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Richmond [VA] Whig, July-December, 1864

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RICHMOND [VA] WHIG

July – December 1864

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

The Grog Shops and the Police—Reform Needed.—Two months have elapsed since the law passed the last session of the Legislature for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits, and not one single case has yet been reported to the courts. There are thirteen day police officers, four night officers and forty watchmen on duty in the city, and yet they pretend not to know that liquor is sold and drank in this city. It is a well known fact that the Legislature passed the law at the instance of Gen. R. E. Lee, Gov. Smith, and we have heard of Mayor Mayo, and still the law remains a perfect dead letter upon the statute book. The police, whose duty it is to execute this law and report those who violate it, are well aware that there are now nearly five hundred of these sinks of iniquity at full blast in this city, who are, daily and hourly dispensing their poisonous drugs to all comers and goers who are willing to pay their extortionate charges for the dreadful fluid, thereby demoralizing all persons who imbibe, and particularly the soldier, thereby causing them to commit all sorts of crimes and totally unfitting them for their duties in the field. Every liquor house in this city that sold liquor with or without a license, is now keeping their grog shop open with a few boxes of tobacco and bottles at the window and behind the counter, when the bar, being removed to the back room with a lattice screen up to keep out the public gaze, and very often a huge buck negro at the front door to keep watch, after the style that the keepers of the Faro-banks have their sentinels posted.

It is, nevertheless, very remarkable that a law should have been in force so long, and is openly violated at least a thousand times a day, and still there is no more notice taken of it by the authorities than if it had never been passed. We have thought the day police were efficient in the discharge of their duties. The chief of the day police is one of the most energetic and efficient officers the city ever had. He and many of the day officers do both night and day duty. But candor requires us to say that the night police are utterly worthless, and merely an incubus and dead expense to the city and no profit whatever. Many of them are seen and noticed by the citizens leaving their posts and going into the brothels and neglecting their duty; hence so many burglaries are committed and the thieves never detected. There is some excuse for the day police, for all thirteen of them are required to be at the Mayor's Court every day, whether they have business or not and to remain until the court closes, which is generally about half of the day; nearly all the rest of the day is occupied in distributing tickets to the poor and needy families of the city, to facilitate them in drawing supplies necessary for their support; so it will be seen that very little time is left for them to ferret out offences; and yet the day police make more arrests than the whole night watch together. Seven of the night police have already been recently discharged for playing cards "on the Square." Let the balance of them be also discharged for dereliction of duty, and let them be put in the army, and better men put in their places, who know and will fearlessly discharge their duties. The time for reform in the police has arrived. The people and their property require protection from the midnight burglar and assassin.

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

Mayor's Court.-- . . . Fourteen white women, among whom were three aged at least fifty, had been arrested in the establishment over Ruskell's stable, on Wall street, on the charge of keeping a most disorderly house of ill-fame. Several persons, living on Franklin street in the neighborhood, testified that these women all lived there together, and kicked up the very deuce

night and day, drinking whisky, fiddling and dancing, fighting, screaming, yelling, swearing, using obscene language, indecently exposing their persons and interfering with persons passing along the street.

The Mayor required the women to give security for their good behavior, which they failing to do, he committed them to jail. Three men, caught in the house when the police descended upon it, were similarly disposed of.

There were two or three rows between old women to be adjusted, the difficulties growing out of the use of a door or window, or some such matter. Why will not people, especially old women, try to dwell together in unity? In the name of all that is reasonable, is there not fighting enough going on in this country among the men without the old women adding their turmoil to vex the sight of Heaven?

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

Terrific Fight Between Two Sisters.—Last evening, about dusk, Bridget and Mary Finnegin, living in a shanty in Pink Alley, near the New Market, while under the influence of liquor, got in a little difficulty which is likely to result most seriously to both parties. It seems that jealousy, the green-eyed monster, was at the bottom of the affair. Some words passed between them regarding Dennis O'Rourke, a man whom they had met at a wake on the previous night, and from words they soon came to blows. Mary aimed a blow at Bridget with a bottle, which missing its aim, passed through the window and inflicted a severe scalp wound on an old negro who was going down the alley. Mary seeing that she had missed her sister, closed with her, and seizing her by the hair with one hand, proceeded to gouge her about the eyes and face with the other. Bridget by this time having gotten hold of a flat-iron, struck Mary a tremendous blow upon the nose, mashing it as flat as a flounder. The noise made by the scuffle between the parties attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, who ran in and separated the infuriated women before further damage had been done.

A physician, who was immediately called in, gave it as his opinion that Bridget's eyes are permanently injured, especially the left; but Mary's nose, he thinks, will be very soon as good, and perhaps even better, than ever.

This disgraceful affair must be ascribed to the inordinate use of whisky, together with the uncontrollable passions of the parties.

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

A New Magazine.

Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine, delayed for some weeks in consequence of the military calls made upon the employees of the office, has appeared. The exterior is handsome and tasteful; the letter press of the interior is almost a facsimile of Blackwood's Magazine. In addition to a large list of interesting original and selected articles, there are several pages devoted to Army and Navy Intelligence derived from official sources, which will be a special and decidedly attractive feature of the Magazine. We append a list of contents:

An Opening Address, The Currency, Althea Arnold, a Tale of the South, A Peep Through the Blockade, The Unreal and its Mysteries, The Genius of Thackeray, A Plea for Monuments, Attempts at Classic Metres [sic] in quantity, "Mrs. Archie," Marie Antoinette's Necklace,

Curiosities of Fashion, An Old Greek Scene and Adventure, Mysteries of the Seraglio, Army Intelligence. The price of the Monthly is two dollars per copy.

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

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Dabney.
From the New York Times.

Hampden Sidney, Va., April 4, 1864.

My Dear Friend: Your valued letter of November 9, 1863, reached me after some delay; and every week since the old year went out, I have been purposing to reply. I delayed in order to get you some documents which I thought would be interesting; and having returned from Richmond Saturday with a part of these, I now seat myself for a pleasant chat with you. . . .

Mrs. Dabney sends you five specimens of the ladies' wear, manufactured at home by herself and neighbors. They will interest the ladies of your family. They will see that our women—the most obstinate of all rebels—do not intend to be subjugated by having "nothing to wear." They are now generally clad in these fabrics at home and at church, and covered with home made bonnets of braided straw, trimmed with flowers made and colored at home, and with bands and rosettes made of corn shucks. Let not the New York ladies, with their luxurious Paris finery, sneer; they have no idea how nice the corn shuck rosettes are, dyed with native dyes, any color, embroidered with silk ravelled [sic] from old scarfs [sic] or stockings, and as glossy as Lyons satin. They may be assured that in these home manufactures our Confederate belles look fine enough to win the hearts of our gallant men. . . .

R. L. Dabney.

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

The Fourth of July.—Next Monday will be the 88th anniversary of the "Declaration of American Independence." The Yankees profess to have great regard for this anniversary, and will doubtless celebrate it in the "usual way" in their cities, towns and villages, whilst it is thought not improbable that Grant may signalize its recurrence by some important military enterprise.

With us the Fourth of July will pass off without special commemoration. A morning salute from some of the batteries may, perhaps, be fired, and the Confederate flag may be displayed from public buildings, but our people have such an aversion to everything with which the Yankee race is identified that they have no inclination—certainly not at this juncture of affairs—to celebrate the Fourth of July. They do, however, most cordially revere and sincerely recognize the great principle enunciated in the "Declaration" that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." If any Yankee who favors the prosecution of this war dare assert the same thing *he lies*, knowingly and willfully.

The Yankee bands will play "national airs," and the army glee clubs will sing the "Star Spangled Banner," but the words of the last two stanzas, like Macbeth's "Amen," must surely stick in their throats. Our own warriors could more appropriately use the sentiment of the song, which, as our readers know, is *not* a "Yankee song," to prove which we quote the last stanzas, omitting the chorus:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
"That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,

*A home and a country shall leave us no more?
Their blood hath wiped out their foul footstep's pollution—
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave.*

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their *love'd home* and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the *heaven rescued land*
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "*In God is our trust!*"

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

The Watchmen.—The city night watchmen were making a great stir about a paragraph which appeared in this column yesterday. We are glad of it, and hope that they may be excited so to deport themselves as to prove that they are not a nuisance and a dead expense to the city. But in this we feel that we are hoping against hope. As at present organized and regulated, if the material were all good, which it is not, they would be worthless. They want some keen, live, sensible thief taker at their head, who will keep every one of them under his eye. They want that the city shall be destricted [sic] out to them, no watchman ever to be shifted from his district, and not to go out of it at night, except upon a call for help from some other watchman, or under circumstances of extreme urgency. They then want that every watchman shall be held responsible for what takes place in his ward, or their ward, if it should be found expedient to post them in couples. They want that they shall be stopped from the absurd practice of carrying muskets while on duty; and from the thousand times more absurd practice recently begun, of crying the hours. If measures had been specially sought to point the watchmen out to the thieves, no more effectual one could have been found than these. A musket can be seen by the glimmer of the moon, or the gas lamps, half a mile, and by it the night watchman is indicated. As to the crying of the hours, that tells their whereabouts as well as if, instead of saying, "One o'clock, all's well," they said "Oh, thieves, here am I; I am going down Main street, you can operate at your leisure behind me."

The wants of the night watch, to make them effective, are all that we have enumerated. In addition, they want that at least half of the present force shall be discharged, and more intelligent men put into their places. Until these things are done, the Richmond night watch will be a scorn and a hissing.

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

Country Truck.—The prices of country truck have become so enormous in the past few days, that some people think a Yankee raid about the city is necessary to bring the country folks to their senses. Though country men are aware that two-thirds of the produce they send to this city goes to supply the sick and wounded of General Lee's army, upon which army the safety of every cent's worth of property in Virginia depends, still they continue to heap on the price. They don't seem to be able to see an inch before their noses. Their motto is, "Let us get high prices, though Richmond fall." Let Richmond fall, Mr. Farmer, and the hoofs of Yankee cavalry will crush into earth every growing thing in your truck patch, and the Yankee soldier will take *his* ease under your vine and fig tree. If such an evil time should ever befall, you will lament in

ashes (sackcloth you may not have) that you did not give your vegetables and buttermilk to the warriors languishing in the hospitals, that they might have grown strong and gone out and defended your homestead from the foe.

Let's see how these good people were giving away the products of their soil yesterday, both to citizens and the hospitals. Two men had tomatoes in the Second Market. The tomatoes were, as an average, about the size of a hen egg. One man asked \$20 a dozen, the other asked the writer of this, who enquired the price through motives of the most disinterested curiosity, \$8 for nine. Both men sold out the vegetables being doubtless bought by kind friends who could ill afford the expense, for the refreshment of husbands, sons or brothers suffering from wounds received in the late battles. Onions sold at \$1 a piece, and were bought up quickly. Cymblins and cucumbers from \$5 to \$8 a dozen. Buttermilk and water, half and half, \$2.50 a quart. June apples, \$5 a quart. Blackberries and cherries from \$2 to \$2 50 a quart. Whortleberries, \$3 50 a quart. Beets, four in a bunch, \$4 a bunch.

Before closing this market paragraph, we must mention that a lady, living about twenty miles from Richmond, on the Danville railroad, sent a negro to the city with a cartload of vegetables the other day, and, she tells, that he brought back home nearly a cart full of money.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"A Charming Woman;" selected pieces; "A. S. S."

