and that a refugee is helping the people of Richmond. The letter is dated March 21, and the extract runs thus:

["]"Why are those ladies gathered about that store?" I asked a man as I came down town this morning—"They tell me the man who owns that store sells goods cheaper than anybody else—flour, for a dollar a pound and bacon for five dollars," was the reply. It was almost painful to look at the eager faces of some of the ladies, as they passed up to the door of the store, which was closed so that only one could enter at a time. The owner of this store is a refugee from the Valley of Virginia, and it is said has been in the habit of selling goods so low, compared with other people, that his best customers charitably accounted for the generous eccentricity by saying

that he was insane.["]

A man is accused of being insane because he sells provisions cheaper than others. This is a hard hit at the provision venders of Richmond.

But refugees are not the only sufferers. Any one who will take the trouble to walk by the office of the Young Men's Christian Association will there see a crowd of women with baskets and anxious faces.—Some of these women bear no traces of privation, but others are haggard and worn beyond mistake. Want and overwork have made their faces pale and their eyes lustreless [sic]. They need help, and the Association, exhausted in funds and supplies, have been forced to appoint agents to visit the citizens of Richmond and solicit subscriptions.

But all the poor women are not found in front of the doors of the public benevolent institutions. Many of them shrink from this open acknowledgement of their poverty, but they will be found in the counting rooms and offices of charitable gentlemen. And, as the Spring wears on, a notable increase of well-born ladies will be observed at the city provision stores. They must come to this, if our men of wealth open not their hands and our farmers bring not forth their hoarded corn and meat.

The time has come when we must bestir ourselves in active charities. As an incentive to the backward giver, we quote from Sir Thomas Browne's "Christian Morals:"

["]Be charitable before wealth make the covetous, and lose not the glory of the mite. If riches increase, let thy mind hold pace with them; and think it not enough to be liberal, but munificent. Though a cup of cold water from some hand may not be without its reward, yet s[ ]ck not though for wine and oil for the wounds of the distressed; and treat the poor as our Savior did the multitude, to the relics of some baskets. Diffuse thy beneficence early, and while thy treasures call thee master; there may be an Atropos of thy fortunes before that of thy life, and thy wealth cut off before that hour when all men shall be poor, for the justice of death looks equally upon the dead, and Charon expects no more from Alexander than from Irus.

Give not only unto seven, but also unto eight, that is, unto more than many. Though to give unto every one that asketh may seem severe advice, yet give thou also before asking; that is, where want is (silently clamorous) and men's necessities, not their tongues, do loudly call for thy mercies. For though sometimes necessitousness be dumb, or misery speak not out; yet true charity is sagacious, and will find out hints for beneficence. Acquaint thyself with the physiognomy of want, and let the dead colors and first lines of necessity suffice to tell thee there is an object for thy bounty.—Spare not where thou canst not easily be prodigal, and fear not to be undone by mercy; for since he who hath pity on the poor, lendeth unto the Almighty rewarded, who observe no ides but every day for his payments, charity become pious usury, Christian liberality the most thriving industry, and what we adventure in a cockboat may return in a carrack unto us. He who thus casts his bread upon the water shall surely find it again; for though it falleth to the bottom, it sinks but, like the axe of the prophet, to rise again unto him.["]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Roll of the Drum;" fancy dance; "Miscegenation"; next week "Parlor and Cabin;" in rehearsal "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Richelieu; or The Conspiracy;" singing and dancing;

grand olio; next week—"Parlor and Cabin;" in rehearsal "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Review and Flag Presentation.—General Rosser reviewed the corps of Cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, Thursday last. He was accompanied in the review by Gov. Smith and Ex-Governor Letcher, and a large number of ladies and citizens were present. After the review Gen. Rosser inspected the barracks, and the Cadets were presented to him.

On Monday, a regiment of General Rosser's brigade, under Col. Ball, visited the Institute, for the purpose of presenting a flag captured by them at Langster's Station, and presented to the 164<sup>th</sup> N. Y. Cavalry by citizens of New York city. After the ceremony was over, the cavalry made two charges over the grounds, and partook of a repast that had been prepared for them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Old House on the Bridge of Notre Dame"; Harmonians; next week—"Parlor and Cabin;" in rehearsal "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Refugee from Richmond.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Mrs. Quarles, who concealed, nine days, Colonel Streight and Captain Porter, on their escape from Libby Prison, has arrived at the New England Rooms a refugee from Richmond. Her three small children accompany her. They were all sent outside of the Rebel lines. Her husband has enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Cavalry. The family is quite destitute.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Hats.—A Hat manufactory has been established at Statesville, N. C., and the *Express* says that as fine an article is made as was ever brought from Yankeeland.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Home Industry.—We learn from the Confederate that at the manufactory of Messrs. S. Froelick & Co., Kenansville, N. C., from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861, to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864, this establishment has furnished 18 sets of surgical instruments, 800 gross of military buttons, 3,700 lance spears, 6,500 sabre [sic] bayonets, 11,700 cavalry sabres [sic], 2,700 cutlasses, 1,700 sets of infantry accoutrements, 800 [300?] sabre [sic] belts, and 300 knapsacks.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette;" dance; comic song; tomorrow—"Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" next week "Parlor and Cabin"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Nick of the Woods; or, The Jibbenainosay;" dance; "The Trials of Tompkins;" tomorrow—"Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" next week "Parlor and Cabin"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Paper.—A London correspondent mentions that a discovery has been made in France which will probably revolutionize the paper business. Excellent paper is manufactured from the wood of the oak, walnut, pine, chestnut, and various other vegetables, without any addition of rags. A reduction in price of from fifty to eighty per cent. is predicted. Samples were exhibited and attracted general attention.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2-3

Female Yankee Surgeon.—The female Yankee surgeon recently captured in front of Gen. Johnston's lines was received in this city yesterday. She is about thirty years old and quite ugly; but has an intelligent appearance and a pleasant voice. She was dressed in male costume—black pants, fitting tight, a jacket and short talma of black or dark blue cloth, but wore a dark straw Gipsy [sic] hat, that might be construed as announcing her sex. She gave her name as Dr. Mary E. Walker, of the Union army, and said she was a regular alopathic physician. She said also that she had been improperly taken prisoner, as at the time of her capture she was on neutral ground. As she passed through the streets in charge of a detective, her unique appearance attracted unusual attention, and an immense crowd of negroes and idlers formed for her a volunteer escort to Castle Thunder.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

"The Rebel Songster."—Messrs. Ayres & Wade have just published "The Rebel Songster" embracing all the popular ballads. This is a timely publication, as our armies are now about to enter upon the most important campaign of the war, and the soldiers whilst preparing for the conflict will be disposed to enliven their camps with patriotic and martial melodies. This book will supply them with all the means of vocal inspiration they may require.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Catherine Howard; or, The Bride of Death;" singing and dancing; "Rough Diamond;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost;"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Catherine Howard; or, The Bride of Death;" singing and dancing; "Rough Diamond;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Cotton and Wool Cards.

6000 pair just received and for sale by  
ap23-d1w

Wm. H. Fowle, Sons & co.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Government Work.—The Superintendent of the C. S. clothing Bureau has given notice that after the 10<sup>th</sup> of May all the clothing makers in this city must furnish a certificate from the visiting committee of the district in which they reside that they are "the proper persons to whom the work should be given; otherwise their numbers will be taken away and transferred to soldiers'

families. Persons from the country are required to furnish certificates from the city committee." We are requested to state that the visiting committees will call upon the persons referred to, and that public notice will be given of the time and place for receiving the applications of those who may be overlooked.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We are requested to state, for the information of the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau, that a special train will leave the Petersburg depot at 5 A. M., *precisely*, on Tuesday morning. *The Ladies must be prompt.*—Each lady can take one trunk by this train, but the remainder of the baggage and effects must be deposited at the office on Grace street, to day, to go by the freight train, which will take the furniture, &c., of the Bureau.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Lady of Lyons; or, Love and Pride;" grand national overture; charming dance; "Scan, Mag;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

A factory of knitting needles has been established at Columbus, Ga. Sixty thousand sets have been turned out.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Troup Factory of Georgia is making *towelling* [sic] on a large scale and approved qualities.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Flag Presentation.—It being announced that a flag was to be presented by the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau to the Departmental Battalion, on the Capitol Square, last evening, at 4 o'clock, at that hour a great number of ladies and soldiers, and some citizens assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Battalion, however, did not arrive until 5 o'clock, and Mr. Memminger, who was to present the flag on the part of the ladies, not until some half hour later. The Battalion was drawn up in line on the north side of the Square, with their faces towards the Capitol building. After much delay, and running hither and thither of parties, each of whom seem to be going after the flag, it was at last produced, and a very rich and beautiful flag it proved to be. Mr. Memminger then, in a speech which very few persons even of the Battalion heard, presented it, and Col. McIlhenney, of the Battalion, received it, and replied in few and fitting words to the remarks of Mr. Memminger. After these ceremonies and music by the splendid band, the Battalion moved off and the crowd dispersed.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Nora Crenia, or, The White boys;" charming dance, recitation, dance, "Governor's Wife;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Rory O'More;" "Pas de Fascination; or The Adventures of

Lola Montes;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Wanted—At Pace's Woolen Mill, Danville, Va., 5 or 6 GOOD WEAVERS. None but good need apply. I will pay 50c. per yard, double width, and furnish provisions at a low price. Apply at once.

J. B. Pace.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Women of North Carolina.—The ladies of Raleigh held a meeting recently, and adopted among others the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the noble and gallant conduct of our Southern soldiers on the field of battle, their endurance and patience under fatigue and privations of all kinds, and their readiness ever to meet the foe with their strong arms and stout hearts, challenge our warmest admiration and gratitude, and inspire us with confidence that they will always be our protectors from the presence of the hated enemy.

*Resolved*, That the war is prosecuted by the South to secure its liberty and independence; *with* these, we should hail peace as the greatest of earthly blessings; without them, peace would be but the beginning of our degradation and humiliation as a people.

*Resolved*, That the women of the South regard this war as involving not only its liberty and independence, but their own station in society and the happiness of the domestic circle; that subjugation of their sex, and the obliteration of those virtues of purity and innocence which form its peculiar charm; and that we look to the army with mingled anxiety and confidence to shield us from this the greatest of calamities.

*Resolved*, That our fathers, brothers and sweethearts, and all others in the army, possess our warmest thanks for their unceasing efforts during three long years in defence [sic] of liberty and independence and ourselves—that we pray daily for their protection from all harm, and that we shall hail their return from the field, at the end of the war—the conquerors in a hundred battles—as the brightest days in our lives—greeting them with rejoicings, gratitude and love.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Hospital Invitation.—The Macon confederate's [sic] "front" correspondent thus concludes a recent letter:

----- requests me to say to you that he hereby extends to you an invitation to a "grand sham dinner" to come off at such time as you may appoint. By way of desert "our day's ration" will be brought in and—carried out again.—Come up.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A New Book,

A New Book,

A New Book.