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

Summary: Address by Rev. Dr. Jeter for the education of needy children of Confederate Soldiers

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Obedience to Orders;" selected pieces; "Post of Honor;" grand Southern anthem; allegorical tableau; tomorrow "The Ghost"

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

Music on the Square.—The Armory Band gave two public concerts on the Capital Square last week. As the performances were unheralded, the music was enjoyed by a small number of persons, who had repaired to the square for a promenade or lounge upon the benches. We are pleased to learn, however, that similar entertainments will be given every Tuesday and Friday afternoon for the rest of the summer, commencing at 6 o'clock. We hope that Prof. Loebman, the leader of the Band, will make judicious selections of pieces for these open air concerts. Let us have but very little of the merely scientific and unfamiliar compositions, and more of the popular airs, operatic medley, and other music that will enliven and gratify the people who will throng the Square to listen to the performances. We will publish in this column the programme of each concert, if handed in the day before. We have not heard whether the Band has volunteered its services for these concerts or not, but presume that his Excellency Governor Smith has had some say in the matter. If so, the ladies and invalid soldiers will gratefully appreciate his consideration, whilst applauding the musicians.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Ghost of the Mound;" selected pieces; "Which Shall I Marry?" new comedies in rehearsal

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

Greek Met Greek.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by a lady in the Trans-Mississippi department to a gentleman in Shubula, Mississippi. Is another one of the misfortunes, so many of which have occurred in the Virginia army"

"A sad misfortune occurred at the battle of Pleasant Hill. A large battery of the enemy's had been playing on our ranks for some time, committing terrible destruction. Col. Parsons, who command a brigade of Texans, commenced a movement to charge and secure this battery. He succeeded in capturing it after a desperate struggle, and immediately turned it on the flying foe.—Gen. Churchill, commanding a brigade of Arkansians, about the same time commenced a charge on the same battery, he thinking that the enemy still held it. Parsons thinking Churchill was the enemy attempting to retake the battery, turned the guns upon him. A desperate fight ensued. The mistake was not discovered until General Churchill arrived at the battery and saw the colors. The loss here was heavier than at any other point in the battle-field."

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

The Rebel House.

Jim Cook respectfully informs his friends and former patrons that he can now be found at the "Rebel House," on 15th street, under the rear of the Exchange Hotel, where he will be happy to serve them with the best the markets afford. Turtle Soup will be included in the bill of fare in the course of a week or two. Citizens can obtain ice on application at the "Rebel House" any hour of the day or night, Sundays included.

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

. . . [Newtown, King & Queen County, VA] "Mrs. S. S. Gresham wrote to a Colonel Pruington, of the 2d Ohio Regiment of Cavalry, asking for a guard to protect her premises. He replied, that her husband was Captain of a guerrilla company, and he would afford her no protection whatever. She again wrote him, stating that he was mistaken; that her husband was Assistant Post commissary at Newtown; and sent the note by her son. The colonel replied that he would receive no communication from Mrs. Gresham—and a few moments afterwards one of his captains, with a company of cavalry, came up to the door of her house and said that her husband was a guerrilla, and he would hang him if caught. She reiterated to no purpose that he was mistaken—and he replied, as only a Yankee officer could in addressing a Virginia lady, that she told a d-----d lie, and that he was sent to destroy everything on the premises. He obeyed orders and proceeded to do so, carrying off every mouthful of provisions, clothing, and clothes, towels, &c. He broke up, or rendered useless, all the farm machinery, tools, &c. In a few hours the loss perpetrated by this Vandal in uniform upon a single family amounted to not less than \$150,000, besides negroes; and this we are informed, was the case with many others along the road through which they passed—the men declaring that they were acting under strict orders.

Will we treat these demons as prisoners? If we were a nation of Quakers we could not be more meek and forbearing.

A Heroine of the True Type.

A Miss Williams, of Fredericksburg, who, as the sequel shows, has stamina and pluck enough to make a dozen heroes—who, amid the shelling and sacking of the great "old Burg," remained as true as steel [sic] to our cause, and though in humble circumstances, even while a refugee, living in a cabin, never let an opportunity pass without giving aid and encouragement to our brave soldiers.—During Grant's late occupation of Fredericksburg furnished another illustration of the undying and unconquerable patriotism which animates the women of the South.

Her two grown brothers, who joined Burnside and went North when he evacuated the place in '62, came on with Grant, and of course, visited their family.—This young lady informed them that she could shake hands with no enemy of her country, though born of the same mother, and declined all further communication with them; nor did she waver, as we are informed, in her determination as long as they remained.

Whenever our fair countrywomen, on our exposed border, are as true under such trying circumstances, there is no power on earth that can conquer us.

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

Home Manufactured Ice.—Capt. Camille Girardey, of Augusta, is manufacturing ice for the hospitals by means of caloric acid gas and water, under the influence of steam and atmospheric pressure, in a machine invented by M. Carrie, of France. The machine is capable of producing one ton per day. It can also manufacture salt and some chemicals of importance. Capt. Girardey has secured the patent right for the Confederacy, and intends to be introduced into all the Southern cities.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Bad Place Broken Up.—Mary E. Vanderlip and Sarah Jane Rose, were yesterday brought before the Mayor on the charge of keeping a disorderly house of ill fame; and, at the same time, John C. Dawson, J. M. Boykin and R. Holesforth were charged with being found in the said house.

It appeared that Vanderlip and Rose lived in a house in "Highland Row," on Main street, in Rocketts. The neighbors, complaining very much of the character of the house, officers Adams and Bibb visited it on Tuesday evening, when they found the women and men behaving themselves in a manner calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighborhood.

Mr. Adams stated that the man Dawson was a released Penitentiary convict. Boykin and Holesforth were patients from the Chimborazo Hospital. The Mayor sent Dawson and the women to jail, and turned the soldiers over to the Provost Marshal.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Remedy for Camp Itch.—For the benefit of our soldiers and many of our citizens who may be suffering with camp itch, we republish the following recipe, furnished us some time since by a distinguished physician of this city:

Take—Iodide of Potassium	50 grs.
Lard	2 oz.

Mix well, and after washing the body thoroughly with warm soap suds, rub the ointment over the body three times a week. In seven or eight days the *acarus* (or insect) will be destroyed, and the unpleasant effects of the old sulphur [sic] ointment will be obviated.

The treatment is highly recommended.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Selma Girls.—The junior editor of the Mississippian always did love the girls, and always will. From the following we should say the chances are, that unless he is choked off by his friends, he must inevitably "bust his boots:"

Once more the streets are drying and the walking is becoming pleasant. There were hundreds of ladies out yesterday, charming everybody with their beautiful forms and faces—not to mention the bewitching effect of their finery. In the tide of beauty which rolled along there were many a lovely girl, "the brightness of whose cheek would shame the stars"—beside whose eyes "crystal is muddy," and whose form would rival that of the sylphs of days gone by. We confess to our readers, who, we trust, will say nothing about it, that we were inspired with a feeling akin to the sentiments expressed by Byron in the following lines:

I love the sex, and sometimes would reverse
The tyrant's wish "that mankind only had
One neck, which he with one fell stroke might pierce;"
My wish is quite as wide, but not so bad,
And much more tender on the whole than fierce;
It being, (not now, but only while a lad)
That womankind had but one rosy mouth,
To kiss them all at once, all o'er the South.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Nashville Niggers.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

Nashville is a great place for negroes, and I must say my experience on Michigan avenue never led me into such a sea of lilac kids, silks, broadcloths, patent leathers, watchchains, breastpins, rings, and bracelets, as I encountered upon Summer street yesterday afternoon. Little delicate canes, too, with gold heads, were being switched about in the most approved style; and, as for cravats, one would think the dusky swells had made them the study of a lifetime. Among these dark skinned gentlemen and ladies, white men and women have but one advantage—that of *eccentricity*—given them by dressing so much poorer and so far behind the fashion.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Fairy Circle;" charming ballad; "My Cousin Tom;" selected pieces; "A. S. S.;" tomorrow—"My Husband's Ghost;" soon "Take That Girl Away"

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

Aid the Poor.—Owing to the destruction of the different lines of railway leading to the city, the regular supply of meal for the poor has failed. It is proposed to relieve the present necessities of the poor by subscriptions of money. All benevolent persons desirous of contributing to this worthy object will at once hand in their subscriptions to Wm. P. Munford, Esq., at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in the Enquirer Building.

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

Old Women.—We congratulate the community upon the fact, that there is now a prospect of the city being relieved of its superabundance of old women. The military authorities have determined to give passports to all the old women who may wish to go to yankee land. Joy go with them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Simpson & Co.," charming ballad; "My Cousin Tom"; singing and dancing; "My Husband's Ghost;" tomorrow—"Take That Girl Away" and "Pet of the Public"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Take That Girl Away;" singing and dancing; "Pet of the Public;" Monday—another entirely new farce; a new play every evening next week

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

Cheap Lemonade.—Take a teaspoon full of tartaric acid and stir it into a bucket of clear water. Sweeten with brown sugar, and slice in, by way of helping the imagination, about half a lemon, if you can get one; otherwise do without. Put a lump or two of ice into the mixture, and you will have "nice lemonade" equal to that usually retailed for one dollar per glass. If you prefer to make "cider" use molasses instead of the sugar, add a little yeast, and then bottle.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Take That Girl Away;" beautiful songs; "Married at Any Price"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Mrs. E. Braselman

Teacher of

French and English Embroidery,

Will give lessons at the residence of her patrons, and at her own residence, corner of Duval and Clark streets.

References and terms made known on application to Miss Rebecca Semon, No. 111 Broad street.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Dalton After Evacuation.—Dalton, Ga., was a very pretty little town before the war and advent of Sherman's victorious army. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, describing the scene after its evacuation, writes:

["] Hearing a tremendous shout in the street, I ran out to see what was up, and arrived just in time to witness the tobacco charge. When the rebels left they took away everything they could not destroy. The store doors were all open, and if there were any iron safes the doors were left open, which we think is a cute trick, for if there is nothing in them no one will take the trouble to break them open. In the business part of the town are some dozen very good stores, which were being hunted for stray articles, and among other things, some of the soldiers found covered up in a pile of old rubbish a box of tobacco. That was enough to start them out to hunt for more. Some two or three hundred charged upon the next store on the corner. In they went all in a heap. It was as dangerous as the charge upon a battery, and some of them came out with bloody noses and hands. But they found some tobacco—both chewing and smoking. There was no selfishness shown, but it was distributed by the plug to any tobaccoless soldier; but they did not find enough to give every tenth man a piece. In this store they found large quantities of peanuts, and on the march that afternoon every one was eating peanuts. All over the business part of the

town, about the store houses, the shelled corn was in some places two inches deep. So all that was necessary to do was to tie your horse to a stake and he was already fed.

I wandered, in company with a friend, up town, to see what the condition of the family residences were.—The first place we called at was a beautiful white cottage house, with a magnificent door yard. The gate swung by one hinge, and across the threshold lay a fine Newfoundland dog, with a ball through his head; perhaps he had been the only faithful guardian of the premises, and died at his post. Each of us gathered a beautiful bouquet [sic], such as the sunny South can only give. I regretted that we could not send them to the dear ones at home. We passed up the front stairs and entered the front rooms firsts. What a sight! Nice furniture bottom side up, carpets torn up and scattered about, looking glasses broken, nice vases in ruin on the floor—everything in confusion baffling description.

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

Ice Cream and "Goodies."—We venture the assertion that more ice cream is now sold daily in Richmond than at any former period of its history. We base this opinion on the fact that not only are the regular "ice cream saloons" thronged by ladies and gentlemen, but that on every street in the city, at almost every barber shop, cook shop and "eating house" you will see a sign displayed, "Ice Cream for Sale Here." Moreover, there are numerous sable peripatetic vendors of congealed custard, who move their stuff about on hand carts and wheelbarrows. All of these ice cream establishments are liberally patronized at the rate of \$3 to \$4 per saucer. Is it not wonderful that the price of milk is \$2 50 to \$3 per quart.

Not only is ice cream extensively consumed in Richmond, but cakes, pies, puddings, etc., are sold in large quantities every day at the confectioners' and baker's shops, and at the market houses—chiefly at the latter places, where may be found any morning a number of negro women dispensing "goodies" to hungry or sweet tooth'd customers. Some of the knick knacks are very tempting to the eye, and are no doubt prepared by ladies experienced in the art of dessert making.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Take That Girl Away;" singing and dancing; "Marriage at Any Price"

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

Hard Case.—A poor young woman, employed in one of the Government Departments at the beggarly salary of \$4,500 per annum, went to the Old Market on Monday morning with the intention of laying out \$400 in veal cutlets, tomatoes, and a few small potatoes for her dinner, when a miscreant of a boy, who hadn't tasted anything but corn bread for three weeks, picked her pocket of every cent she had, and but for the fact that a gentlemanly and kind-hearted butcher offered to trust her for five pounds of meat, she would have been reduced to the awful necessity of dining, that day, on bacon, eggs and dry bread.

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

Army Scenes.—It is with a strange and thrilling sensation—when an enemy is immediately in front—that the order for an advance before daybreak is heard in camp, accompanied, as it always is, with the ominous serving out of three days' provisions, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge to each man; with the bustle of packing up the heavy baggage—the noise

and hubbub in the camp—the deep and hollow rolls of the great guns dragging up from the rear—and the congregating together of the officers in their tents, preparing for the movement; some speculating upon the results of the coming battle; some smoking cigars and jesting with death; some musing upon absent friends, ruminating on the past, or peering into the future; and, perchance, few—a very few thinking beings—pondering on the final destiny of men, the mystery of death, and the searchless secret beyond the grave.—John Malcolm.

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

The Irish in the United States.—There is something very significant in the cessation of abuse on the part of New York Knownothings towards foreigners. The latter are welcomed when they arrive, not as competitors for high wages, but as food for Confederate powder. "The German and Irish millions," says Emerson, "have a great deal of guano in their destiny. They are ferried over the Atlantic and carted over America to ditch and to drudge, to make corn cheap, and then to lie down prematurely to make a spot of green grass on the prairie. Just now there is more terrible truth in that hard saying than when it was written. The Irishman is the negro of the North, but he is not so well taken care of because he does not cost so much. It cannot surely be long before our emigrants discover the nature of the bourne which they seek.—The Realm (British)

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Soldier Captured.

The Dalton correspondent of the Appeal gets off the following good one:

A group of idle soldiers was, the other day, standing upon one of the street corners in Dalton. The lads had nothing else to do, and were looking out for a victim to one of those uncouth jests, which the soldier is too apt to pass upon the inoffensive passer by. At last a figure appeared in the distance, which seemed to combine all the requisites desirable upon such occasions—simplicity, ill appearance and age. He was an old man, in an old overcoat, with padded velvet collar and patched sleeve. He wore a greasy bell crowned hat, tough brogan shoes, and was mounted upon a sorry beast. As he reached a point a little in advance of the party, the ringleader sang out at the top of his voice—

"Come out o' that coat! I see you in there! Mind your legs are wriggling out! Come out, come out o' that coat."

The old man turned fiercely. For a moment a fit of anger seemed to flash across his face, but he retained his self possession and rode on as the rest of the group joined in the chorus—

C-o-m-e out o' that c-o-a-t."

When he had gotten off some hundred yards or more and the noise had lulled, he slowly turned his horse's head and rode back. He had noticed the individual who had started the row, and, approaching the curb where he stood, said very mildly—

"Young man, what is your name?"

"Jeems Jones," was pertly replied.

"And where are you from, Jeems?"

"Lawrence county, Tennessee."

"Ah, indeed! And what was the name of your father and mother?"

"William Jones and Sarah Jones."

The old man heaved a deep sigh.

"Yes, I thought so," he continued, "for I recognized the family likeness the moment I laid eyes on you; and little did I think when I last saw your father and mother, my old friends William and Sarah Jones, to meet a son of their who would insult an inoffensive old man and a minister of the Gospel here on the streets of Dalton. Yes, Jeems, I know both of your parents well. I was raised with them. I've knelt down and prayed with them many a time in the blessed time of peace, when you were a BABY in the cradle. And only think of what you have done to me. Here we are, poor exiled Tennesseans, fighting in a strange land to get back to our own firesides. Some of us are dying or falling in battle every day. The green sod is scarce dry of the tears we have shed over some of their graves, and the air is yet full of the prayers we send up to God on high.

And yet, you, Jeems Jones, so far forget your good old mother, and her training, and all, as to stop and insult one, an old man, and a minister of the gospel, while I am riding along, molesting nobody, but going my round of duty. I'm grieved; I ain't angry, but I'm mortified."

The old man saw that he has spoken with effect, and like a prudent orator, took his departure, commending "Jeems to be more thoughtful in future, and think oftener of home and home folks."

The crowd was about to disperse, when the hero of the occasion, who had gotten a hundred yards off, turned back and approached it a second time:

"Jeems Jones?"

"Yes, sir!"

"You say you are the son of William and Sarah Jones?"

"Yes, sir."

"Of Lawrence county, Tennessee?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, where is that collar?"

Jones opened his eyes.

"What collar, sir?"

"That collar of hemp around your hell-fired neck, you damned, lousy, ill-mannered son of a gun, God blast you!"

It was Col. Colms, of the cavalry.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"St. Mary's Eve; or, A Solway Story;" charming ballad; fancy dance; "The Area Belle; or Kitchen Loves"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Young Scamp;" singing and dancing; "The Pirate's Legacy"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"A Cabinet Question;" charming dance; fancy dance; "The Pirate's Legacy; or, The Wrecker's Fate;" next week—"Our Wife;" in preparation "The Siege of Vicksburg"

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

The Cure for Corpulency.—Mr. Banting's Course of Treatment.—The means by which Mr. Banting managed to reduce his physical proportions may be interesting to some of our readers. Breakfast—four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, boiled fish, bacon, or cold meat of any kind except pork, a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar) and one ounce of dry toast. Dinner—five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetables except potatoes, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of any pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret. Nightcap, if required, a tumbler of grog, (gin, whisky, or brandy, without sugar), or a glass or two of claret or sherry. The quantities of the different articles specified in this liberal diet roll, Mr. Banting states, must be left to the natural appetite, but for himself he took at breakfast six ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at dinner, eight ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at tea, three ounces of solid and six of liquid; and the nightcap he introduces to show that it is not injurious, whilst for the encouragement of smokers it may be mentioned that tobacco is allowable. When Mr. Banting began this treatment in August, 1862, he weighed 202 lbs., and after a year's perseverance in it, in September, 1863, he had lost 46 lb., and reduced his girth 12¼ inches.

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

Maimed Soldiers in Our Streets.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Is there no remedy for the brutal treatment of our wounded braves? Time and again has my heart been pained by seeing our wounded soldiers struggling up the streets from the hospitals to some office to get furloughs to go home or to draw their scanty pay—some with but one arm, some with one leg; on crutches, with stumps yet raw; and some with their amputated limbs suspended by cords from their shoulders—and all of them pale, weak, emaciated, unfit to take the long walk through the hot sunshine, even if they had their limbs and the natural use of them. There must be a remedy for this shameful cruelty, this crying evil, and it ought to be applied at once. Humanity, the people at large, and common decency even demand it.

Observer.

[We respectfully refer "Observer" to the eminent official whose duty it is to look after such matters. The back of his head, if we are not misinformed, may be found in his office at the usual hours.]

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

What North Carolina Has Done.

Major Dowd, State Quartermaster of North Carolina, has recently published an official statement showing the result of Governor Vance's scheme, by which the North Carolina troops have been clothed, and a vast amount, even millions, made a clear gain to the State.

The sum of Major Dowd's statements seems to be about this: The State appropriated as capital for conducting these operations, \$2 324 000. With this the clothing, &c., &c., have been purchased, and the sales have realized a clear profit to the State of \$6 771 478 99; of which £47 248 18s. sterling is the principal part. That is, £47 248 18s are equal to \$236,245, and that in

England, is 20 for 1, amounts to \$4 724 890 in currency.

A Tabular Statement from the office of Maj. T. D. Hogg, State Commissary, shows the success of another of Gov. Vance's provident measures. He procured the passage of a law authorizing the purchases of provisions for the soldiers' families, &c. Major Hogg reports that up to the 1st inst., he had issued and sold to Hospitals, 28 000 lbs. of bacon, 2,763 lbs. of rice, and 105 bbls of flour, and 41,506 bushels corn. All these articles were purchased at points where they were plenty and low, and sold to points where they were scarce and high.

Even these, great as they are, are not all the pleasant results. Some 30 000 pairs of cotton cards have been distributed to soldiers' families in every county in this State, at \$5 a pair, when other blockade runners were selling them at from \$50 to \$100 a pair; four machines have been brought and are about to be put in operation, for making cards; and many necessary materials have been imported, and sold to manufacturers in the State at comparatively reasonable prices, at least where those manufacturers were selling their productions to the State at reasonable prices.

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

From Arkansas.

The Lafayette Journal notices the return of Capt. H[]ne to that city, from Arkansas, where he has been for three months. His description of the condition of things is gloomy. No preparations have been made for raising a crop this year, and to all the other horrors of war absolute famine is to be added. Crowds of ragged and woe-begone people, whole families, men, women and children, besiege every steamboat for passage, willing to go in any direction to escape the desolation and misery of their homes. Many leave their families, cattle and household goods, to be appropriated by the first comer, anxious only to escape with life. The country is over-run by predatory bands of guerrillas, who plunder, rob and kill, burn, sack and ravage, without reference to age, sex or opinions.

From the deck of the passing steamer the traveller [sic] sees blackened timbers, ash heaps, and smoking ruins, where once stood happy homes. Fences, shade trees, barns and orchards are gone. Every steamer is fired into from the shore by bands that roam up and down in quest of plunder. Altogether the picture is most sad and gloomy. Lawlessness has taken the place of law. There is little protection of life or property. Might rules with undisputed sway. Society is disorganized and lapses into barbarism. Gangs of slaves wander helpless over the land, while their masters scour the country on evil deeds intent. Arkansas never was a very inviting country, if half that has been [fold in paper] Now it has reached the ultima [fold in paper] misery.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Habeas Corpus of R. D'Orsay Ogden, Manager of the Richmond Theatre.—This "important" case did not come off before Judge Hallyburton yesterday, as advertised in the bills. Ogden was there, but the Government, not being ready to proceed, the case was continued to a future day, of which the public will be duly notified through the public press; in the meantime, Ogden is on parole.

His case, which is of vital interest to the play-going public and domiciled Englishmen, may be briefly told. He claims to be an Englishman, temporarily residing in the Southern Confederacy, and has British papers, issued to him by British Consul Moore, before that

functionary was furnished with his walking papers by President Davis. The Conscript Bureau have decided that even if he is an Englishman, that, by long residence, he has acquired "a domicil" [sic] which renders him liable to military service; and the Bureau have accordingly reported him to the enrolling officer as a conscript, and the enrolling officer has taken him in custody as such. In this conjuncture of affairs, Ogden obtains a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Major T. G. Peyton, setting forth in his petition that he, a British subject, has been unlawfully arrested and is unlawfully held in custody by the said Major Peyton.

The Government could have squelched the writ by the power of the law of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, but they preferred that it should be tried on its merits, if it has any.

The result of the case is a foregone conclusion, as every one of the points that can be raised by Ogden have been already decided; and there seems to be nothing surer than that he will be remanded to the custody of the enrolling officer, the said Major Peyton. This result would, to judge from certain indications, gratify a great many people; but why, we can't imagine, unless it is that the majority of the people in this world are filled with envy whenever they see a fellow getting along well. Ogden has a good theatre, and, no doubt, lives well, but he seems, notwithstanding, to be an inoffensive sort of a man. We never even heard of his injuring any one except Tim Morris, and all that story was a vile slander.

The indications we allude to are anonymous letters which are now pouring into the hands of the officials.—We will not mention the contents of these letters, as it is our determination to give Ogden a fair show in this matter, and when his *habeas corpus* comes up to give it a full and fair report.

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

Gen. Lee's Personal Property.—The *Virginia State Journal* (Yankee) says:

The following are some of the articles belonging to the personal estate of General Lee, which have been condemned by the United States District Court, and are advertised to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th instant, by the United States marshal, viz: Eleven sofa bottom chairs, four arm red plush seat chairs, one brussels carpet, three red plush seat sofas, seven large paintings, one extension table, one large painting of Washington, two paintings of Washington's Generals on battle field, four book cases, cane bottom chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, mattresses, stands, centre tables, bureaus, sideboards, hair, shuck and straw mattresses, candle sticks, fancy glass cases, oil paintings, engravings, and almost every variety of ornaments, gilt frames and secretaries, three large boxes of books, stoves, carpets, &c. The most of these articles are of the most elegant description, some of them very rare and valuable.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Southern Express Company's Telegraph.—The *Charlotte Bulletin* speaks thus of the great use of the telegraph lines built by the Southern Express Company, and of the energy and enterprise displayed by them in projecting and completing new routes during the war:

["] Among the many facilities and advantages which have been afforded our Government and people by the Southern Express Company, there is none deserving more consideration than their telegraph department, which has been extended since the fall of 1860 over 500 miles, through the influence and indomitable energy of R. B. Bullock, Esq., Superintendent of that company.

Commencing in the summer of 1860, at Columbia, S. C., the line was completed to

Charlotte, N. C. in November of the same year.