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The Great Romance,

The Great Romance,

The Great romance.

Macaria,

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Macaria,

Macaria.

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By the

M'dme de Stael of the South.

-----  
Macaria;

Or, The Altar of Sacrifice.

A Novel, by the author of "Beula [sic]."

-----  
The Publishers have at length the gratification of being able to announce that they have now ready the great literary *chief d'oueve* of Miss Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile, the authoress of "Buelah." [sic] Miss Evans is justly celebrated as holding the same supremacy of rank in the Literature of the Confederacy which Madame de Stael held in the Literature of the French empire. Macaria is a romance of intense intellectual power, as far above the contemporary English novels as Les Miserables is above all novels. It is a Southern book, relating to the woful [sic] incidents of the times, but without rival in interest and artistic beauty.

Price.....Five Dollars.

\*\*Apon [sic] the receipt of the price we will forward "Macaria" to any address in the Confederacy post paid.

Address orders to

West & Johnston, Publishers, &c.,  
146 Main street, Richmond.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

An Eloquent Dedication.

Miss Augusta J. Evans, one of Alabama's peerless daughters, world-renowned as the authoress of "Buelah," [sic] has lately issued from the press "Macaria; or, Altars of Sacrifice," which she dedicates in the following chaste and beautiful style: "To the army of the Southern Confederacy, who have delivered the South from despotism, and who have won for generations yet unborn the precious guerdon [sic] of Constitutional Republican Liberty; to this vast Legion of Honor, whether limping on crutches through the land they have saved and immortalized, or surviving uninjured to share the blessings their unexampled heroism bought, or sleeping dreamlessly in nameless martyr graves, on hallowed battle fields, whose historic memory shall perish only with the remnants of our language, these pages are grateful and reverently dedicated by one who, although debarred from the dangers and deathless glory of the 'tented field,' would fain offer a woman's inadequate tribute to the noble patriotism and sublime self-abnegation of her dear and devoted countrymen."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Male Orphan Asylum.—We solicit the attention of our readers to the announcement in our advertising columns to-day, relative to the Male Orphan Asylum. This institution is in need

of material aid. A committee has been appointed to solicit contributions, and they announce their purpose, to call upon the citizens at an early day. Good people, we ask you to open your hearts and purses when they call. The orphans must not suffer. We are well aware that the drafts upon the generosity of this community during the war have been numerous, but we are sure that the appeal now made will not be made in vain. Let all who have any surplus means give a share, small or large, to the little orphans, and your recompense will be the consciousness of having done a good act.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Salt Notice.—The distribution of the first instalment [sic] of salt this year to the citizens of Henrico county, will commence at the Court House to-day. All heads of families will get new tickets from a Justice of the Peace of their district, before calling for the same, at fifty cents per pound.—Each member of a family allowed ten pounds. To be paid for in the new issue or its equivalent.

Elijah Baker,  
Agent for Henrico county.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Life at Columbia.—the South *Carolinian* says:

Columbia is just now one of the liveliest places in the Confederacy. The ladies are all agog with excitement over the soldiers; private evening parties, soirees and sociables are the rage; occasionally a public concert is an episode, the barbecue has been not unlike a carnival; the streets are thronged with the fair sex; more are coming from Richmond; everybody is hunting for rooms that are not to be found, including the disheartened writer; and things generally have taken a new dress and new habit, which betokens, "something in the wind."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

"Iron Clads Captured."—R. G. Allen, N. Green, R. B. Leeman and M. Merrick, four of the "Iron Clad Opera Troupe," who have till recently been playing at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, were captured on Tuesday in Gloucester county, attempting to make their way to the Yankee lines. They had been conscripted and made their escape from the camp of instruction at Camp Lee. Most of them had forged British protection papers. Merrick had the genuine British papers of one Thomas Grant. They were brought to this city Wednesday night and committed to Castle Thunder.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Female Humane Association.

We ask attention to the appeal which appears in this day's paper, from Mrs. Lucy P. Smith, Secretary of the Female Humane Association.

The resources of this institution, scarcely adequate in ordinary times to maintain it, have become entirely insufficient by reason of the exorbitant rates demanded for the necessities of life. No necessity can be greater than that which enjoins relief for the poor orphans, and no charity could be better applied than that designed for their education and comfort.

The present ordeal of scarcity and consequent suffering to which all, save the opulent, are

being subjected, must needs affect, with peculiar severity, those who have to rely solely upon charitable donations, if the spirit of charity is not more active than in less trying times. Our citizens should be liberal in their donations for this good purpose in a degree commensurate with the needs of the Institution. We feel assured they will be, and in the fullness of that assurance, bespeak for the efforts of those engaged in this good work a happy and successful result.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Socks.—The knitting factory of J. Judge & co., of Columbia, S. C., turns out 2,500 to 3,000 pairs of socks per day. Seventy hands are employed in the factory, and some five or six hundred at their own houses in finishing them after the knitting is done.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Dreams of Delusion;" dance, recitation, "Lola Montez;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 6  
[advertisement]

Mobile, April 4, 1864—To Mrs. Mary Adele Herr, Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri:--Beloved child,--we have had but one letter from you since the fall of Port Gibson, except the few lines through the New York News. Your letter was dated Danville, September 4, 1863. We have written many times to you, our darling, and hope that some of our letters at least reach you. O! when will you come? Without Vida life is a blank. We are all well and have the necessaries of life, and are happy to dispose with its luxuries. Pa is still with Mr. G. Answer speedily through the New York News, and gladden the hearts of your anxious and loving parents.

New York news please copy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Jonathan Bradford; or, The Murder at the Road-Side Inn;" dance; concertina solo; comic song; "Mr. and Mrs. White;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

To Missourians:

A poll will be opened at Camp Lee on next Monday, the 2d day of May, for the election of members of Congress from Missouri. All Missourians in this section are invited to vote.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Sent Home.—The young woman found in the street Tuesday night, and committed to jail for safe keeping, was again before the Mayor's court yesterday. It will be recollected that on Wednesday she declined answering any questions addressed to her. Yesterday she stated to Recorder Caskie, who presided, that she was Miss D. Bayne, an orphan, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and had came [sic] on here to see her brothers, who were in the army of Northern Virginia. On arriving here she found herself without money or friends, and remained in the street through necessity.

Officer Crone, who had taken up a collection among the police in the court room, stated

that he had raised money enough to send her to Tuscaloosa, and would see her started on the cars. The Recorder requested that the officer would do so.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Onions! Onions!!—The necessity of plentifully planting this vegetable *aromatique* during the present season cannot be too warmly impressed upon our producers.—There is nothing in the entire catalogue of "garden truck" which will be more welcome to our soldiers; there is nothing more refreshing, healthy, and convenient for transportation; and certainly, as an adjunct of army food, nothing could be more savory. In France, the onion has become almost a national vegetable, and whether in camp or on a campaign, it is the constant companion of the soldier. It is recommended by the surgeon, is the pride of the cook, and the delight of the mess. In our own army the first article robbed from a garden is an onion. Many a time have we seen the poor fellows on a long journey nibbling lustily at the odoriferous bulbs, and with a piece of dry bread and a handful of salt, making the meal which was denied by the necessities of the march. We say, therefore, plant onions; the soldiers say plant onions; the generals join in the request, and let it, therefore, go forth in trumpet tones through the length and breadth of the land—*plant onions!*—Carolinian.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, April 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Ballard House, April 30, 1864.

C. H. Betts having sold his interest in the Spottswood Hotel, begs to offer his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage. He can now be found at the Ballard House, with the same energy and zeal to oblige and accommodate, where he will be most happy to receive and entertain his old patrons and the traveling public.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Market Prices.—the first lamb of the season was offered in the Upper Market Saturday at \$5 per lb. new currency. A scanty supply of indifferent beef was selling at \$4a5 in fives. The fish market was poorly supplied, in consequence of the false rumors of a Yankee raid in the direction of the lower Chickahominy. Rock and sturgeon were firm at \$4 per lb.; shad ranged from \$1a15 per pair in fives or new currency. There was some improvement in the supply of vegetables, but not enough to cause any decline in prices. Irish potatoes were selling at \$1 per quart; sweet potatoes, \$4a5 per quart; lettuce, \$3 per dozen; asparagus, \$4 per bunch; eschalot, \$2 per bunch; salad, \$4 per peck; radishes, \$1 per bunch; rhubarb, \$1.50 per bunch; mint (for juleps,) \$1 per bunch; eggs, \$5 per dozen; butter, \$15 per lb.; spring chickens, \$6a8 each; boiled hominy, \$1.50 per quart; black eyed peas, \$2½ per quart; sauer kraut \$1.50 per quart. The five dollar notes were refused except at the rate of \$4.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Dr. Mary E. Walker.—This disgusting production of Yankee land was marched from Castle Thunder to Dr. Winder's office Saturday morning, to the very great amusement of crowds of negroes, male and female, and many white boys. We did not hear the object of her visit to headquarters, but presume it had something to do with her being sent North. She is still dressed in male attire, which begins to look the worse for wear.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Horrible.—The dead body of a new born white male child was found on yesterday afternoon tied up in a bag near the old Male Orphan Asylum, in Duval's Addition, where it had doubtless been deposited by its criminal and heartless mother. When found, the hogs had partially devoured it. Justice Gary was sent for to see whether an inquest was necessary.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Tall Prices.—One thousand dollars is the price now asked for ladies' spring bonnets. Within the past week a number have been bought at that figure by fashionable females of this city.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Jonathan Bradford; or, The Murder at the Road-Side Inn;" fancy dance; new comic song; "Lend Me Five Shillings;" soon "Midea [sic]; or, The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband;" soon "The Ghost"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Wanted.—A Man qualified to take charge of a Wire Manufactory, in Macon, Georgia. Very liberal wages will be paid to any one possessing the requisite qualifications. Apply to  
Kent, Paine & Co.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Duchess of Malfi;" pas seul; "Lend Me Five Shillings;" Monday—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Prompt and Patriotic.—A young man named Hilton of Lancaster District, S. C. who has volunteered and done service, and twice been discharged for disability, was lately accepted as a soldier by the examining Physician, and ordered by the Enrolling Officer to report to the Camp of Instruction the Wednesday following; it being then Saturday. His wife wove cloth next day (Sunday), made it up into pantaloons Monday; he left Tuesday, and duly reported to Camp of Instruction on the appointed day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

### Spy Glasses Wanted.

We understand that the Signal Bureau is very much in need of Spy Glasses, Telescopes, etc., for the spring campaign. Hundreds of these desired articles are in the possession of private citizens, who, on learning the need, will gladly donate them to the Department.—Even those who cannot afford to give should promptly offer to sell at a moderate price.