The wire between Columbia and this place is of the best quality of galvanized wire, and has probably worked, and is continuing to work, better than any line in this or any other country.

In the summer of 1862 seeing the absolute necessity of a telegraph over the North Carolina Railroad, Col. Bullock projected and carried forward, with unprecedented success, the line which now connects us with Raleigh and Goldsboro', which, from this point to Greensboro', is of the finest English galvanized wire, and the balance good iron wire procured in this country.

Since this has been erected, the progressive spirit of the managers have brought Danville, Va., and Fayetteville, N. C., in connection with the main line, and they are now pushing forward their line rapidly to Weldon, N. C., via the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—having already reached Ridgeway. All of their offices are supplied with instruments and material manufactured at the South, and for neatness, cleanliness and beauty of arrangement, are unequalled by any telegraph offices we have ever visited.

The Confederate States Government, on several occasions during this war, would have been without telegraph communications between Richmond and the South, but for the wisdom, energy and liberality of this company.

The recent raids in the vicinity of Petersburg made it necessary to use this line as the only medium of communication, for nearly two weeks between headquarters at Richmond and the subordinate departments in the South.["]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Our Wife;" charming ballad; fancy dance; "Bonny Fish Wife;" tomorrow—"Leap Year;" shortly "Silver Lining"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Petersburg Undermined—The Deuce to Pay.

Petersburg, July 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

The editors of the Richmond and Petersburg papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that Grant would soon startle the country with "another brilliant exploit." Do you suppose that Grant has kept 50,000 men in complete idleness for six weeks, or fancy that his whole time has been occupied in fortifying himself and organizing raids? If so, you will find yourselves vastly mistaken, and that within a very few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the facts which I am about to narrate is not material. Suffice it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a few hours may bring the dreadful realization. I tremble to think of it.

Know, then, our loved Cockade city will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. Grant, far from being content to blow up the "rebel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tremendous blast from the infernal regions. In a single instant, every building in the principal streets of Petersburg will be lifted on high and scattered to the four winds of Heaven. You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bollingbrook, Bank, Sycamore and Old streets, and perhaps as far as the old Fair Grounds, on the south of the city. "This is incredible and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are

welcome to your opinion. But will you be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute; and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long inaction? I tell you, this is no *canard*—would that it were—but a plain statement of facts, procured by me from an entirely reliable source.

"Why do I not make my statement to General Lee, or print it in the *Express*? you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because Gen. Lee would rebuff me, (at least I think so,) and because the *Express* refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming, but I can assure them I am in my waking senses—never more so in my life—and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befel [sic] an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you choose. Respectfully,

Chas. I. Browne.

[We "choose to publish" for the sake of making a single remark. "Chas. I. Browne" has not "been dreaming;" he has simply been drunk—very drunk.]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Leap Year; or, A Play in Defence [sic] of Ladies' Rights;" dance; medley overture; "Little Sentinel;" shortly—"Silver Lining"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Vegetable People

To the Editor of the Whig:

Things have come to a pretty pass in this city. How is a man of moderate means to pay his expenses, when the vegetable people ask such prices for their truck?—Meat is high, but there is some excuse for that, meat being very scarce. But for the vegetable people there is no excuse on earth. I say it plainly—they ought to be hanged, every man jack of them, confound them! Onions a dollar apiece, and other sorts and pods and trash in the same proportion. It is monstrous, outrageous, abominable, horrible, wrong and improper.—Why do we submit to it? I pause for a reply.

The apology made by these vegetable people is, that they "must live." I don't see it all. Why must they live; I say why? Can any man tell me why? Just answer me, anybody, if you dare. The truth is, that if these vegetable people *must* live, everybody else must die, and that confounded quickly. The proposition is as plain as anything in Euclid.

I can do without the plagued truck of the vegetable people—bread and meat is good enough for me all the year round—but my family say they will get the scurvy if they don't eat roots and leaves, and grass, and the [illegible]; and they do eat an awful heap of them. Very well. I thank my God my family will soon be in the poor house, and then I reckon their stomachs won't be so mighty weak and particular as they have been.

But, Mr. Editor, we can't all go to the poor house, that's very clear. What's to be done? I have been trying to get into the Government so that I can always have plenty of money. But I can't get in the Government, and can't afford to set up a bar-room, and so I suppose I must go to the devil on an empty stomach at that. I'll have plenty of company, that's one consolation. But when the vegetable people follow me there in their market carts, with their little eggs and carrots and huckleberries, I want to emigrate. I wish, Mr. Editor, you would stir up these vegetable

people with a forty-foot pole and rub it in, and oblige

Housekeeper.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Grant's Undermining Operations.—"Chas. I. Browne" does not stand alone in the belief that Grant is burrowing under Petersburg. The Petersburg *Express* who would not allow the use of its columns to the hapless Browne, seems, however, to make use of the information given by him. It says:

"Reports still re[illegible] of Grant's undermining operations, but they create no uneasiness. His position is not a favorable one for successful operations of this kind, and he is but wasting time and labor. He cannot go many feet below the surface of the ground before he strikes a stratum of marl, and there he finds water to impede his progress. At [illegible] points on his lines this may not be so, but here he has rolling ground to combat."

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

Fugitive Papers.—We have in our southern and southwestern exchanges constant evidence of the extent to which our people have been driven from their homes and forced to seek refuge at some other point.

The "Memphis Appeal," now published in Atlanta, has made three moves, starting from Memphis to a point in Northern Mississippi, from which point it moved to Jackson, Mississippi; from Jackson it moved to Atlanta, and this may not be its last move, since Sherman threatens to drive it out of its pleasant place of refuge.

The Chattanooga Rebel being driven out when we gave up Tennessee, retired to Marietta, and finding Sherman lately in too close proximity to that town, has made another move and is now in Griffin, Ga.

The Knoxville Register, after visiting sundry places is now in Charlotte, N. C.

Of course the Mississippi papers are very much fugitives, there being but one published regularly within the State, we think—the Clarion, published at Meridian. The Jackson papers are gone to Selma, Alabama, and elsewhere. Northern Alabama papers spring up to greet us from unexpected places, still holding on to their old names.

There has indeed been a scattering and a dispersion. The columns of the press have literally become "movable columns," and work their way from one side of the Confederacy to another in search of a resting place.—Wilmington Journal.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—allegorical poem "Sic Semper Tyrannis;" "Silver Lining;" "The French Spy;" tomorrow—"Pirate Kyd"

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

Age, which tames all other passions, never subdues the passion for dress in some females. Gay costume for advanced life is like "flowers wreathed around decay." Splendid jewelry on parchment necks is worse than a pun cut upon a tombstone.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Markets.—The markets were well supplied with meats and vegetables this morning, and prices ranged even lower than on yesterday. Actually, if things go on in this way, pretty

soon newspaper reporters and other poor white folks will be able to get half enough to eat. We give some of the prices this morning: butchers meat from \$3 to \$4 a pound; potatoes, \$3 a quart; onions, \$4; tomatoes, \$4; June apples, \$1.50.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Pirate Kyd"—"It will be placed upon the stage in magnificent style, with New Scenery, Costumes, and Decorations. The Mechanical Effects will surpass anything ever before attempted, while the Dramatic Tableaux will be the wonder and admiration of the public. During the piece, a Terrific Sea Fight, Being a representation of the celebrated fight between Kyd and His Majesty's ship Ger Falcon." "New and Beautiful Dance by 24 Ladies of the Ballet;" ballad; charming dance; "The Little Sentinel;" Monday—"Leap Year"

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

The Anti Silk Dress Movement—The Chicago Women in Council.

We yesterday read, for the first time, a detailed account of the "Ladies' Meeting" held in Chicago, some weeks ago, for the purpose of considering the new movement relative to wearing no more imported goods. The reporter says:

["] The meeting was largely attended, about three hundred ladies being present. The appearance of many of the ladies showed that up to the present time the economical movement had not been adopted. Pretty "loves" of bonnets, trimmed with tasteful or the most gaudy ribbons, were to be seen in all directions. Silk dresses rustled all over the hall, while several wore handsome lace shawls and cloaks, certainly the product of foreign looms.

Mrs. W. Barry was called to the chair, and Mrs. Sayers requested to act as Secretary.

An address was read to the meeting; after which resolutions to carry out the object of the meeting were adopted.

Mrs. Burnham suggested that gentlemen should be requested to join the ladies in the movement, as they knew more about politics than ladies.

Mrs. Livermore inquired whether Mrs. Burnham wished the attendance of gentlemen in order that they might address the ladies on the subject of dresses.

Mrs. Mott said it seemed to her to be very proper to invite gentlemen to be present, and to include them in the movement as well as the ladies. There were many [ar]ticles used by ladies in their families about which they would require to consult the gentlemen. Besides, if the gentlemen were present, the meetings would be much more interesting.

A lady in the body said she observed some gentlemen present (the reporters) and perhaps they would give their views on the subject. [Loud laughter]

Mrs. Livermore suggested that the gentlemen in question were there for another purpose.

Mrs. Willard said she understood that there was movement on the part of the gentlemen being made to do away with the tea and coffee. [Applause.] It would in her opinion, be better to let the gentlemen have meetings on their own. [Applause.] She hoped the gentlemen would take up the question of wines, liquors and cigars. [Roars of laughter and loud applause.]

Mrs. Willard said that they had allowed their fathers, husbands, and brothers to go to the war, and surely, for the good of the country, it was a small matter to give up dress and outside adornment. [Applause]

Mrs. Sayers said that she was requested to state that a society composed of thirty young gentlemen had been organized. They had agreed not to take any young lady to church or to any place of amusement, unless she was dressed in goods of American manufacture.—[Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mrs. Willard said that all young ladies should decline to go to such places with young gentlemen, unless they gave up using tobacco and liquor. [Applause and laughter.] They were all aware of the vast amount of corn that was consumed to make whisky. This corn could all be used for food if there was no whisky made. Besides labor was scarce at present, and it took a great deal of labor to manufacture tobacco. If the men gave up the use of tobacco, all this labor could be saved and the laborers put to work to raise provisions for the army. [Applause]

Mrs. Livermore said they were met to discuss the extravagance of dress and she admitted that in this respect the women were the greatest sinners. [Applause and laughter.] At present it was their duty to attend to the resolutions. They ought not to attack the men in regard to their extravagance, as the men could attend to that at their own meetings. She wanted women to do their duty.

Mrs. Willard thought it would be best for the ladies to retrench first, and then the gentlemen could follow their good example. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hoge said she was happy to observe the interest that was taken in this matter, as it would greatly gratify the soldiers. Nothing had so disgusted them while in the field as the extravagance of Northern women. [Applause.] They had told her and others when she was down South how the ladies of the South had given their carpets for blankets and their barege dresses to make blankets for the rebel soldiers. These Southern women were even willing to wear nigger cloth. On the other hand, the Northern women were unwilling to give anything for the benefit of the soldiers. She went on to contend that in the present critical condition of the country they should not throw a single dollar away on extravagance. When the soldiers heard of this movement it would nerve their arms and they would strike deeper into the hearts of the rebels. She concluded by saying that the movement in which they were engaged would be very important in putting down the rebellion. She regretted that so few of the extravagant ladies of the city were present, but they would read the papers. She believed that the movement would be a terrible rebuke to extravagance and treason. [Applause.]

Mrs. Livermore said that while they were doing all this for the soldier, they ought not to neglect the soldier's families, who were suffering fearfully. She was annoyed at women running down every day of their lives buying goods by the five hundred dollars. She had often felt inclined to tell them to get out, to go to Canada, or to go over to Jeff Davis. [Roars of laughter and loud applause.]

Mrs. Hobert said she had begged often for the soldiers and the soldiers' families, but after she went down to the army and saw the way the soldiers often got drunk and gambled away their money she had given up begging for their families.

Mrs. Livermore said that Mrs. Barry thought Mrs. Hobert was out of order. They were discussing the dress movement.

Mrs. Hobert subsided.

Mrs. Willard repeated her statement that if they did their duty properly the gentlemen would follow.

Mrs. Kenyon thought the committee should report at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage was then introduced, and complimented the ladies on their loyalty. She referred to the love they had bestowed on flounces, ribbons and flowers instead of thinking

of their country's peril. No sacrifice was too great for the women of America to make. Besides, the present movement would benefit America. The foreign manufacturer would find he could not sell his goods in his own country, and to prevent utter ruin he would bring his machinery over here and manufacture them where he could get a market.

The meeting then adjourned till next Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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

Sensible Advice.

The Macon Confederate advises refugees to leave the main line of railroads and go into the interior as far as possible, where the price of living is much cheaper, and houses can be more readily obtained. This is good advice. If followed there would be much less inconvenience and suffering than there now is. The cities are already crowded to overflowing, and there is no employment to be had. In the country there is plenty of room and plenty of land to cultivate. We say with the Confederate, if you are driven from your homes by the Yankees, leave the main lines of railway, and go into the interior as far as possible.

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

D'Orsey Ogden.—This individual's *habeas corpus* case was opened before Judge Hallyburton yesterday. No witnesses were examined, the facts as stated by the Confederate enrolling officer in his return to the writ being admitted to be correct by Ogden's counsel. These facts were that Ogden had come to this country when eight years old, and had been here ever since, except during a short visit to England; that he had married here, and once voted for Sheriff in Mobile.

Mr. Randolph, counsel for Ogden, denied that all this constituted the acquisition of a "domicile," and argued to show that, even though it did, the Confederate States had no right, by the laws of nations, to conscribe a domiciled foreigner who had never renounced his allegiance to his sovereign.

Mr. Randolph's speech occupied hard up on to three hours. On its conclusion, the case was laid over till Thursday.

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

Attractive Young Woman.—A young woman promenaded our streets yesterday, who, though by no means fair to look upon never moves about without attracting a crowd. We allude to Mary E. Walker, the Yankee Assistant Surgeon, who was caught within our lines last Spring, near Dalton. At her request she was, on yesterday, allowed to visit Gen. Gardner's headquarters, to consult him on the possibility of her obtaining a parole and being allowed to go North. The General promised to consider her case. This deluded female would have been sent North long ago but for the fact that since she has been incarcerated, she has been detected in some illicit correspondence.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Flying Dutchman; or, The Phantom Ship;" singing and dancing; "Area Bell;" new novelty in preparation

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

The Markets.—It is a vexation of spirit to attend the Richmond markets. The women one mostly meets there are not pretty; the negro marketmen are insolent, the hucksters are extortionate, and the butchers are, to a man, grossly insulting to a small consumer of their stock. These things are bad enough, but there is a worse vexation at market. It is to see a troop of greesy [sic], garlicky Italian fruit vendors, among them some of those who threw down their arms in face of the enemy not long ago, going through the markets from end to end buying up all the choice fruit to retail at a profit of one hundred per cent. in their stalls. By 7 o'clock yesterday morning, these wretches had bought all the good fruit in both markets. This practice ought to be broken up, and it could easily be done if the Mayor could be prevailed on to turn his attention to it. It is a violation of a city ordinance. Let the Mayor charge the policemen stationed at each market to watch these fellows, and the practice can be broken up in a week.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Adventures of Terence O'Grady;" singing and dancing; "Going to the Theatre;" tomorrow—"Red Rover, The Pirate of the Seas"

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

From Petersburg—All Quiet.

We make a synopsis of the situation article of the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which remarks that although yesterday was the 42d day of the pretended siege of Petersburg by Grant, the day passed off without any excitement or interesting even whatever. It is the universal testimony of officers and men that there never was a more quiet day in the trenches. Scarcely a mortar shell was thrown, and the usual picket firing seemed to have been abandoned.

Deserters and others from the enemy's lines, continue to state that the enemy is mining, but this is a slow, tedious and uncertain business at best, and excites no sort of uneasiness with those for whose benefits his mining operations are especially intended. . .

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Gone to the Yankees.—J. Newton Vanlew, for many years a hardware merchant of this city, has gone to the Yankees, and is said to have been taken by Beast Butler as a special detective. Vanlew, notwithstanding an incurable disease, which rendered him unfit for anything, we should think, being conscribed about the time Grant made his flank movement to the Southside, one evening rode out in his buggy in the direction of Malvern Hill, and has not been seen since. If he displays any brains in his new character of detective, it will be for the first time in his life.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Ogden's Habeas Corpus.—This case again occupied the attention of Judge Hallyburton yesterday morning. The case seems very plain; but counsel for Ogden having made long speeches, it was deemed proper that the District attorney should make a long speech in reply, and accordingly he occupied the morning in addressing the court.

Ogden, at the time manager of the Richmond Theatre for Mrs. Elizabeth Magill, the proprietress, was on the first of April seized as a conscript, and, notwithstanding his British

protection papers, was, after a proper examination of his case, declared a conscript both by the Conscript Bureau and the Assistant Secretary of War. It does not appear why these authorities did not put him into the army. At all events, though they did not put him into the army, they kept bothering him, and declaring that he was a conscript and ought to be in the army, until, to get rid of them, he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*. On the trial of this *habeas corpus* no witnesses were examined, but the papers, affidavits and the like were, by consent of the parties taken as the evidence in the case.

In his speech Mr. Aylett reviewed this mass of evidence. The first paper he took up was a note of Ogden's, written to Colonel Shields at the time of his arrest by the conscript officer on the 1st of April, declaring that he had been arrested at the instigation of some unprincipled persons; that he was a British subject, and had never *never* done any act to forfeit the protection of his (British) Government. The next paper taken up by the Attorney, was the affidavit of Mr. Fuller, a respectable citizen of Mobile, Alabama, to the effect that R. D. Ogden, *alias* Richard Westley, did, in the month of August, 1861, vote at an election for sheriff in the city of Mobile, and, his vote having been challenged, that he, the said Ogden, *alias* Westley, *swore* that he was a citizen of the State of Alabama, owed no allegiance to, &c., &c., and had been a resident of Alabama, &c., &c. The same affiant further stated that he, said Ogden, received money for the vote then cast.

The Attorney then took up another affidavit of a citizen of Mobile, stating that the affiant had seen "R. D. Ogden, *alias* Dick Westley" in Mobile in August, 1861. Another affidavit stated that affiant had known Ogden since 1855, and that never, until the passage of the conscript act, had he known Ogden to claim that he was an Englishman.

Affidavits were read to show that the last affiant, whose name was Throup, was unworthy of credit; and others were read, showing that Ogden had always claimed to be an Englishman, even before the passage of the conscript act.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Detectives Detecting Detectives.—The detectives are so numerous in Richmond and there is so little for them to do that they have, for lack of other employment, fallen to detecting one another, a proceeding in which they should by all means be encouraged. When a certain kind of people fall out, a certain other kind of people come by their own. They are mining and countermining one another like Gens. Lee and Grant; or more aptly, they are tearing one another like dogs crowded into a dog catcher's cart. Rich developments may be expected.

Detective Loyd has been thrown into Castle Thunder, it is said, for offering detective Craddock \$1,500, not to mention the fact that he, Craddock, had seen Mr. _____, a prominent officer in the Treasury, go into a faro bank. This would make a readable case, if they would let the reporters get at it, but this the authorities, for the credit of the Government, will not do.

There are several other cases in progress which have not yet come to sufficient maturity to be mentioned.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Silver Lining; or, A Lining of the Heart;" charming ballad; fancy dance; "Dumb Ball;" tomorrow—"Gale Bruzly"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From Petersburg.

Passengers from Petersburg yesterday evening again report all comparatively quiet. A private letter to one of the editorial corps of the Whig states that the country for miles around is filled with old men, women and children—refugees from the city. Every barn, corn-crib, smoke-house and granary has its occupants, and hundreds and hundreds have borrowed tents from the Post Quartermaster and Commissary, and occupy the fields and forests. Many have gone to Richmond, while not a few are in North Carolina. The worst is, that these people, driven from home and scattered among strangers, know not when they will return to the comforts of home.

The shelling of Petersburg is a great outrage. It accomplishes nothing whatever in a military sense; but Grant cares but little for that. Anything to gratify a miserable, contemptible spirit of revenge. Baffled and disappointed by our brave army, he seeks for a little balm and consolation to his disappointment by warring on women and children.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, July 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Red Rover;" "Little Sentinel;" Saturday—"The Red Rover;" fancy dance, charming ballad; "Little Sentinel"

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

All About a Baby.—A few mornings ago, there was quite an excitement in the Second Market. The excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a new article to be disposed of. It was not offered for sale, but tendered as a gift to any one who would accept it. This new species of marketery was nothing more nor less than a baby four or five weeks old. It was borne in the arms of its mother, who seemed to be not more than fifteen years of age. She was quite handsome, but her worn raiment and anxious look told but too plainly that she was the unhappy victim of extreme want and suffering. This novel mode of disposing of an infant very naturally attracted the attention of the market people. At first a crowd of boys assembled around the young mother. The excitement soon extended to the grown people, and in a little while the whole mass of buyers and sellers who thronged the market were drawn into it. The young mother offered her tender off-spring to every lady she met, but no one seemed willing to accept it. At length she encountered an old negro woman who announced her readiness to take it. The child was about being delivered over to her when three young ladies interposed. They were two sisters, Misses M***** and their cousin Miss M*****.

These ladies advised the mother against this summary transfer of her child to an irresponsible and unknown negro. The mother thanked the ladies for their kind interest in the child, and solicited their aid in securing a better disposition of it, stating that she was in such a necessitous condition that it would surely perish if she kept it. It required no argument to convince the ladies of the correctness of this representation. They determined, therefore, to endeavor to find a home for the innocent little sufferer. Their first effort was to remove the mother and child from the noisy and restless crowd that pressed around them. They accordingly went to a neighboring Orphan Asylum. Entering that institution, and summoning the manager, they seated themselves and heard the story of the unfortunate mother. It was sad in the extreme, and could not but move the stoutest heart to pity. The young ladies petitioned the Asylum to take the child. But they were told that the rules of the institution prohibited the reception of any one under two years old, and that the manager had no authority to disregard the regulation.

This was a source of great disappointment and embarrassment to the young ladies. They

knew not what further steps to take. At this point, a lady entered the establishment. It was Mrs. P*****, who lived near by. She had been attracted by the crowd which had followed to the Asylum, and which filled the street and hung round the door. When she heard the pitiable story of the poor mother and child, she proposed to take charge of the infant, temporarily, until some definite arrangement could be made. The proposition was joyfully accepted, and the ladies, together with the mother and child, adjourned to the house of Mrs. P----- . There the distressed mother repeated her sad story more in detail. It may be thus briefly stated.

She and her brother were the only children of a widow in North Carolina. About a year ago she was sent to Richmond to be placed at school. She came in company with her brother, who had been home on furlough. On reaching Richmond, she made the acquaintance of a soldier on detail duty here. In a few days they were married. This was against the advice of her brother, who went on to his command, and has since been killed. The marriage proved an unhappy one.—Her husband finally went away, as he said, to the army. His departure did not seem like a final abandonment of her; but as she heard nothing from him, she felt herself forsaken. She supported herself as best she could by sewing. Having no friends or acquaintances, she found great difficulty in obtaining work; but, before the birth of her child, she managed to struggle along and keep soul and body together. Now that she had a child, she was reduced to utter destitution. She could not leave her child to hunt for work, and knew no one to whom she could appeal for aid. The enemy had got possession of that part of North Carolina where her mother lived, and she knew not what had become of her. She was therefore driven to the desperate necessity of asking some one to relieve her of her child, so that she could renew her daily toil for her own existence. The only semblance of a home she had was a small room which she had been fortunate enough to get, for the time being, free of charge. For this she was thankful—uncomfortable and miserable as it was. She had recently heard that her husband was killed in one of the battles around Richmond; but, as she had been unable to learn any particulars as to the time and place of his death, she had some little hope that it was not true. She gave the locality of her abode; gave references, and invited inquiry on the part of those ladies who seemed now to occupy the position of her protectors, as she wished them to be satisfied that she was practising [sic] no deception. The locality which she designated was an ample guaranty for respectability, and was at the same time indicative of that squalid destitution which she described. This pitiable tale was told with an artless simplicity which left no doubt of its truth.

After consultation, it was decided that Mrs. P. should retain the child for the present, and that they would all meet at her house the next day at 11 o'clock A. M. In the mean time the young ladies would continue their exertions in behalf of the child, with a view of making permanent provision for it. They then separated, the mother evincing every possible emotion of mental tenderness and affection on leaving her child.