When the war is over and those who have watched the quiet labor of the signal Corps can speak with prudence, history will vindicate its claim to be called "the eyes and ears" of our armies in this struggle.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A dish-washing machine is the last invention. It will among other things, wash knives and forks without wetting the handles.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Drying Vegetables.—Nearly all our summer vegetables, as well as fruits, can be preserved by drying, or in some other way, so as to be a very palatable addition to the winter supply of our tables, and most grateful to our friends in the army. A subscriber states that his family are using Snap Beans which were preserved by cutting up, taking out the strings and thus prepared as if for the table; then scalded in salt and water, and dried on a scaffold like fruits. Others preserve them in salt, like pickles, the bean making its own brine. In either case the beans are soaked in water before cooking.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Duchess of Malfi;" fancy dance; "Jenny Lind Come to Town;" Monday—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

New Songs—

Now Ready

"Pray, Maiden Pray," with beautiful Vignette Title. Music by A. J. Turner. Poetry by A. W. Kerchival Price \$2.00

"Aura Lea; or, the Maid with Golden Hair," " 2.00

"I remember the hour when sadly we parted," " 2.00

Will be Ready in a Few Days.

"The Standard Bearer," by H. S. Coleman.

"Mary, of Argyle."

Geo. Dunn & Co.  
Corner 14<sup>th</sup> and Main streets.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Ladies of the Treasury Bureau.—The Columbia South Carolinian says:  
From eighty to ninety of these fair gentlewomen have arrived in Columbia, and are temporarily quartered at the several hotels, the hospitable proprietors of which are, as we are informed, charging only nominal rates, and doing their utmost to render their guests comfortable. The ladies, however, must have other places of residence. It is true that Columbia is crowded, but we have never known a South Carolina home so full that it would not expand with the hearts of its generous tenants. Hence, we hope before the week expires, to see each one of these Richmond sisters happily ensconced among the private families of our city. They are here not voluntarily; nay, many have shed tears in anticipation of a cold, unwelcome greeting; they are accomplished, and only by reason of the vicissitudes of war, temporarily dependent; in a word, they ornament any circle of refinement. Several of our large hearted citizens, appreciating the peculiar situation of these strangers among strangers, have opened their houses, and accommodated one or more, as circumstances have permitted. A large number, however, yet remain unprovided for, and we feel assured that we have only to mention this fact to secure a prompt response from those who wish to do in the premises whatever lies in their power.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Guy Mannerling;" "Meg Merrilees; or, the Gipsy's [sic] Prophecy;" "Jenny Lind;" Saturday—"Jack Sheppard;" and "Beauty and the Beast;" Monday—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Theatre.—In these dreadful times, if the Theatre is to be kept open, we would suggest the propriety of the management laying before the public rather more lively pieces than have been played of late. The writer of this dropped into the Theatre for about twenty minutes on Thursday night. In the course of that brief period he witnessed horrors enough to last a man a lifetime.—

A beautiful young woman, after having been reduced to despair by the sight of a corpse and the cries of half a hundred bedlamites, was ruthlessly strangled by two ruffians.—A ghost stalked through a church yard. The villain who had caused the young lady to be strangled ran mad. An unoffending and unsuspecting man was run through the body with a sword and killed by mistake; and, when the writer, having supped full of horrors, took his leave, there was every prospect of the speedy extermination of the balance of the *dramatis personae*, for a tall fellow was prowling around with a drawn sword, seeking for some one to stick. This play was the *Duchess of Amalfi*, and it was very well acted; but, being such a dreadful thing, the better it was done the worse it harrowed up the feelings of the audience.

People who go to the theatre now want something cheerful and amusing. In all conscience, there are horrors enough in the daily walks of life without people going to a theatre to see them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Ghost.—We learn that the mechanical apparition, which recently excited so much admiration and surprise in the Northern theatres, will shortly be introduced in the theatre of this city, the requisite apparatus having been secured. The effect is said to be rather startling.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Jack Sheppard;" "Beauty and the Beast;" Monday—"The Ghost of Dismal Swamp"—"To the Public.—The manager respectfully asks the kind consideration and liberal patronage of the people of the Confederacy. The optical delusions and effects produced in this play—effects which have caused so much excitement and wonder in Europe and the United States—are entirely of home manufacture; and in order to make it still further acceptable to the Southern people he has adapted it to a play written by a gentleman of this city—a play that carries our feelings to our own homes and firesides, and to those noble defenders who are now confronting danger at the threshold and pouring out their blood—noble blood—defending the sacred rights and altars of the South."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau.—If we had not heard of the exodus from Richmond, our observation last week would have apprized us that we had an unusual advent among us. We saw in our streets venerable gentlemen and ladies, of commanding presence, bearing the unmistakable evidence of days of refinement and wealth; and with thoughts from which the sadness was dispelled for the moment, we saw with pleasure the fair young maidens whose blooming cheeks gave evidence of their mountain home. And as we listened to their

joyous laughter, we rejoiced that the exuberance [sic] of youth rises victorious over every present sorrow. These exiles deserve all our sympathy, and all the hospitality we are able to exhibit to them. They are generally persons who have been driven from the comforts of home, where they enjoyed all the luxuries of life. They are martyrs for their love of the south. Let every Southerner show his appreciation of their noble conduct, and their undeserved sufferings by contributing in every way in his power to their comfort during their sojourn among us. We are aware that the hospitality of our people is already severely tasked; that the population of Columbia, thrice its usual size perhaps, is too large for the houses. But whatever South Carolina can do to welcome Virginia should be done. Our people should never forget the hospitable kindness of the Virginians to our sick and dying soldiers—how many of our brave boys have had the dreary passage to the grave alleviated of its horrors by the tender, maternal kindness of the Virginia women. Surely we should strain every nerve to be kind to those as dear to us as ourselves.—Columbia Guardian.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Notice to the Citizens of the County of Louisa.

All who may desire to get Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Cotton or Wool Cards, or any of said articles, under the law of last session of the Virginia Assembly, are requested to give me their orders as soon as possible, and, in every case, the probable cost, in new currency, must accompany their orders.

F. W. Jones,  
Agent for Louisa county

ap15-c4w

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Infanticide.—About ten o'clock Saturday night, the body of a white infant, apparently three weeks old, was found floating in the Basin. It appeared to have been in the water several days. By order of the Coroner it was decently interred.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp; the Wonder of the Nineteenth Century;" cost Nineteen Thousand Dollars; fancy dance

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

"No Place to Stay."—Flora McFlimsey had nothing to wear. Jennie Gilliam has no place to stay. She was found by the Watchmen on Sunday night bivouacing [sic] in the Capitol Square, and on her declaring that she had "no place to stay," was brought before the Mayor, yesterday morning. The Mayor committed her to jail for lack of a better place to send her to. She has been loafing and begging about the city since the beginning of the war, and says she is from Patrick county.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The manager having a proper appreciation of the necessities of the times, has thought proper to close the Theatre, the employees having been sent

to the field. An early notice will be given of the reopening when will be produced the Ghost of the Dismal Swamp, gotten up at a cost of Nineteen Thousand Dollars."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Great Excitement.—The greatest excitement felt in this city yesterday was caused by a dog fight in Tobacco Alley, which occurred about six o'clock P.M. Two fice, one yellow and with a long tail, the other black and bobbed, after the manner of terriers, belonging to the newsboy fraternity, were the combatants. Some soldiers who were passing down Governor street ran into the mouth of the alley to get a full view of the fight, and being seen by a large crowd, who were engaged in discussing the news at the corner of the Whig building, the latter thinking something serious to pay, rushed to the scene of conflict. Persons passing on Main street witnessing the rush, also hastened to the same point, and in half a minute from the beginning of the dog fight, a crowd of several hundred individuals, whites, negroes and boys were on the ground. In the course of a minute, it becoming apparent that the long-tailed fice was no match for the short-tailed fice, the owner and backer of the former withdrew him from the contest, and the crowd and spectators dispersed.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Doings of the Wind.—During the gale that attended the rain last evening, the steeple of St. John's Church was blown down and fell in an easterly direction, smashing a number of tombstones. The back porch of Mr. Liggon's house, in the same neighborhood, was blown away, and, some say, lodged on the top of the house.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The excitement of the great conflict about the city having abated—quiet in the city being entirely restored—the very many slightly wounded that have arrived and requiring amusement, &c., &c., have induced the management to re-open (positively) this evening, when will be presented an entirely new play, written for this Theatre, for the purpose of introducing the Mechanical and Spectral Wonder of the Nineteenth Century; produced and gotten up for this Theatre at a positive expense of over Nineteen Thousand Dollars"; "Ghost of the Dismal Swamp; or Marteau, the Guerrilla"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Salt Notice.—Citizens of Henrico county entitled to Salt can get their supply upon application at the Court House.

The Salt Room will be closed on Saturday, the 21<sup>st</sup> inst., for a few weeks.

Citizens who have not secured their tickets for 1864, can do so by applying to any county justice of the peace.

Elijah Baker,  
Ag't for Henrico.

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RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Theatre.—The manager of the Richmond Theatre has determined to open this place of amusement tonight and devote the proceeds to the relief of the wounded soldiers and destitute poor of this city.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Special Notice!—While the detailed attendants are absent in the defences [sic], other assistance has become indispensable to the wounded. During this temporary emergency, such ladies in Richmond as are experienced nurses are requested to visit or loan their servants to "Howards Grove," (Mechanicsville Turnpike), "Winder" and "Jackson" Hospitals (near Hollywood Cemetery,) and the "Receiving Hospital," (17<sup>th</sup> and Grace streets.)

Those who cannot render this aid are requested to contribute such delicacies as are usually prepared for the sick.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of the Dismal Swamp; or, Marteau, the Guerrilla;"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Death of Archy Via.—In the list of casualties in the First Virginia Regiment, published in a city contemporary, yesterday, we observe the name of corporal J. A. Via, reported killed in the battle near Drewry's Bluff, on Monday last. We hope that the announcement is incorrect, but it is made in such an authoritative form that we fear it is too true. Corporal Via was formerly connected with the *Whig*, as reporter, and evinced the possession of talents which rendered him fully qualified for the duties pertaining to his profession. As a short hand reporter he had few equals within the Confederacy. As a paragraphist he had the ready command of chaste and expressive language. The letter published in the *Whig* a short time since over the signature of "Viator," describing the attack upon Plymouth, N. C., was from his pen. He had a penchant for poetry, and some of his contributions in his department of literature, published in the "Southern Literary Messenger," would do credit to a poet of wider reputation. The writer of this brief tribute was intimate with the deceased, and deeply, sincerely deplores his loss—the more so, as he knows that an aged mother and a devoted sister, in very straightened circumstances, looked to their noble soldier son and brother to extricate them from that sad condition of privation and dependence which the *voluntary* absence of poor Archy in the army entailed upon them. May God in his mercy, relieve the poignancy of their unutterable grief.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Economy in Gotham.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: The ladies' movement for the curtailment of foreign luxuries, in order to stop the efflux of gold, is rapidly extending itself. At a fashionable party at the mansion of one of the wealthiest merchants, in Thirty fourth street, near Lexington avenue, a neatly printed "pledge" was handed around among the ladies to sign, thus committing them against buying, for the present, any more silks, satins, velvets, laces, or other foreign luxuries. Of course everybody signed it, and when the assemblage was dispersing, the hostess announced that at her next entertainment her guests would all be expected to come, the ladies in calico, and the gentlemen in satin and corduroy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Trouble Among the Paupers.—Yesterday morning a most unhappy looking young woman, named Eliza McCorpin, was brought into the Mayor's Court on the charge of having run away from the City Alms House. She acknowledged the impeachment, and gave as her reason that the more vigorous paupers kicked and cuffed her about in a way that she could not stand. On Saturday one of them, while beastly drunk, was near being the death of her by hitting her a

violent underhand lick in the pit of the stomach. The next day another one kicked her in the eye, and still more recently two young men, also paupers, threatened to break her neck for taking a stick of wood to make some fire. She also further stated that she was nearly starved to death while at the Alms House.

The Mayor saying that he did not like the idea of putting one pauper in jail to keep other paupers from beating her to death, told officer Moore to return the woman to the Alms House, and to repeat to the Superintendent of that establishment all that she had said in court.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

### A Worthy Example.

To the Editor of the Whig:

One of the first things that greeted my eyes this morning was a large four-mule wagon loaded down with eggs, milk, butter, lamb, potatoes, asparagus, bread, &c., &c., just in from King and Queen county, for the wounded soldiers.

The indefatigable people around Bruington and Smyrna churches have kept up a sort of "Soldiers' Aid Society" from the beginning of the war, and are always first on the field with help in needy times. These delicacies are fruits of their untiring exertions. Could any people do a kinder or more timely act? Our soldiers, bloody and hungry, are pouring in from every battlefield. They have saved our honored city and beloved land. They appeal in strongest language to *all their countrymen* to help them in this hour of suffering.—Shall it be withheld? King and Queen is in Yankee lines, yet see her response! Where are the kind hearts of other countries near by, especially of the South side? Dear friends, we need your help. You proffered it in other days when it was not half so much needed. Will you not league together and contribute of your supplies for our wounded? This is a call of duty and patriotism. Who will respond? Go to work, my friends, even in a small way, and imitate the noble example of King and Queen.

Observer.

Richmond, May 18.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of the Dismal Swamp; or Marteau, the Guerrilla"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of the Dismal Swamp; or Marteau, the Guerrilla"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Ice.—Since the warm weather has set in in earnest, and there is promise of a long spell of hot weather, it is a subject of general congratulation that there is a full supply of ice. It will alleviate the sufferings of our wounded very materially. Considering the cost of every thing else, it is being sold at moderate rates—eight pounds for a dollar. We see that some shameless reprobate, taking advantage of Mr. Ro. Reid's absence from home in the service of his country, has circulated the report that he has not ice this year. This is a most unmitigated slander, and one for which the author is likely to pay dearly as soon as Mr. Reid is relieved from militia duty. So far from having *no* ice, Mr. Reid never before had so large a supply. He has one ice house which

alone contains over seven hundred thousand pounds, and to say to the contrary, argues a degree of depravity almost incredible. As well might a man say an editor had no sense, a general no idea of direction or locality, or a poet no originality, as to say an ice-dealer had no ice.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Ghost.—The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp was acted at the Theatre on Saturday night, to a respectable house, and afforded general satisfaction. The piece is a pretty good thing, and not half so dismal as its name would seem to imply. There are several laughs in it, and the illusion of the ghost is worth seeing.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"London Assurance;" grand pas de deux; Tuesday—"The Murder at the Mound; or, The Ghostly Witness;" in rehearsal—"Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

No Go.—The notorious Anne Dobson, yesterday evening, tried to get up an excitement and mob in front of a respectable Main street grocer's door by swearing and shouting in a loud voice that she had, by mistake, paid him a \$50 note instead of a \$10, and that he refused to rectify the mistake. She varied her rigamarole by stating to some soldiers that collected around her, that the merchant was a Union man, and would be one of the first to raise the Yankee flag if the enemy got into Richmond. After, however, exhausting her lungs, which are of brass, to no purpose, she walked off, cursing and swearing huskily. This woman is a nuisance, and should have been handed over to the police. She keeps a den on 14<sup>th</sup> street, near Mayo's bridge, and is about once a month before the Mayor for receiving stolen goods, generally the property of the Confederate States.

It is proper to state, that the merchant said he was not aware or ever receiving any \$50 note from the women, or having any transaction with her.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Highway Robbery by Boys.—On Saturday evening, while Henry Clay Frayser, a little boy about twelve years old, was carrying dinner to one of Henley's battalion, on the York River Railroad, about a mile from the city, he was waylaid by three boys, rather over his own age, named respectively, Edward Clayton, George Kane and John Kirby, who robbed him of the dinner and vessels that contained it. The police are after the youthful highwaymen, and the prospect is that they will be brought to justice.

This is, we learn, the twentieth robbery of this kind that has been perpetrated by this gang, of which those mentioned are the ringleaders, within the past week.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Theft.—Yesterday morning, about twelve o'clock, a small white boy entered the store of Mrs. Thalheimer, on Broad street above 5<sup>th</sup> street, and crawling under the counter snatched an account book containing \$260 and a box with some other funds out of the money drawer and ran out. Mrs. Thalheimer, who had witnessed the operation from a back room, reached the front door just in time to see the thief join a crowd of other boys near the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> street when they all ran off together.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Skeleton Witness;" grand double fancy dance; "Sketches in India"; in preparation "Jennie Deans"; in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Jack Sheppard;" singing and dancing; "Beauty and the Beast;" tomorrow—"The Ghost of Audley Court;" in preparation "Jennie Deans;" in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Trouble Amongst the Women.—While there is so much war in the field, one would suppose the women would be particularly disposed to keep peace at home. We hope this is the rule, but there are exceptions, unfortunately, as will appear. Mrs. Mary Davenport and Mrs. Emma Woodward were brought before the Mayor, yesterday morning, on the charge of keeping an ill-governed and disorderly house. It appeared that the accused, along with a number of other people, among whom is one Mrs. Jane Farmer, occupies a part of Brackett's old Tavern, on Broad street. They keep a great hubbub in the house, and on Monday, being remonstrated with by Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Davenport called her a most offensive name, and threw upon her a basin of dirty water. This incident led to the prosecution, and to the summoning of witnesses to prove the charge, which they succeeded in fully establishing. During the examination, it came out that Mrs. Woodward, who is a young and pretty woman, was the same party who, during the women's riot of the 2d of April, 1863, being caught by officer Morris with a furniture wagon loaded with stolen goods, assaulted that officer and drew a pistol upon him.

The Mayor required the refractory females to give security to keep the peace.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Young Thief.—Last Monday morning a boy named Joseph Anderson, stole a dozen shirts from a coach at the Fredericksburg depot. The shirts were Government property and had been made up and were being returned to the Clothing Bureau by Mrs. Mary Bolton, who lives somewhere along the line of the Fredericksburg road. Yesterday morning Anderson was arrested and charged with the theft. He confessed his guilt, and said he had sold the shirts to negroes along the basin bank. Officer Moore took him down to the basin and recovered all the shirts except one.

The case was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, when Anderson was sent on to the Hustings Court. There is no telling the trouble that would have been entailed upon Mrs. Bolton had not the stolen shirts have been recovered. It would have ruined her to have paid for them at the present prices of cotton.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Bad Scrape.—Yesterday morning, a little boy about twelve years old, named Charles H. Allen, was arrested at the city postoffice while attempting to obtain upon a forged order, the letters addressed to the Richmond Dispatch. The boy when arrested confessed that he had previously on one occasion obtained the whole letter mail of the Dispatch, but declared that out of all the letters thus obtained he had got but ten dollars in money. He alleged that he had an accomplice, an older boy, who has not been arrested. He was lodged in the cage and will be

examined before the Mayor this morning. The mother of this boy is said to be a respectable widow lady of this city.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of Audley Court;" in preparation "Jennie Deans;" in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

### The Wounded

According to official estimates, the number of wounded now in this city is between six and seven thousand.—Daily accessions are made, and when the next great battle between Lee and Grant occurs, the number will be doubled. In the vast wards of Chimborazo, Winder, Jackson and Howard's Grove, we have ample space for all the present and prospective wounded. We have reason to believe that the organization of these great hospitals is as nearly perfect as the straitened condition of the Confederacy will permit.

Very painful reports about the criminal negligence and positive inhumanity of certain hospitals reach us, but we are disinclined to believe them. For example, we hear of a gallant young soldier, a resident of this city, who was shot through the lungs, and lay in that condition for two days at \_\_\_\_\_, without having his wound dressed or seeing a white face. Once a day, a negro brought him a bit of fat middling and a dozen (counted) black-eye peas. The poor fellow was not even permitted to stop the ambulance on its way to the hospital to notify his relatives of his arrival, nor would the hospital authorities oblige him so far as to allow a servant to carry a note to his brother. His only mode of communication was through the post office.

We are loth [sic] to believe this statement, although it seems well authenticated; still less are we disposed to join others in charging this and other instances of cruel neglect to the callousness and conceit of a distinguished official. But, in the very nature of things, there must be more or less inattention. A badly wounded man requires the constant presence and unceasing attention of more than one person. A physician, a nurse and a servant, all three, often find their energies taxed by the needs of a patient suffering from extensive suppuration. How impossible, then, to attend properly to six, eight or ten thousand wounded.

Under recent enactments of Congress the number of hospital attendants has been reduced to the lowest possible point. Overworked, made peevish by loss of sleep, and naturally indifferent to the sufferings of people in whom he feels no interest, the hired hospital attendant cannot be relied on. The Chief Surgeon, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons themselves, worn down by excessive labor, are apt to grow callous. The Inspector of Hospitals, sympathising [sic] with his friends and not unmindful of the infirmity of human nature, is prone to relax his vigilance at the very time it is most needed.

Proper food is as important to the wounded as proper attention; but, unfortunately, proper food is not to be had by purchase. The Government is lavish with its money for the support of hospitals, but all the money in the world will not buy when the markets are empty and closed. Fresh, tender meat is very scarce, and becoming scarcer every day. Butter, eggs and milk; wines, brandies and cordials, are to be obtained only in small quantities. Fortunately, there is plenty of ice. Bacon and common whiskey are also abundant; but the juicy and nutritious meats, and the

delicate stimulants, are almost wholly wanting.