Next morning, at 8 o'clock, the mother appeared at Mrs. P.'s. She took up her babe, pressed it to her bosom, wept over it; said she had not slept a wink the night previous on account of her separation from it.—The young ladies came at 11, according to agreement. The mother told them of the unhappy night she had passed, and that, from what she had already experienced, she could not think of such a thing as giving away her child, but she reiterated her inability to support it at present. She therefore sought for it some temporary custody, and trusted that, by the mercy of Providence, she might find herself some day in a condition to take it back. This exhibition of maternal affection increased the anxiety of the ladies in behalf of the child. They renewed the promise that it should be cared for.

The result of this conference was that the mother was supplied with a small store of

provisions, which were sent to her humble home. She then took her child, the Misses M. promising to call upon her the next morning at 8 o'clock. The party then separated.

At the appointed hour the next morning the young ladies called at the place which had been designated.—They found there neither mother nor child. Upon inquiry on the premises, it was ascertained that they went off early in the morning with a soldier. They could learn but little about the woman. She had been there only a short time. But what little they did learn, so far as it went, was corroborative of the woman's own story. The young ladies went away rather puzzled at her mysterious movements that morning. They went home to await events.

About 9 o'clock that same morning, the mother, with her child, appeared at Mrs. P-----'s. She was agitated by mingled emotions of gladness and sorrow. She stated that early that morning a soldier called for and informed her that *her husband wanted to see her and the lady*. She went and saw him. *He was in jail*, and had been there for some months, on a charge of larceny. He told his wife that he had purposely concealed the fact from her; he knew of her privations and misery, but was unable to afford her any relief. It was only when he learned of her purpose to give away her babe that he resolved to reveal himself. He begged her to keep it if she possibly could. He protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, but said he knew not what would be his fate at the trial.—He entreated his wife to summon all the christian fortitude she could to sustain her under the heavy weight of adversity which rested upon her, and pray for the return of happier days for both of them.

The discovery of the husband opened up a new chapter in this "romance in real life." But it has not diminished the interest of the noble and kind-hearted ladies in behalf of the innocent and helpless child.

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

The Very Poor.—There are some very poor people in this city. There are cripples and blind people, and widows with children, and soldiers' wives and families who are very poor indeed, who endeavor, by some kind of ill-requited labor, to procure the means of subsistence—which means a baker's loaf a day and a cup of water. These people are not to be seen haunting the places where public charities are distributed, or besieging the doors of benevolent citizens. They are buried in their obscure hovels, where they strive to support life by labor. If any would alleviate their sufferings, he must go and seek them. The itinerant beggars, those who run from the city supply store to the Christian Association, thence to the visitors of the benevolent society, and thence all over the city, begging and whining, are not the very poor; many of them are not poor at all. Many of them can be seen in the market every morning with fresh meat, corn and tomatoes in their baskets; many of them keep negroes to wait upon them! Some of them, alas! are profligates of the worst order, who spend their nights in vile debauchery and their days in gadding and begging, while the very poor are at labor. The writer of this knows what he is talking about. He knows this city and its inhabitants as well as any other man, not even excepting the Mayor. He is an old inhabitant.—He knows all the people who lived here before the war, and he knows the most of those who have come here since. He knows, we repeat, what he is talking about.

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

Little Vagabonds.—John Barton, Thomas Dolan, and Monteith Reagan, were before the Mayor this morning for sleeping in the old market-house. The boys are noted young thieves who have to be drummed out of the market daily for picking and stealing. A watchman stated that at

eleven o'clock last night, he had found the three asleep together in the old market-house; and as they were known thieves, had taken them in charge. The Mayor telling them he supposed they had taken their quarters in the market-house that they might be ready for thieving operations in the morning without loss of time, committed them to jail.

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

Cup and Saucer Machine and Doll
Baby Moulds [sic]

The subscriber has for sale a machine for the manufacture of cups and saucers, plates, &c., and Moulds [sic] for the casting of doll baby heads. They are both so entirely simple that any person may learn to work them in two days. The profit on the manufacture will be several hundred per cent. The machine and moulds [sic] may be seen at the Fredericksburg House, below the Second Market. Price low.

Wm. Loose.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Silver Lining;" charming ballad; "A. S. S."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Ogden's Case. The speaking in the Ogden *have his carcass* case was concluded in Judge Halyburton's court on Monday, Mr. Lyons winding up with an oration of four hours, in favor of the discharge of the petitioner. There have been twelve hours of speaking in this matter—three hours by Mr. Randolph, five by the district attorney, Mr. Aylett, and four by Mr. Lyons. A cart load of books have been read, from Father [illegible] to Webster's Dictionary, but it is believed that no references have been given that were not before as familiar to the learned Judge as household words, so very repeatedly has his Honor traveled the *habeas corpus* road since this cruel war. Still, that the references were familiar, was no reason why counsel on either side, the case once begun, should not make them; indeed, according to custom they were bound to do it—bound to argue the case as if it were bran new and the like had never been heard of before. Now that the long speaking is over, the Judge must, of necessity, deliver a long decision—so long that it cannot be prepared in a day. He must cover in it all the ground gone over by the lawyers. He will probably deliver his opinion in the course of a week, and decide, as far as he is concerned, the fate of the eminent tragedian, Ogden.

We think it would have been as well for Mr. Ogden to have submitted his case without all these weary hours of speaking; but he thought otherwise.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Leap Year!, or, Cousin Dimple; charming ballad; "Two Gay Deceivers; or, Grey and White;" in rehearsal "Sixteen String Jack," "The Bohemians of Paris"

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

Summary: Special Orders no. 180, Schedule of prices, prices for hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Distribution of cotton cloth, yarns, &c. I have on hand a lot of Cotton Domestics, Osnaburgs, Yarns, and Cotton and Woolen Cards, purchased by the State for distribution to the citizens of Richmond.

Persons desiring any will call at the store of Martin & Cardoza, No. 12 Cary street.

J. H. Martin,
Com. Agent.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre: "The Incognito; or the Jeweler of St. James;" duet; "Dutchman's Ghost; or It's All Right;" In rehearsal—"Sixteen String Jack" and other novelties

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

Expensive Music.—John Ford was this morning fined \$5 by the Mayor, for blowing a horn in the street. Ford, it seems, is an ice man, and has been accustomed to indicate his presence in front of his customer's domicil [sic], by a toot or two on a tin horn. Officer Chalsley came upon him while in the act of winding the said horn, on Sunday morning, and reported the matter to his Honor.

The Council passed the ordinance forbidding the blowing of horns in the streets because the sound of the instruments broke their much valued morning slumbers. For our part, we prefer the mellow horn to the noise the ice man will substitute for it; in fact, one wretch began it this morning about daylight, to our no small annoyance. We allude to the short, sharp shriek of "ice," which runs through a house like a rapier through the—stomach, and chills the young blood, and old, too, for that matter.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Corsican Brothers;" ballad; tomorrow—"Sixteen String Jack;" in rehearsal "Bohemians of Paris"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Sixteen String Jack;" song and ballad; "A Kiss in the Dark;" Monday—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp;" in rehearsal—"Bohemians of Paris"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

Summary: Long article on arrest of slaves arrested at an illegal assembly, despite their owners and the homeowner's permission, and editor blasts night watchmen for not handling situation correctly

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

The Markets.—Things are getting gradually cheaper in the markets, except water melons and onions, which will never fall in price until the negroes and the military recover from their mania for them. It is astounding to see what lengths gentlemen connected with the Confederate army will go for the very smallest kind of onions. Negroes have always been insane on the subject of watermelons. The cry of "watermelons" in the street runs them quite mad.

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

Newspaper men in the Fight.—In the fight before Atlanta, on the 22d ult., Capt. Farris, known for many months past as "Marshall" of the Atlanta and Knoxville *Register*, was killed.

Capt. Matthews, known to the readers of the *Appeal* as "Harvey," lost a leg early in the fight.

Capt. Cluskey, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, now of Gen. Vaughn's staff, received a dangerous wound in the side.

Virginius Hutchen, formerly editor of the Kentucky *Reporter*, passed through the fight unscathed.

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

Orphan Asylum for Soldier's Children.—We are informed by Bishop Early, of the M. E. Church, (South,) that steps are being taken to organize a plan for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of the Methodist Church in Virginia, for the benefit of the children of deceased soldiers; and that as soon as the arrangements are completed, the members and friends of that denomination will be called upon to contribute funds for that purpose.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5-6

Official.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, August 1st, 1864.}

Special Orders, }

No. 180. }

1. The following schedule of prices for articles named therein, and adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information of all concerned, and the special attention of officers and agents of the Government is directed thereto:

Richmond, Va., August 1st, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Sir:--We were informed, early in July that the demand for army supplies was so urgent that your department felt constrained to disregard our schedule prices then in force, and offer market rates to the farmers for their wheat, if delivered in July. This policy was deemed indispensable to insure the EARLY receipt of supplies. Concurring with the War Department in the paramount importance of obtaining, at the earliest practicable period, an ample quantity of wheat for the support of the army, we apprehended so great a disparity existed between our former rates and the rates then offering in our leading cities, that unless we advance prices our action might seriously embarrass the Government in their efforts to obtain immediate supplies.

Under these circumstances, and owing to the very short crop of wheat, and unprecedented demand for breadstuffs, together with the depreciation in currency, as well as to the further fact that the farmers were then securing the oat and hay crops, we proposed the advanced prices set forth in our July and August schedules.

But now, as the immediate wants of the army are being provided for, and vigorous efforts are initiated to reduce the currency and reinstate public credit, we are disposed to accept the recent manifestations of public opinion in regard to our prices as the strongest assurance that, in

future, adequate supplies can be secured on very moderate terms.

As the press, the public, and the farmers in part, have all united in condemning our rates as too high, we, therefore, DEFER to what seems to be the general desire, and propose the following prices:

Having adopted the schedules for May and June last, in accordance with the clearly manifested wishes of the people, we have thought it advisable and proper to stimulate the sale and delivery of small grain, &c., now so much needed as to be indispensable, by advancing the price of wheat, flour, corn, and corn meal, oats, and hay delivered in the month of August.

Therefore, we place the price of wheat at \$7.50 per bushel, and a corresponding advance of 50 per cent. on all the grades of flour, mill offal, &c., and corn we assess at \$6 per bushel, and corn meal at \$6.30 per bushel. Oats and hay per hundred pounds, unbaled, at \$6, and at \$7 per hundred pounds, baled, east of the Blue Ridge, and delivered during the month of August.

Railroad iron not being included in the Government contracts with the iron manufactories, should not have been advanced in our last schedule. So we re-adopt our old valuation for railroad iron, and put the price at \$190 per ton.

The foregoing are to be the prices of wheat, flour, mill offal, corn and corn meal, oats, hay and railroad iron delivered during the month of August.

In September we propose to adopt simply the former schedules for May and June, with the exception of the assessment upon railroad iron, which we wish to continue at \$190 per ton during the month of September.

We also re-adopt the revision of our February and March schedule, in reference to the impressment of horses, as published in our July schedule.

We trust that the people in those counties who have recently, in public meetings, expressed their views in favor of low prices, will now, since all impediments have been removed, as patriotically lead out in tendering and selling, both to the Government and the people, all they can spare, at schedule rates.

Such an example, voluntarily set before the people, would exert a most salutary influence. The public may be assured we will interpose no barrier to thwart either their benevolent intentions or generous contributions in common cause.

Richmond, Va., May 4th, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Sir--In reviewing the schedules of prices for May and June, we invited the co-operation and aid of Mr. William B. Harrison, and it is just to add that the schedules received the unanimous approval of the commissioners.

We respectfully offer the accompanying schedules A and B, with the understanding that the prices are to remain for the months of May and June, unless in the interval it should be deemed necessary to modify them.

The following prices are to be the maximum rates to be paid for the articles impressed in all cities and usual places of sale, and when impressed on the farms or elsewhere, the same prices are to be paid.

Under existing circumstances, we have deemed it not only just, but most likely to favor increased production, that producers in future should not be required to transport their surplus productions when impressed, but that the agents of the Government should employ or impress the neighborhood or county wagons and teams to haul all such articles, and so divide the work between the owners of wagons and teams, as to be least prejudicial to those successfully engaged in agriculture.

Schedule A.