Our readers, especially those who live in the country, will perceive the imperative importance of contributing, to the full extent of their ability. Milk, butter, eggs, the early fruits and vegetables, lamb and veal, chickens, the contents of the wine closet and the preserve pantry—all these will be most acceptable to the wounded and the convalescent. The duty of towns people is equally clear: To thin out the wards as much as possible, by taking wounded men to their houses; to give freely of their private stores; to prepare delicate dishes; and to lend a helping hand wherever and whenever they can. Think how much the suffering soldiers have done for us; remember how impossible it is for the hospital people to give them all the attention they need; and act accordingly.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Southern Ingenuity.—A new machine has recently been invented by Mr. O. D. Pease, an employee of the Naval Iron Works at Columbus, Ga., which manufactures knitting needles almost as fast as a man can pick them up. He has already turned out no less than sixty thousand setts [sic] of these needles, besides faithfully performing all his regular duties as a Government employee during business hours. Mr. Pease had many difficulties to contend with before he was able to get the machine in operation, but at last has been able to produce an article equal, if not superior, to those that are imported.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Heart of Mid Lothian;" tomorrow "Ogden's Adventure;" Monday—"Richard III"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Presentation of a Flag to the Cadets.—The battalion of Virginia Cadets, Lieut. Colonel Scott Ship, paraded on the Capitol Square last evening, on which occasion they were presented with a handsome Virginia flag by Governor Smith. In presenting the flag, Gov. Smith was observed to make some remarks, but the arrangements were such that only General Bragg, who appeared in full dress, Adjutant General Richardson, Mr. Wm. H. Macfarland, some members of Congress, a few young ladies, and perhaps Col. Ship and the color guard, could hear what was said. After the presentation, the battalion was reviewed by General Bragg, attended by Governor Smith, General Smith, of the Institute, Gen. Richardson and Mr. Macfarland.

The battalion then went through some interesting evolutions, after which they were drawn in front of the east face of the monument, from which they were addressed by the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a brief but patriotic and stirring speech.

The Armory and Smith's bands were both in attendance, and alternately, at appropriate intervals, enlivened the ceremonies with strains of delightful music.

We much not omit to state that the appearance and bearing of the battalion elicited the admiration of the spectators, among whom were many veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost! of the Dismal Swamp;" singing and dancing; "Highwaymen's Holiday; Monday—"Richard III;" in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Richard III;" tomorrow—"Romeo and Juliet"; in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Etowah Iron Works.—The Atlanta Appeal announces that all the government property, machinery, stores, supplies, and hands of this important establishment were brought off safely. Notice of immediate danger, as a consequence of our army falling south of the Etowah, was only received at midnight Thursday night, but through the exertions of the president of the company, General G. W. Smith, who personally superintended the labor, everything moveable was loaded up. The machinery, etc., comes through by rail, and the negroes—some two hundred and fifty in number—with the stores, etc., by wagon trains, under the guidance of Gen. S. These facts the Appeal gathers from Mrs. Smith, who came through on horseback.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Romeo and Juliet;" singing and dancing; "Mr. and Mrs. Battle;" tomorrow "The Ghost!"; in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, May 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Anti-Silk Dress Meeting.—The New York *Herald* of the 21<sup>st</sup>, occupies two columns with a report of the proceedings of an anti-silk dress meeting of the women of New York at the Cooper Institute. The *Herald* says:

The building was filled to overflowing in every part, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings, though they did not pass off without some opposition being manifested to the movement. The ladies more zealous in the cause attributed this opposition to interested parties—fashionable milliners and English importers—who, they asserted, had packed the meeting. The pledge, notwithstanding, by which the ladies bound themselves to abstain from the use of imported luxuries, was numerously signed. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. Dr. King, Professor Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. Peter Cooper, W. E. Dodge and the Rev. Mr. Kirk. The movement promises to be a success.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Murder at the Mound;" "Highwayman's Holiday;" in rehearsal "Battle of Chickamauga;" tomorrow—"Ion;" "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ion;" singing and dancing; "Mrs. and Mr. Battle;" tomorrow—"Lady of Lyons;" "The Lady of the Lions;" "Ogden's Adventure;" in rehearsal—"Battle of Chickamauga"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Lady of Lyons;" "Lady of the Lions!"; "Ogden's Adventure;" in rehearsal "Battle of Chickamauga"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

"Wait Till the War,

Love, is Over."

This day published

Bold Soldier Boy Songster,

containing the above new and beautiful song, with many other new

Patriotic,

Sentimental and

Comic Songs,

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Price one dollar, on receipt of which sum the book will be sent by mail to any address.

Music publishers and others are advised that this book is "copyrighted," and that none of the new songs can be used by them without our permission.

West & Johnston,  
145 Main street.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Battle of Chickamauga;" "Maid of Munster;" Monday—"Rob Roy;" "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Rob Roy;" fancy dance; "Mr. and Mrs. Battle, or, Matrimonial Battles;" tomorrow—"Ici on Parle Francais"; "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Still Waters Run Deep;" fancy dance; selected pieces; "Ici On Parle Francais;" tomorrow—"Ticket-of-Leave Man"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Woman's Influence Upon the Soldiers.—A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, who is a member of the 17<sup>th</sup> S. C. V., writes as follows, under date of 25<sup>th</sup> ult., from "Camp near Petersburg, Va.:"

"We took up the line of march towards the city of Petersburg. The night was charmingly moonlit. I could never understand it, but whenever a bloody battle is pending for us, our men, many of them, seemed to catch instinctively a presentiment of its reality. It was so on this night. Many a poor fellow cheered the march with his innocent hilarity, who, ere twelve hours had passed, was lying lifeless upon the field of his glory. But more than once, while we marched along, I heard the more serious remark, "Ah, boys, you will sing, I am thinking, a different tune from that before many hours." Nothing had been said in the orders to move, about joining Beauregard; it was only said that we were to go to Petersburg. Long, however, before we reached that place, the impression had evidently passed along the line that there was work before us. It was nine o'clock when we began to file through the city, and in many a portion, patriotic women, late as it was, cheered us with waving handkerchiefs and Confederate flags. This generous demonstration of the ladies had no tendency to lessen the presentiment of an approaching conflict, but greatly encouraged our brave boys—To anticipate one moment, in order to encourage our noble women in turn, the very next day, when the regiment was marching to one of the grandest charges of the war, upon the breastworks and bayonets of the enemy, a soldier of company F confessed that he had begun to falter, his heart had well nigh failed him,

when just at that moment he saw *two ladies standing in a farm house cheering them to the conflict*. His trepidation vanished at the sight, and he was soon standing among the foremost of the regiment upon the empty works of the foe.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket-of-Leave Man"; tomorrow "Pure Gold;" "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Ought to be Sent Away.—We have previously had occasion, incidentally, to notice the class of Irish and German women in our midst, whose husbands have gone over to the Yankees, and many of them entered the Yankee service. These women and children, some fifteen hundred or two thousand in number, are wholly supported by the public and private charities of the city. They do not pretend to do any kind of work, but spend all their time in running from one place where charity is dispensed to another, just as hogs in the fall of the year run from one apple tree to another. If we had abundance of food, the support of this worthless class might be passed over in silence. But seeing that there is barely a sufficiency of food in the community to supply our own people, to keep from absolute suffering the wives and children of our soldiers, we should have nothing to give these people. I would not answer, it is true, to let them starve in the streets, but such an event could be easily obviated. We recommend that a census be taken of them, and their numbers and names being ascertained, that they be sent in a body beyond our lines, having first been supplied with the rations necessary to support them till they could reach some Yankee post. This would be a harsh measure, but one truly justified by our necessities.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Violent Female.—Pocahontas Kyper, a strong-minded and able-bodied female, was yesterday arrested by officer Adams, for beating a weaker female, named Mildred Bohannon. She was bailed to appear before the Mayor this morning, when, ten to one, it will turn out that the difficulty was about a house, house rent, or something of that sort. Otherwise, quiet women of a certain class fight like Turks to eject others from houses and lots.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Pure Gold;" Saturday—"Ghost;" next week—"Ogden's Adventure with a Polish (?) Princess"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 2-3

(From the London Index, May 12)

A Lancashire Man in Richmond.

Our Manchester correspondent has forwarded to us a long and interesting letter dated Richmond, March 29, from a gentleman who was one of the chief promoters of the Confederate movement in Lancashire, and who has since migrated to the Confederate States. The impression of an intelligent Lancashireman visiting Richmond just now for the first time, can scarcely fail to be of interest to many of our readers, and therefore we have much pleasure in making the following extracts:

["] . . .Before the war, the South paid no attention to manufactures, [illegible—letters blurred]. But things have wonderfully altered since then. Your Lancashire friends will be interested in hearing that several spinning and weaving establishments have been opened, and 10s. yarn is being sold at forty dollars the five-pound bundle. The looms are made of wood and iron, and run 110 per minute. It is out of the question to compare cloth made from these looms with Manchester cloth, the former being the best as regards the cotton, but at present ill managed. As an instance of the necessities and perseverance of the Southerners, it may not be amiss to mention that nearly all the planters find some difficulty in buying clothing for their slaves, and they have therefore resorted to the common spinning-wheel and hand-loom for the manufacture of woolen and cotton. A few days since, the first thing that attracted my attention on a plantation I was visiting was the sight of a negress weaving by hand, and, by the way, in two mills I visited at Richmond, I found slaves both men and women, engaged in weaving by power, in the card room, at the throstles, mules, winding and warping, and heard upon inquiry that they made tolerable hands. But to come back to what I saw on the plantation. There was neither picking stick nor any other article to throw the shuttle across, that operation being performed simply by the hand. I saw no signs of either Arkwright or Crompton. The work-people were using a pair of cards or strickles, measuring 12 in. by 3½ and costing \$75. These answered all the purposes of machinery up to the mule. After the cotton is combed, the ends are twisted together, and, by the aid of the spinning wheel, it is thus finished for the loom. You may imagine the kind of cloth produced. . . .

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Important to Paper Manufacturers.—Mr. James Winter, President of the Rock Island Paper Mill, Columbus, Ga., has commenced the manufacture of felts, equal in all respects to the best English made.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

To the Ladies of Richmond.—We would suggest to the ladies of Richmond to organize for the purpose of affording relief and comfort to the soldiers who have been wounded in the recent battles, and who are now in hospitals—many of which are outside the city and badly provided for. If such an organization were properly perfected, we have no doubt that the authorities of the Confederate States would furnish facilities to carry its object into execution.

One or two ambulances placed at their disposal would afford ample transportation for themselves, and such articles as they may be able to collect and would contribute for this purpose.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Pure Gold;" charming songs and fascinating dances; Saturday—"Ghost;" next week—"Ogden's Adventure with a Polish Princess"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Marietta Paper Mills.—The Atlanta Register learns that the proprietors of these fine mills have as yet been unable to move any of their machinery. These mills have been turning out excellent paper, and it is a pity that they should be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of the Dismal Swamp;" dance; Monday—"Knight Darrell;" in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Connor the Rash, the Knight of Arva;" singing and dancing; "The Poor Soldier;" in rehearsal "Ogden's Adventure"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Shreveport News of the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., says twelve hundred and forty-nine Yankee prisoners, captured in Arkansas in the late fights, passed through that city, the day before, en route for Texas.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Winder Hospital.—We visited yesterday, this, the largest hospital in the Confederacy. It contains six separate divisions, each accommodating 450 patients and under the control of a Division Surgeon. Tents, capable of accommodating 700 patients, have also been recently raised adjacent to the hospital for the use of convalescents. The whole under charge of Surgeon A. G. Lane, (one of the most gentlemanly and energetic Surgeons in the Confederacy,) by whom the hospital was organized in the Spring of 1862. In view of the inadequacy of the accommodations of the hospitals of Richmond for the wounded, contingent upon the possible siege of the capital, the Medical Director has directed that the number of beds in each ward of the hospital be increased one third; this will make the capacity of the entire hospital, including the tents, 4,300. The hospital has been recently remodelled [sic] and repaired under the supervision of Surgeon Lane. The improvements add greatly to its convenience, hygiene and appearance. It is most healthily located, and is supplied by a number of wells with clear, cold, pleasant water.—Has a central register for the information of enquiring friends, a library for the use of patients, a bath house, and a bakery at which the whole of the bread for the hospital is baked. The 1<sup>st</sup> Division of the hospital is assigned to the accommodation of soldiers from Georgia, and the remaining five to those from North Carolina.—There are now 2,129 patients in the hospital under treatment.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Pure Gold;" singing and dancing; "Ogden's Adventures"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Supplies for the Indigent.—It is important that the indigent who desire to purchase supplies at cost price from the city, should know that to do so it is necessary for them to obtain a ticket or descriptive list, setting forth their names and the number of persons in their families, which tickets have been entrusted for distribution to the city day police. Each policeman will distribute tickets only to persons in his own district. The rules which will regulate the police in the distribution of tickets may be briefly stated: Families dependent upon their labor for the support of their families, and *able to pay the cost price of the provisions*, are entitled to tickets; as are also men receiving less than seven dollars per day, whose families are dependent upon their labor. Tickets will not be issued to men receiving above that amount, or to employees in Confederate workshops or departments, who are receiving a salary of twenty-eight hundred dollars or over.

The putting of these tickets into the hands of the day policemen will, we feel assured, prove to have been an excellent idea. These gentlemen, all of tried integrity and discretion, are each most thoroughly acquainted with the condition and circumstances of the inhabitants of his own ward.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ogden's Adventures;" "Lady of the Lyons;" "490, or the Alabama;" "Ogden's Adventure;" singing and dancing between the features; in rehearsal—"Scenes in the Present War;" "Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Connor the Rash! The Knight of Arva;" singing and dancing; "Dutchman's Ghost;" tomorrow—"Scenes of the War;" in rehearsal—"Jacob Vane, The Deal Boatman"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

#### Mutual Supply Associations.

We have repeatedly urged the formation of "Mutual Supply Associations," in this city, but our people have preferred to remain the victims of extortioners and middlemen. It is gratifying to observe, however, that in those cities where the utility of co-operation in securing supplies has been appreciated and practiced, the results have been highly beneficial to all concerned.—The following is from the Columbia South Carolinian of a late date:  
The Mutual Supply Association.—One of the greatest blessings with which the city of Columbia is favored is the institution which bears the above name. Originated in that spirit which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," for the purpose of aiding the public in purchasing the necessaries of life at prices below those which prevail elsewhere, it has gone steadily on in its good work, silently but certainly achieving its noble end. Hundreds of families derive daily benefit from its existence, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been economized since it commenced operations. The Association consists of stockholders, directors and a president. The price of the shares is \$100 each, and the issue was speedily absorbed, so that none are now to be had except by transfer from the original owners. Gentlemen of means purchased largely, that they might have the power of donating to others not so prosperous the privilege of buying provisions, and in this manner a vast amount of good has been done. Others have taken but a single share, which entitles them to draw from the Association the amount of \$25 per week, in such articles as may be on hand—as, for instance, flour, lard, meats, grist, corn, &c. Some idea of the amount of business done may be inferred from the fact that within a few months, much less than a year, upwards of \$700,000 have been paid out for provisions, and the financial exodus is on the increase. No profits are made, except such as are barely sufficient to pay the expenses of the establishment, and none are expected to be made, since the amount originally invested is to be returned in full to the individual shareholders. We make these remarks to call attention to the advantage of establishing in every town a similar institution for the relief of the pressing necessaries which are afflicting the rich and poor alike.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Little Steps Towards Southern Independence.—The following list of manufactures of general utility, not heretofore made in the South, is copied from exchanges within the past few days, says the Charlotte *Bulletin*. It shows that our people are really making some progress toward the Independence that we hear talked of so much. We have not included the cotton and wollen [sic] mills dotted here and there in all the States, or the iron establishments, or the Government works making arms, powder, etc.

We have no doubt there are many other establishments of which we have seen no notice, that are adding to the resources of the country, by making articles that we have heretofore depended upon the Yankees to furnish us

Hat Manufactory at Statesville, N. C.

Stocking Factory at Columbia, S. C.

Stocking Factory at Danville, Va.

Bonnet Frame Factory at Newbury, S. C.

Cotton Card Factory at Greenwood, S. C.

Cotton Card Factory at Fayetteville N. C.

Cotton Card factory at Columbus, Ga.

Cotton Card Factory at Danville, Va. 2

Cotton Card Factory at Selma, Ala.

Cutlery, Knives and Forks, at Raleigh, N. C.

Cotton Batting Factory at Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Broom Factory at Davidson's College, N. C.

Match Factory at Danville, Va.

Blanket Manufactory at Montgomery, Ala.

Knitting Needles at Columbia, S. C.

Glass Manufactory at Richmond, Va.

Glass Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.

Glass Manufactory at Savannah, Ga.

Button Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.

Powder manufactory at Mecklenburg, N. C.

Several Copperas Mines, extensively worked in Rutherford County, N. C.

One Copperas Mine in Chesterfield, S. C.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Scenes of the War;" in rehearsal—"Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman" and "Miriam's Crime"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Varieties.

Professor Robinson Coming!

The Great Magician!

Next Week.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—New war drama, in five acts; tomorrow—"Macbeth;" in rehearsal—"Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman" and "Miriam's Crime"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

### The Telegraph Company.

Some dissatisfaction has been caused by the late increase in the rates charged by the Southern Telegraph Company. It is alleged that the Company has advanced its rates 200 per cent. within the last six months without justification and at the very time when gold was falling. It is also charged that there has been no corresponding increase in the prices paid to employees. These allegations would not have been made if the public had been apprized [sic] of the actual condition of the Company. A very simple statement of facts is all that is necessary to place the matter in its proper light and to exonerate the company from blame in the premises.

The balance sheet of the Treasurer shows that the expenses of the Company for the year ending April 1, 1864, exceeded the receipts by more than \$48,000—The cause is obvious. The general rates have been increased 300 per cent upon peace prices, and the rates to the press (which were not raised at all until a month ago,) have been raised only 100 per cent. Meantime the expenses have increased from 400 and 500 per cent. (in the case of the salaries of employees,) to 4,000, 8,000, 20,000 and even 33,000 per cent. in the case of certain articles used by the Company. This we will proceed to show.

In peace times, the salary of a Superintendent was \$125 a month; it is now \$625 a month—an increase of 400 per cent. The salary of Chief Operator in peace times was \$75 a month; now it is \$375—an increase of 400 per cent. The pay of an Assistant Operator used to be \$50 a month; it is now \$300—an increase of 500 per cent. The salary of the President and also that of the Treasurer are precisely what they were at the beginning of the war; there has been no increase.

Let us look now at the prices which the company has to pay for articles indispensable to their business. Envelopes in peace times cost 80 cents a thousand; now they cost \$25—an advance of 3,000 per cent. Foolscap paper could be bought before the war for 90 cents a ream; it now costs \$80—an increase of 3,900 per cent. Insulators used to cost 9 cents each; they are now to be had at \$3.50 each, or 3,900 per cent. higher than formerly. The price of wire was in peace times 6½ cents a pound; the present price is \$4 a pound, or 4,800 per cent. advance. Nitric acid, which cost in good times 7 cents a pound, can be purchased now for not less than \$20 a pound—a rise of 23,000 per cent. But this [is] not the worst. The price to-day of sulphuric [sic] acid per pound (\$8), compared with its former price (2½ cents per pound), shows an increase of 32,000 per cent; and the price of blue stone is higher still. In days of peace, blue stone cost 9 cents a pound, and it now costs \$30—or \$3,000 per cent more than formerly.

It will be seen that the articles which are most largely consumed by the company are precisely those which have advanced the most. To the objection which will be raised, that, at this rate, the company ought to be hopelessly in debt, there is a ready reply. The company, in the beginning of the war, accumulated a large stock of materials, and so long as these lasted or seemed likely to last, there was no advance in prices. But the protraction of the war consumed the accumulated stock and forced the company into the market as a purchaser at war prices. But many things could not be bought at any price. Wire had to be manufactured; insulators also, and

latterly blue stone. These things could be run through the blockade, but to be of use to the company, the supply had to be constant, uniform and abundant.

But these are not all the troubles under which the Company labored. While prices were increasing at a fearful rate, the extent of their lines was diminishing almost daily. As the enemy pressed the Confederate armies back, mile after mile of the telegraph line had to be abandoned, and dollar after dollar of the annual revenue was cut short. It is estimated that the Company have, from first to last, lost 2,000 miles of wire once worked by them; the diminution of receipts corresponded with this loss. Time and again military Chiefs seized long lines of wire for their own use, and thus the revenues of the Company were still further diminished.

To all this must be added the heavy expense attending the rebuilding of lines destroyed by the raids of the enemy in the various States of the South. Wire, poles, and insulators have to be continually supplied. Very recently, for example, forty miles of wire, with poles, etc., had to be furnished for the three lines between this city and Petersburg; and at this moment the whole work is being done over again. Nor must the expense entailed upon the Company of keeping their offices open all day and night, with the additional operators for night work, be forgotten. But we forbear to enumerate the full list of extraordinary charges to which the Company is subjected during war times.