No.	Articles.	Quality.	Description.	Quantity.	Price
1	Wheat	Prime	White or red	Per bus. of 60 lbs.	\$5.00
2	Flour, good	Fine		Per bbl. of 196 lbs.	22.00
	"	Superfine		" "	25.00
	"	Extra Superfine		" "	26.50
	"	Family		" "	28.00
3	Corn	Prime	White or yellow	Per bus. of 56 lbs.	4.00
4	Unshelled corn	"	"	" 56 "	3.95
5	Corn meal	Good		" 50 "	4.20
6	Rye	Prime		" 56 "	3.20
7	Cleaned oats	"		" 32 "	2.50
8	Wheat bran	Good		" 17 "	.50
9	Shorts	"		" 22 "	.70
10	Brown stuff	"		" 28 "	.90
11	Ship stuff	"		" 37 "	1.40
12	Bacon		Hog round	Per pound	3.00
13	Pork, salt	"		"	2.60
14	Pork, fresh fat and	"		Per pound net wght	2.25
15	Lard	"		"	3.00
16	Horses and mules	First class	Artillery, &c., average	price per head	500.00
17	Woo	Fair or merino	Washed	Per pound	3.00
18	Wool	Fair or merino	Unwashed	"	2.00
19	Peas	Good		Per bushel	12.00
20	Beans	"		"	12.00
21	Potatoes	"	Irish	"	5.00
22	Potatoes	"	Sweet	"	8.00
23	Onions	"		"	5.00
24	Dried Peaches	"	Pealed	"	8.00
25	Dried Peaches	"	Unpealed [sic]	"	4.50
26	Dried Apples	"	Pealed [sic]	"	5.00
27	Hay, baled	"	Timothy or clover	Per 100 lbs.	3.90
28	Hay, baled	"	Orchard or herd grass	"	3.90
29	Hay, unbaled	"	"	"	3.00
30	Sheaf oats, baled	"		"	4.40
31	Sheaf oats, unbaled	"		"	3.50
32	Blade fodder, baled	"		"	3.90
33	Blade fodder, unbaled"	"		"	3.00
34	Shucks, baled	"		"	2.60
35	Shucks, unbaled	"		"	1.70
36	Wheat straw, baled	"		"	2.20
37	Wheat straw, unbaled	"		"	1.30
38	Pasturage	"	Interior	Per h'd per month	3.00
39	"	Superior	"	" "	4.00
40	"	First rate	"	" "	5.00

41	"	Good	Near cities	" "	5.00
42	"	Superior	"	" "	6.00
43	"	First rate	"	"	7.00
44	Salt	Good		Per bus. of 50 lbs.	5.00
45	Soap	"		Per pound	1.00
46	Candles	"	Tallow	"	3.00
47	Vinegar	"	Cider	Per gallon	2.00
48	Whisky	"	Trade	"	10.00
49	Sugar	"	Brown	Per pound	8.00
50	Molasses	"	New Orleans	Per gallon	25.00
51	Rice	"		Per pound	.20
52	Coffee	"	Rio	"	8.00
53	Tea	"	Trade	"	7.00
54	Vinegar	"	Manufactured	Per gallon	.50
55	Pig iron	"	No. 1 quality	Per ton	350.00
56	"	"	No. 2 "	"	314.00
57	"	"	No. 3 "	"	278.00
58	Bloom iron	"		"	716.00
59	Smith's iron	"	Round plate or bars	"	1080.00
60	Railroad iron	"		"	190.00
61	Leather	"	Harness	Per pound	3.90
62	"	"	Sole	"	3.60
63	"	"	Upper	"	4.20
64	Beef cattle	"	Gross weight	Per 100 lbs.	20.00
65	"	Superior	"	"	25.00
66	"	First rate	"	"	30.00
67	Salt beef	Good		Net per lb.	1.50
68	Sheep	Fair		Per head	30.00
69	A'y wol'n cl'th, 3/4 y'd	Good	10 ozs. per yard	Per yard	5.00
70	" "	"	Pr ra. as to g'r or less	Width or weight	
71	" " 6-4	"	20 ozs. per yard	Per yard	10.00
72	" "	"	Pro ra. as to g'r or less	Width or weight	
73	Flannels, 3/4	"	6 ozs. per yard	Per yard	4.00
74	Cotton shirting 3/4	"	3 [?] 1/2 yards to the lb.	"	1.11
75	Cotton shirting, 7-8	"	3 3/4 " " "	"	1.35
76	Cotton sheeting, 4-4	"	8 " " "	"	1.75
77	Cotton oznaburgs 3/4	"	6 ozs. per yard	"	1.50
78	Cotton oznaburgs, 7-8	"	8 " " "	"	1.98
79	Cotton tent cloths	"	10 ozs. per yard	"	2.58
80	On the above enumerated cotton cloths, pro rata as to greater or less width or wgt.				
81	Army shoes	"		Per pair	15.00
82	Shoe thread	"		Per pound	3.00
83	Wool socks for men	"		Per pair	1.25
84	Corn-top fodder, b'ld	"		Per 100 lbs.	2.40
85	" " unb'ld	"		"	1.50
86	Wheat chaff, baled	"		"	2.40

87	Wheat chaff, unbaled	"	"	1.50
88	Sorghum molasses	"	Per gallon	20.00
89	Pasturage for sheep	"	Interior Per head	.40
90	"	"	Superior "	.50
91	"	"	First rate "	.60

In assessing the average value of first class artillery and wagon horses and mules at \$500, we designed that the term should be accepted and acted upon according to its obvious common sense import. In other words, that they should be selected, and then impressed accordingly as their working qualities and adaptation to army service, together with their intrinsic value would warrant a judicious purchaser in considering them as coming within the contemplation of the commissioners when they assessed the average value of such horses as the Government needed at \$500. But cases might arise, however, when the public exigencies would be so urgent as to demand that ALL horses at hand should be impressed. Yet, under ordinary circumstances when family or extra blooded horses, or brood mares of ADMITTED HIGH VALUE are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War to have instructions forwarded to the impressing officers to propose and allow the owners to SUBSTITUTE in their stead, such strong, sound and serviceable horses or mules as shall be considered and valued by competent and disinterested parties as first class artillery horses, or first class wagon mules.

The term average value per head is in contradistinction to a fixed and uniform price for each horse or mule. We supposed that in impressing a number of horses or mules, whether owned by several persons, or one individual, that some might be estimated at \$300, and others at different advanced rates, according to their worth, up as high as \$700, thus making an *average* value or price for a *number* of good, sound and efficient horses or mules, \$500 each.

Illustrations of our views, we will add, that a horse with only one eye sound, might, in all other respects, be classed as a first class artillery horse, yet the loss of one eye would justify and considerably curtail his value. So, a horse from 18 to 18 years of age might be deemed in all other particulars as a first class artillery horse, but, of course, however efficient or able to render good service for a year or so, yet, his advanced age would justify and materially impair his value. Any horse, however he may approximate the standard of a first class artillery horse, must, according to deficiencies, fall below the maximum price; and as few comparatively come up to the standard, and, therefore, are entitled to the maximum price, so, of course, in all other instances the price should be proportionately reduced, as imperfections place them below the standard of first class, &c.

Schedule B.--Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons and Drivers.

No.	Labor	Quantity and Time	Price.
1.	Baling long forage	Per 100 lbs.	\$.90
2.	Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by the government	do 56 do	.05
3.	Hauling	do cwt per mile	.08
4.	Hauling grain	do bush	.04
5.	Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner	per day	10.00
6.	Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government	do	5.00
7.	Hire of four-horse team, wagon and driver,	do	13.00

	rations furnished by owner		
8.	Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government	do	6.50
	rations furnished by owner		
9.	Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver,	do	16.00
10.	Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government	do	8.00
11.	Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	do	2.50
12.	Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government	do	1.50
13.	Hire of same, rations and clothing furnished	per month	50.00
	by owner		
14.	Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government	do	30.00
15.	Hire of teamsters, rations furnished by the	do	40.00
	Government		
16.	Hire of laborer, clothing and rations	per year	300.00
	furnished by the Government		
18.	do rations only furnished by Government	do	550.00
19.	Hire of ox carts, team and driver,	per day	10.00
	rations furnished by owner		
20.	Hire of same, rations furnished by Government	do	5.00

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

The City.
Shell Explosion at Manchester.
A Careless Negro Causes the Death of Three
White Boys and Four Negroes.

At 2 o'clock the city was startled by an explosion resembling an incipient earthquake. Although our evening paper was in process of being worked off, we followed the crowd, and soon found ourselves at Manchester bridge. Not having a Provost's pass or the countersign, however, we were brought to a halt. There we remained, and gathered from those who came from Manchester, that the noise was occasioned by the explosion of shells; not in a factory, as was currently rumored. It seems from what we gather from conflicting statements, that a negro was unloading a wagon filled with shells, and threw one with too great force to the ground. This caused the explosion of only two or three more shells.

This act of negro carelessness results in the killing of four grown negroes and three white boys. A little negro was also mortally wounded. They are all so terribly mangled, that it is next to impossible to identify them.

A gentleman just from Manchester informs us while writing, that the names of the white boys are _____ Seward, aged 11; John Stirrwald, 8; and William Massacre, aged ____ years. They were playing at the place where the negroes were unloading the shells.

These shells, we learn, came from the battle-fields around Petersburg, and only an occasional one was loaded. This caused the negroes to be unduly careless in handling them.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Summary: More on the arrest of the slaves in unlawful assembly, condemning the behavior of the night watchmen

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

The Manchester Tragedy.—We have mentioned elsewhere the accidental explosion of some old shells in Manchester, by which several persons were killed.—At 2 o'clock, Saturday evening, five negroes were taking out from a wagon, at C. Bradley's shell foundry in Manchester, a number of shells of various kinds, which had been brought from Petersburg to be overhauled, cleaned, &c. It is customary to send shells to the army empty to be loaded in the trenches, and these were supposed to have been returned empty, which supposition unfortunately proved incorrect. Two negroes were in the wagon handing out the shells to two others, who were throwing them in a pile, and a fifth negro was engaged in arranging them or moving them aside.—Several little white boys persisted in playing with and handling the shells, though frequently driven away by Mr. Bradley. While the process of unloading the wagon was going on, one of the shells pitched into the pile by one of the negroes exploded, setting off fifteen others, which were all that were loaded.

The two negroes in the wagon and the three on the ground were struck and four of them instantly killed.—The fifth was so dreadfully wounded as to leave no possibility of his recovery. Two white boys were killed and another so badly wounded as to die in a few minutes. The little victims of this shocking accident were: Wm. Seward, aged 11, son of Jos. E. Seward, a workman in Bradley's foundry; John Stywald, aged 10, son of Wm. Stywald, foreman at Bradley's foundry; and Wm. Massaker, son of Wm. Massaker, workman at the Manchester Cotton Factory. This little fellow alone of the boys showed any signs of vitality after the accident. He breathed for a moment after being taken up and then expired. They as well as the negroes were mangled in a manner too shocking to particularize or dwell upon. Their bodies were torn by every conceivable kind of horrible wound. The negro who still lived when last heard from, has had his left temple torn off, both arms broken and several dreadful wounds in his body.

The negroes were all slaves, one belonging to Ro. Moody, another to Mrs. R[]per, and another to Mr. Hudson, of this city. We did not ascertain the names of the owners of the other two.

Fragments of shell flew all over the town of Manchester, and a number of houses were struck. It being at a time of day when a great number of persons are usually on the streets, going to or returning from dinner, it is wonderful that the casualties were not still more numerous.

The report, or rather the reports, for there were three distinct detonations, were heard in every part of this city, and the general impression at first was that the Laboratory, Arsenal on [sic?] some of the workshops had blown up.

This is the second accident from shells that has occurred at this foundry in the past two months. On the former occasion, a shell, which was believed to be empty, but which proved to be loaded, was thrown into the furnace. It, of course, exploded, happily without killing or wounding any one. It threw up a great dust, knocked off part of the furnace chimney, and otherwise injured the foundry.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Ghost of the Dismal Swamp;" songs and ballads; tomorrow—"that successful equestrian drama, Sixteen String Jack, With all its Songs, Dances, Horses, Carriages, Tableaux, &c."