Any impartial man who will take the trouble to look into the affairs of the company will be convinced that they have been managed with energy and with a proper regard for the interests of the public. The charge of extortion comes with a bad grace from the Press, which has been treated with consideration and liberality.—The company made a mistake in supposing that the public would take for granted that the late rise in rates was compulsory. But the public could not understand a sudden increase of 100 per cent., followed by a similar increase within a few months. Had the rates been advanced gradually the public would not have complained. It was not to be supposed, however, that they were familiar with the affairs of the company, and still less that they were acquainted with the fact that the old stock of supplies had suddenly given out. We have taken some pains to get at the facts given, and can assure our readers that they are authentic and to be relied on fully. With all respect for the officers of the company, we tell them frankly that the public is rather disposed to look upon the company as a monopoly, and while the immediate acquaintances of these officers could never suspect them of an intention to extort, the public at large is not so charitable. Hereafter, when any increase of rates, or other important change in the affairs of the company, is deemed necessary, a few words of explanation to the public will not be at all amiss, but, on the contrary, serve to do away with much reproach and hard feeling. We do not blame the company for advancing its rates; but at the same time we do not blame the public for not being able to comprehend why this increase should be repeated after so short an interval. The present article, we trust, will serve as an explanation and restore the good understanding and kind feeling which formerly existed.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth;" "An Alarming Sacrifice;" in rehearsal "Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman" and "Miriam's Curse"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Italians.—The fifteen Italians who threw down their arms and refused to do duty in the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Reserves, are being tried by court martial. The trial was begun yesterday, Mr. Littleton Tazewell appearing as counsel for the accused. The court is being held in Judge

Meredith's court room. It is thought the whole party will be shot. Mr. John Randolph tucker is Judge Advocate of the Court.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Markets.—Both the First and Second Markets were yesterday well supplied with butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables, and the prices thereof showed symptoms of a downward tendency. This was more obviously the case in the First Market. It is a noticeable fact, and one we hope our readers will profit by, that prices are always lower in the First than in the Second Market. Yesterday cymlins were \$5 a dozen in the upper or Second Market, while in the lower or First they went begging at \$1.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Virginia Cavalier;" tomorrow "Macbeth;" in rehearsal "Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman" and "Miriam's Crime"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

#### A Humorous Publication.

We have received from the author a pamphlet of humorous engravings, entitled, "The Sorrows of Werter, a Substitute Man. By O. Garth, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va. Published by the Laughing Stock Company at Anti-Conscript Office, S. C." The author says, in a note accompanying the pamphlet"

["] You know full well how high is the use of ridicule.—When judiciously employed, it is one of the most powerful weapons for good in all the armament of literature—the shaft most efficacious of all to bring down folly upon the wing. The little pamphlet, it will be perceived, is no corrosive satire upon the enactment of the anti-substitute law; but the shaft of my ridicule is levelled [sic] at the disposition to shirt duty, alas! too prevalent in even this, our Southern land. Gray & Valory, Columbia, S. C., have undertaken the publication.["]

Many of the cuts are quite good; the book will sell like hot cakes in the army, we suspect; and therefore advise our booksellers and army newspaper men to facilitate its distribution.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Female "Iron-Clad" in Court.—Julia A. Keepers, who, under the assumed name of Madame Donseux, who used to do the tight rope dancing for the Iron Clad Opera Troupe when they entranced the universe by their delectable nightly entertainments at Metropolitan Hall, was on yesterday brought before the Mayor to answer the ignominious charge of stealing a parcel of old clothes from one J. H. Scribner. The accused was a pale, emaciated woman of thirty-five, who give you the impression that she had been much kicked about in this world and took it meekly as her lot. She dressed in some kind of cheap, faded check stuff, and had a most luxuriant head of curls reeking with grease which would have been more profitably bestowed if one had taken it internally as nourishment for her body.—Her step was nimble and certain, the same being the result of her practice as Madame Donseux.

Mr. Scribner, the accuser of this damsel all forlorn, did not appear, though repeatedly called. Some body suggested that Mr. Scribner's engagements at Camp Lee in the capacity of a conscript could not admit of his attending. This being the case, matters were about being

brought to stand still when officer Crone came forward and asked to be sworn as a witness, saying that he happened to know something that might be considered material. He said that some days ago, Scribner being in Castle Thunder, the accused came to him, and showed him an order of Scribner's on a Mrs. Head for a trunk of clothing, and said Mrs. Head refused to deliver the clothes upon the order. Subsequently Mrs. Head came to witness and told him she had seen Scribner and he desiring the clothes to be delivered to accused, that she Mrs. Head would deliver them to her.—On Tuesday evening, Scribner being liberated from Castle Thunder, came to witness and told him he had gotten out a warrant for the arrest of the accused for stealing the clothes, and he wanted her arrested. Witness asked him if the clothes he accused her of stealing were the same she had obtained from Mrs. Head upon his order? Scribner replying that they were the same clothes, witness had told him that he, witness, did not believe that a charge of larceny could be sustained, and that he preferred having nothing to do with the case.—Scribner then put the warrant of arrest into officer Adams' hands and got him to arrest not only the accused but Mrs. Catherine Garibaldi, whom he charged with receiving the stolen clothes.

There being no other testimony, the Mayor dismissed the case and ordered officer Adams to return the old clothes to Mrs. Garibaldi. The accused, with tears in her faded blue eyes, declared that she had not stolen the things; she had only pawned them with Mrs. Garibaldi to raise money to pay rent due on the house in which she and Scribner lived and to get something to eat, feeling confident that Scribner, when he got out of the castle, would redeem the clothing and make everything right.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Richmond Varieties.

J. R. Burrage.....Manager.

Professor Van Robinson,  
The Celebrated Magician,  
Has just arrived, and will give a series of  
Astounding Necromantic Tricks,  
To-Night.  
Feats of Magic, Songs and Ballads.  
For particulars see small bills.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady;" selected pieces, fancy dance; "Ogden's Adventure;" new Southern anthem; "Somebody Else;" tomorrow—"Jacob Vane, the Deal Boatman;" in rehearsal—"Where's Your Wife" and "Miriam's Crime"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.  
The Revocation of a Cruel Order.

We notice in the Columbia South Carolinian, the following official circular:

[Circular.]

Headquarters, Post, }  
Richmond, Va., June 2, 1864. }

Gen. A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General, directs that the restrictions on railroad travel be so relaxed as to permit Provost Marshals to grant passports in cases of urgent necessity. A sound discretion must be exercised.

(Signed)

J. H. Carrington,  
Provost Marshal and Comd't Post.

That paper also contains the following letter, addressed by Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., (than whom a more patriotic and benevolent gentleman does not breathe within the limits of the Confederacy,) to the Secretary of War, and which we have no doubt caused the revocation of an order that, though not intended, operated as a cruel edict upon many a noble matron, wife and daughter, in our afflicted land. Our women owe to this distinguished gentleman, the writer of the following letter, this noble defence [sic] of their rights and privileges, and we know they will never forget him. All honor to him for his humane and spirited enterprise and demand! Provost Marshals everywhere, will, we have no doubt, govern themselves with sound discretion in future in this matter:

Columbia, S. C., May 26, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

My Dear Sir—A despatch [sic] from Richmond, a few days since, informed me of a nephew mortally wounded, asking for his mother to come to see him, as he might live for a few days. Another son, in a previous fight, was killed, bearing his colors within the enemy's lines. The provost marshal having refused her a passport, I telegraphed Major General Sam Jones, in command of this department, and received in reply that "he was prevented by peremptory orders from granting such papers." While exceptions are made in business and other matters, these cases are specially interdicted.

In the name of our noble women, I respectfully protest against this cruel edict of one of your subordinate departments. They have done their high and sacred duty to the southern cause with the purest patriotism, the sincerest faith, the most devoted heroism, and the holiest enthusiasm.

Pardon me for reminding you, that they have fed and clothed the soldiers when the Government was without the means to do so properly. They established, as I can testify, the first hospitals and homes for furloughed men in the Confederacy. When the first medical and surgical department of the war was about to be organized in South Carolina and its officer was awaiting appropriations by the State, the ladies of Charleston came forward and contributed the means which procured the first surgical instruments with which the regiment then on duty were supplied. Their promptness caused the Surgeon General's Department to be the first subordinate department organized, and it was mainly furnished by them.

When Fort Sumter was attacked, their homes, means and services were placed at his disposal, and every preparation made for a painful duty, which the providence of God saved them.

I need not, my dear sir, recall how this was continued, with one impulse throughout the whole South—their spirit rising with the demands of the occasion—has ever responded to every

call on their feelings, their means and personal services, in the cause of our brave soldiers. History will accord them the highest position in encouraging, prosecuting and defending the glorious struggle in which we are engaged. It is needless to say more than that the Government can never repay them for such services.

And now, sir, after three years freely yielding their sons, brothers and husbands, in this ruthless war, the tenderest and dearest right of woman is taken from them, that of ministering at the death bed of their loved ones—feeling the last flickering pulsation of manly hearts, giving their expiring throb to their country's independence. Surely you will not refuse the Spartan mother to see her only son on his shield, or the bereaved wife the life long satisfaction of witnessing the last smile of her gallant husband at yielding his life in defence [sic] of his home—and leaving her with confidence to the protection of his Government.

Since the war commenced, the mournful privilege has never been refused until now. I pray you, in the cause of justice and humanity, if not of feeling and a noble duty, to direct a modification of the stringent order. Let there be no charge, with reason, of military despotism against a Government springing from the will of the governed, and especially of cruel treatment of its blessed women.

In their behalf, I respectfully ask your favorable consideration.

With great respect, yours,  
R. W. Gibbs, M.D.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Lactucarium—A Cheap Substitute for Opium.—Port Gibson, Miss., May 23, 1864.—With a pocket knife cut the top of the lettuce off, just before or during blooming time. Scrape on a piece of glass the milk from the severed top, then apply the edge of the glass to the cut end of the plant and scrape off the milk.—The exudation will now cease unless you cut a wafer from the top of the stem, when it will pour out as before; this may be repeated with success for half a dozen times at that milking, when it ceases for that day. Repeat the process daily until the plant is exhausted of its milky fluid. This extract dries and turns brown. On the day succeeding the gathering, scrape the glass and collect the extract by pressing it into a lump, wrap it in paper and bottle tight.

A. Peck, M. D.

[We have a sample of this substitute for opium, which we will take pleasure in showing to any one desiring to examine it. It is easily made, and is for many uses superior to genuine opium.—Mobile Advertiser.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A Great Public Want Supplied.—We invite special attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Excursion Tickets over the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Precluded, as our greatly increased population is this summer, from opportunities of visiting public watering places or other more private resorts in the country, and destitute as they are of their usual means of riding and driving out of the city, few accommodations more acceptable and useful could be offered them, than those announced in this advertisement. The hours at which the trains are run between this city and the South Anna River, are precisely those, which are best suited to afford the greatest possible convenience, comfort and healthful recreation. They enable our people suffering from the heat, dust and impure air of the city, to enjoy for three hours either the freshness and fragrance of the woods and fields in the dewy

hours of morning, or their welcome shade and breezes after the exhausting heat of a days labor in the city; without any encroachment on the usual hours of business. And by the liberal reduction of fare on these tickets to one-half, this comfort is afforded at a cost less than a fourth what any other conveyance would require. Persons desiring to spend a day in the country or at the beautiful village of Ashland, can avail themselves of these tickets. To those who cannot spare three hours for a ride on the passenger train, the establishment of a regular schedule of frequent trips at *certain hours* for the street and steam coach between the depot in this city and Camp Lee, affords a very pleasant ride at a very small cost, with an opportunity in the afternoon of attending the dress parades, and listening to the music of the fine band at Camp Lee. To ladies and children these excursions are peculiarly welcome and valuable.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Excursion Tickets.

For the accommodation of citizens and their families, who need or desire the benefit of the country air, and are deprived of the opportunity of obtaining it, by the scarcity and expense of horses and vehicles, excursion tickets over this road, available for a round trip during the same day, will be sold, on and after Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1864, at the following rates—being half the regular fares:

Richmond	to	Hungary and	returning,	\$1 50
do		Mountain Road	do	1 75
do		Taylor's Crossing	do	2 00
do		Slash Road	do	2 00
do		Ashland	do	3 00
do		South Anna	do	3 50

The morning train leaves the Depot in Richmond at 6 A.M., and returning, arrives there at 9:05 A.M.

The afternoon train leaves the same point at 3½ P.M., and returning, arrives there at 6:40 P.M.

For the same purpose, the street steam coach will, from the same date, be run on regular schedule hours through the day, leaving the corner of Broad and 7<sup>th</sup> streets at every hour by the rawn [?] bell, from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., inclusive, except at 3 P.M.; and leave Camp Lee at each intermediate half hour, except the last trip, P.M., which will be 50 minutes.

Fare \$1 each way.

Children under 10 years of age half price.

Sam'l Ruth, Supt. Trans.

Office R. F. & P. R. R. Co.,            }  
 Richmond, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1864.        }

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Jacob Vance, The Deal Boatman;" song, dancing; "Where's Your Wife;" Monday—"Miriam's Crime." "Notice.—The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing to the many patrons of the New Richmond Theatre that he has succeeded in obtaining by blockade from London, the celebrated Comedy by Edward Falconer, Esq.,

member of the Dramatic Authors' Society, entitled Extremes of English Society! and will shortly produce it with magnificent effect."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Sundries at Private Sale.

300 pads assorted Cotton Yarns. . .

Tardy & Williams.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Molasses for Preserving Fruit.  
From the Virginia Herald (Fredericksburg) of 1833.

As economy is the order of the day, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to communicate to our ladies a receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c., which renders it much better suited for that purpose than a syrup made from the best of sugar, nor, if well prepared, to ferment.

Take 8 pounds of molasses.

" 8 pounds of pure water.

" 1 pound coarsely powdered charcoal.

Boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel double; put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently until it forms a syrup of proper consistence and strain again.

Mr. Editor: At this time you will see the importance of publishing this recipe, and and [sic] asking other papers to copy.

Agriculture.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Will; or, Poor Miriam's Crime;" "Southern Anthem;" fancy dance; "Where's Your Wife?"; tomorrow—"Eleanor's Victory; shortly "Extremes of English Society"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Reading Room.—The proprietor of the Confederate Reading Room, on 11<sup>th</sup> street, has reduced the charges of admission. Twenty tickets are now sold at \$5, and fifty at \$10. At these rates everybody can afford to visit the rooms daily, and enjoy the privilege of reading the various papers on file there.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Fans—The wounded soldiers in our hospitals suffer greatly for the want of fans to keep off the flies. The ladies in town and country would be doing a kind act by making and presenting them with those necessary articles.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

## All Have Trials.

Everybody in war times seems to have trials. The shrewd and energetic manager of the Richmond Theatre, for instance, is often reduced to the extremity in shuffling his theatrical pack to transform a "Jack" into a "King," or else not hold a playing hand.

*Habitues* of fashionable restaurants are now compelled to go without white sugar in "theirs", and Brigadiers have to wear, even on Sunday, "unbiled" shirts. Words are perfectly inadequate to the expression of the very many ills our fair countrywomen have to endure in the way of deprivations under the existing blockade. Now news editors, too, have their trials, as lost as is and ought to be their identity. By way of illustrations, we will cull a few from our own individual experience. About a week or more ago, an article on Sheridan's movement, not content with the space allotted it, made a raid upon another giving an account of the Yankee repulse at Petersburg, and, by capturing a couple of paragraphs, located two of the lamented dead of the cockade City in Caroline county, and rendered the conclusion of the article otherwise unintelligible.

On Saturday last, again the latest news from Petersburg, by a flank movement (in compliment, perhaps, to the heroic young lady mentioned,) took position under a paragraph headed Charles City, while an account of the doings at Kautz's mounted blue devils on the Danville road singularly appeared as a postscript to the news from Brute Hunter's flying party.

The fact that, despite these and similar provoking typographical mishaps, we maintain our equanimity, shows conclusively that we have been an earnest student of the life and teachings of Job, and by habitual imitation of his example at last possess a sweet and amiable temper.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Eleanor's Victory;" singing and dancing; this week—"A Charming Woman;" shortly "Extremes of English Society"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Sham Battle—Yankee Prisoners.—The editor of the Eufaula Spirit having recently visited Andersonville, Ga., gives the following account of a sham battle he witnessed there:

["] Two long long lines of skirmishers were seen in an open field, advancing and firing on each other. The men representing the Yankees were driven into the woods, and when our side came in rather too close proximity to their position they in turn had to give way.—The retreating and advancing was kept up on either side for some time, until finally the Yankees were driven entirely out of sight. The most attractive feature in the performance was the rapidity with which the men fired, and the manner in which they loaded their guns. Some men laying flat on their backs, seemed to load faster than they possibly could if standing on their feet.—Others would load behind a stump, in a hollow, or laying on their sides. In fact, every position imaginable was taken, and showed how thoroughly drilled and practised [sic] were the men engaged.

Our party then proceeded to take a look at the prisoners, and the stockade in which they are enclosed. It is stated that there are about 12,000 in the enclosure, and a dirtier set of wretches were surely never gathered together before. From a hill adjoining the place their tents or huts could plainly be seen, and they looked at that distance like so many ant-hills, and the prisoners like a host of monkeys. There are about seventeen acres enclosed, and not a tree or shrub can be

found in this Yankee plantation. A stream, affording plenty of water, runs through the center of it. The mortality among them is very great.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

### An Army Wedding.

There are very few soldiers who have been in the Western army who will not recognize in the following picture, drawn from the Montgomery Mail, a great similarity to many army weddings which he has seen. The marriage took place at Bull's Gap, Tenn:

["]An Alabama soldier, who to name would be too personal, but who is uglier than the renowned Suggs—in fact so far diseased with the chronic big ugly as to have failed procuring a furlough from Brig. Gen. Law solely on that ground—woed [sic] and won a buxom Tennessee maid of doubtful age. Whilst "Special" was out that day with his gun on a porcine scout for the purpose of reinforcing his haversack, he was interrupted in his reconnoissance [sic] by a husky voice emitting from a ten by fifteen pen inviting him to halt.

Entering the low door he found the wedding was on the tapis, en route to a happy termination. A mirthful Texan—not necessary to name—had a copy of the Army Regulations in his hand, and his throat was decorated with a piece of white bandage, such as is used by our army doctors—all ready to tie the hymenial [sic] knot so tight that it could not be undone by the teeth. The bridegroom stood largely over six honest feet in his socks, was as hairy as Esau, and pale, slim and lank.—His jacket and pants represented both of the contending parties at war. His socks were much the worse for wear, and his toes sticking out of the gaping rents thereof, reminded one of the many little heads of pelicans you observe protruding from the nest which forms the coat of arms of Louisiana. The exact color of his suit could not be given. Where the buttons had been lost off in the wear and tear of war, an unique substitute, in the shape of persimmon seed, was used. The bride had essayed to wash "Alabama's" clothes, while he modestly concealed his nudity behind a brush heap, awaiting there until they were dried. The bride was enrobed in a clean but faded dress. Her necklace was composed of a string of chinquepins [sic], her brow was environed by a wreath of faded bonnet flowers, and her wavy hair was tucked up behind in the old fashioned way. She wore a stout pair of No. 9 brogans, and her stockings and gloves were made of rabbit skins—fur side next to the flesh. On her fingers were discerned several gutta percha and bone rings, presents at various times from her lover. She wore no hoops, for nature had given her such a form as to make crinoline of no use to her.

All being ready, the "Texas Parson" proceeded to his duty with becoming gravity. "Special" acted the part of waiter for both bride and groom. Opening the book afore mentioned, the quondam parson commenced, "Close up!" and the twain closed up. "Hand to your partner!" and the couple handed. "Atten ti-on to-o-r-ders!" and all attentioned. Then the following was read aloud: "By order of our directive General Braxton Bragg, I hereby solemnly pronounce you man and wife, for and during the war, and you shall cleave unto each until the war is over, and then apply to Governor Watts for a family right of public land in Pike, the former residence of the bridegroom, and you, and each of you, will assist to multiply and replenish the earth." The ceremony wound up with a regular bear hug between the happy mortals, and we resumed our hog hunt, all the time "guffawing" at the stoic indifference manifested by the married parties on the picket line at Bull's Gap.

On our falling back from the gap we observed the happy couple perambulating with the

column through the mud and snow, wearing an air of perfect indifference to observation or remark from the soldiery.—Should this soldier, who captured the maid of the gap, obtain a furlough for the purpose of locating in Pike, will not our friends of the Mail oblige them with an introduction to our gallant Governor Watts?

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Poor Miriam's Grave;" singing and dancing; "Easy Shaving;" this week "A Charming Woman;" "Extremes of English Society;" "The patrons of the Dress Circle will find a large, magnificent silver cooler of Ice Water in the Reception Room, free of charge."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Buttermilk.—Mrs. Binford, of Hanover, is said to be the only person who sends pure buttermilk to the New Market. Consequently it is in great demand, and the arrival of her milk maid in her mule cart is every morning the occasion of a tremendous excitement about the market house. Her cart is surrounded by a crowd all frantic to be served. Yesterday morning a white-headed patriarch, in his eagerness, scaled her cart at the peril of his neck and of his two gallon pitcher which he flourished aloft. The price of this precious milk is \$2 a quart. Is not the price sufficient to stimulate the farmers near Richmond to enter into competition? If it is not, gentle farmers and shepherds, we will give you more. You know we must pay your price. Ask what you please, so you don't put water into it. Thank heaven, we have still water enough here, and expect to have until Mr. Denoon neglects the water works.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, June 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ticket of Leave Man;" this week "A Charming Woman;" "Extremes of English Society"