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Sixteen String Walk;" charming ballad; "Little Sentinel"; tomorrow "Lady of the Lake;" in rehearsal "The Bohemians of Paris"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

History a Myth

During the course of the present war, it has been frequently asked by thinking men whether we would ever have its truthful history written. And by a truthful history is not meant an anthology of all official reports of battles, or of the copious relations of the innumerable correspondents who have never been able to describe but their own corner of the battle field, but we refer to the calm and impartial accounts which the disinterested chronicler alone can give. An English Essayist somewhere states that History is attended by two strong angels, the Angel of Research who reads millions of dusty parchments and pages blotted with lies, and the Angel of Meditation that must cleanse these lying records with fire to give them a new life and truth.

The Muse of History courted by Yankee scribblers, and above all by Yankee Generals, who pretend not only to fight their own battles, but [illegible] like, to write them too, seems to have been so wanton and debauched from the baths of morality that the two angels referred to have been unable to withstand the assault upon their modesty, and have abandoned their trust of guardianship; most especially so the angel of Research. In no case, perhaps, has their terror been greater than in the war bulletin of Judas Thomas. . .

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Lady of the Lake;" tomorrow—"The Bohemians of Paris"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Bohemians of Paris;" in rehearsal "East Lynne"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

At a meeting of citizens of Richmond, held at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company, on the 5th August, 1864, for the purpose of devising plans for the more effectual relief of our soldier's families and the poor of the city, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, the Directory of the Young Men's Christian Association have adopted a resolution declaring that it is expedient to restrict the work of the Army Committee to the distribution of such supplies as may be placed at their disposal for the purpose of promoting the comfort and well-being of our soldiers in the field and in the hospital, and suggesting the formation of a Relief Committee, composed of citizens, independent of the Association, for the accomplishment of the great work of supplying the wants of the families of our absent soldiers and our poor generally;

Resolved, That a Relief Committee, consisting of thirty gentlemen, be organized for the purpose of cooperating with the Overseers of the Poor, the Union Benevolent Society, and other benevolent institutions, for the more efficient relief of the poor of this city."

At a meeting of the Relief Committee, held on the eighth of August, Colonel Thomas H. Ellis acting as Chairman, the following officers were elected:

actors in the late convention. One lady, who is called "the Niagara county farmer," is thus described:--"She wore a nondescript costume, of which but a faint idea can be given by any other medium than that of actual sight. It might be supposed to be a sort of bathing dress, lacking, however, the gracefulness with which that garment adapts itself. The coat, if that is the proper name of the upper garment, was made of brown stuff, fitting closely to the waist, from whence the lower part hung down, appearing something like a gentleman's frock coat with the back in front. Her pantaloons extended to her substantial shoes, which bore evidence of the truth of the statement that she had traveled over ten acres of ploughed land this spring, sowing wheat. The lady appeared to be about forty years old, and was rather thin and square featured, and her face somewhat browned by outdoor labor and exposure to the weather. Her hair, which did not appear to have been carefully combed, was cut squarely off above her shoulder." This strong minded and strong fisted woman declared that the cause of the delicate health of a large proportion of our American ladies is that they did not work hard enough. Having herself sown ten acres of ground with wheat this year, she knew whereof she spoke, and she was of opinion that if a woman in ill health could not find wheat fields to operate upon, it would be better for her to "go out in the lots and dig up stumps," if she could find nothing else to do.

A younger lady, dressed in the Bloomer costume, and displaying a white linen shirt bosom, seconded the views of her agricultural friend. Another one, a feminine Doctor, declared that, in regard to woman's dress, "she thought an improvement for the better is needed in some manner. They are worn too tight around the waist and too long. If ladies would wear their dresses loosely, they would find their lungs expanding, as they should, and the ribs widening from the sternum, or breastbone, outward. They will then be obliged to let our their dresses about every year, to suit this natural expansion of the waist."

It appeared from the discussion, which was entirely on the merits of the shorter or bloomer dress, that there were three parties present, namely, the radical reformers, the conservative reformers, and the compromise reformers. The radical reformers went for the very short skirt and the coat to be worn on all occasions; the compromise reformers, for the bloomer dress on certain occasions as a useful and comfortable, but not exactly an ornamental dress; and the conservative reformers, for such changes for the better as can be made without making the wearer appear singular, and in opposition to the present public opinion.

These matters brought out a great deal of experience, and finally the debate ran into an inquiry whether ladies who wore the "reform costume" were liable to be insulted. One lady who had "a think visage and her hair parted on one side," had worn a favorite costume for years, and never been insulted but once, and that was late at night, when she was in the street alone. Another lady had the happiness to have been married in a bloomer dress, and wore it on her wedding tour. Some of the congregation objected, but she persevered, and now she was universally beloved among the members, all on account of her short skirts and trowsers [sic].

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

Two Paragraphs about Crinoline.—The case of Levy vs. Bartlett, heard in the Sheriff's Court, London, a few days ago, was an action to recover £2, value of a dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant, a cheesemonger, and on entering her dress swept against the newly painted doorpost. A shopman called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side.—There was no written notice up that the paint was wet. His Honor censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his hop so that no harm could come to his customers entering

for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea. She might reply she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop." Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

"A calculation has been made," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "on the subject of crinolines, which is worthy of attention. These dresses in fact require three metres [sic] more material than the ordinary ones. As no less than twenty millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is sixty millions of metres [sic], which, taken at the average price of two francs a metre [sic], makes a sum of one hundred and twenty millions of francs. In addition, must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and other material for which costs 120 millions more. The steel cages must also [be] taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than 15 fr. each, a further sum of 160 millions must be added. These three sums together make a tribute of 390 millions, or about one-fifth of the State Budget, paid to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Bohemians of Paris;" in rehearsal "East Lynne"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Large Mail.—Several bushels, more or less, of letters, newspapers, etc., were received at the Post office, this morning, in addition to the usual quantity. These missives come from points in Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas, with which postal communication has been cut off for more than a year. Some of the letters were post marked twelve months ago. They will be ready for delivery this afternoon.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Mayor's Court.--. . . Mr. Wootten moved the court to discharge from jail an unfortunate creature, who was committed a few days ago for drunkenness, and presented his Honor the following touching letter from her:

City Jail, Richmond, Aug. 11th, 1864.

Joseph Mayo, Esq:

Your Honor, I am an unfortunate female, committed by you to the city jail for the want of security to behave myself. I have lately been drawn into bad company, which caused me a few days since to wander from the paths of sobriety, but, Mr. Mayo, there is a cause—the heart knoweth its own bitterness; and the sorrows of an unprotected female may be appreciated by a noble heart, if not felt. I have no friend to go my security to behave, but if you will let me out of jail this time, I earnestly promise you that I will not again seek to drown my sorrows in the cup of sweetness which has turned to wormwood and gall. It is my unfortunate, forlorn and forsaken condition that has brought me to this, and if you but knew all of my heart-felt anguish and sorrow, as a humane and noble man, you would forgive me. If you will let me out, I promise to strive to amend my life.

I have no friend. Please let me out of this corrupting place, and I shall pray that God will bless you."

S-----J-----R.

His Honor seemed favorably disposed in the premises, and will probably discharge the poor creature; but, for the present, he reserved his decision.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Macbeth; or, The Thane of Cawdor;" in rehearsal "East Lynne"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Theatrical—Attracted by the title of the new play, "the Bohemians of Paris," we strolled into the Temple of Thespis, a night or two ago, to witness its first representation. Entering the Theatre about a quarter after eight, we were constrained to listen to two German waltzes from the Orchestra, the melodies or *themes* of which were twanged or tooted over and over to that excess that their saltatory [sic?] strains are still ringing in our ears. After this came the grand overture to Lucrezia Borgia. The mournful music of Donizetti, so enchanting when played skillfully and in tune, sounded on this occasion like the convulsive wails of a dozen cats, whose lesser intestines had been torn out to make strings for the remorseless violins. The members of this Orchestra must think, with Pope, "all discord harmony not understood!" but, for ourselves, we'd "rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd, or a dry wheel grate on its axletree."

Then, the audience were generously afforded twenty minutes' opportunity to admire and criticise [sic] the magnificent drop-curtain. We never had a chance to study the old masters, nor do we presume to pass an opinion upon the merits of this curtain; but, assuredly, we may be allowed to suggest that the colossal size and breadth of the figures were not copied from Michael Angelo, nor the startling and vivid coloring from Leonardo. The naked child in the central foreground, with his exceeding, preternatural plumpness about the seat of honor, must have been laid, prone on his stomach, in that conspicuous position, in order that any of the venerable elders (who are evidently all schoolmasters) may spank him when thereto inclined.

When the clock was on the stroke of nine, the curtain rolled slowly up, and the play began. The scene is laid in Paris, among the Bohemes, or thieves, of that gay capital.

From the costumes, the language and manners of the actors, we should say the representation would have been life like if intended for the Five Points of New York, or the sailor hells of Liverpool; but whoever dreamed of a Parisian ragamuffin using, *ad nauseam* [sic] an habitual term such as "*werry queer*," "golly good," &c."

There was one expression, used by a woman, too, who played a male part, which, how wretched soever the play and vulgar its language, we cannot but look upon as a gratuitous interpolation, absolutely atrocious in its impropriety. The audience showed their ignorance or their disgust by maintaining an unbroken silence: "I must go—this is my hour for an assassination," said the Bohemian. "What! an assassination?" cried the others, gathering round. "No, only an assignation."

We do not know by whom this play was translated—may be by the "admirable" now resident Manager himself! Did the player follow the text literatim when he said, "We'll be rich, which you and me will share the dowry"? or the other, (Mr. Didler,) who "had went to India;" or the third, who advised his fellow cut-throats "to robe like he did"?

The Prompter ought to curb his ambition, and speak lower. Although, under existing circumstances, he is the most important personage in the theatre, or rather on the stage—for without him there would be a dead lock on the first scene—still he is not a *public* function in the general acceptance; nor should his voice be heard at times all over the house, equalling [sic] the terrific maniac outbursts of the accomplished Ogden himself.

Those who, by the pretentious aristocratic apostrophe after the D, would tell the world that they were named after Lord Byron's *Cupidon dechene*, and the husband of Lady

Blessington's daughter, should learn that the Count Alfred wrote his name thus: D'Orsay, and did not gallicise a cognomer of Hibernian origin without doing it artistically.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Louisiana Guard Artillery.—This well known artillery company, among the first to leave New Orleans at the outbreak of the war, which has been recruiting in this vicinity lately, is about again taking the field as Flying Artillery. To recount the deeds of this company, would be to write out the history of the war in Virginia, for, from the battles around Richmond to their last struggle at Kelly's Ford, this gallant company figured conspicuously in every engagement. As an earnest of the gallantry and valor of its members, we need only state that in the various engagements in which the company has taken part, it lost upwards of sixty-one killed and wounded.

We understand that, previous to its departure for the scene of action, the company will be treated with a handsome battle flag.

Mindful of the glories of the immortal chieftain, under whom it was their proud privilege to fight—Stonewall Jackson—the Louisiana Guard Artillery will again shed a new lustre [sic] upon the State which they so nobly represent, and gather new laurels on the dreary battle plain.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

The Ball at Ashland.—We would announce for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen desiring to attend the select ball at Ashland next Monday night, that Mr. Perry has, for their convenience, chartered a special train, which will leave the Fredericksburg depot at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Ashland at 2 o'clock A.M., Tuesday morning. All arrangements have been made by Mr. Perry to make the ball one of the most delightful affairs of the season.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

State Rice.—Messrs. Spotts, Harvey & Co., 14th street, south of Carey, as agents for the State of Virginia, are now selling Rice at 50 cents a pound. Each family is allowed to purchase 1½ pound for each member thereof. The rush for the rice is great, but there is no occasion to be in such a hurry. The stock on hand is 400,000 pounds—enough for all. This will stock the market, and reduce the price of other kinds of food.

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

Yankee Masons.

The Masonic fraternity have hitherto been of the opinion that the acts of vandalism practiced by the Yankee soldiers on the various Masonic Lodges of Mississippi, were not the acts of *Masons*, but of hired soldiers, incited by a desire of booty; but they have been mistaken. During the last visit of the enemy to Port Gibson, they visited the Lodge room, stole the regalia and jewels, and tore up and destroyed the records and papers of Washington Lodge No. 3, and Clinton Chapter No. 2. They also destroyed the charter of said Chapter, issued by the Grand Chapter of the United States, September 18, 1826, and signed by DeWitt Clinton. And, as if to add insult to injury, one of the party left on the altar a card, on which was inscribed, "Thomas Price, W. M. of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Peoria, Illinois."

In the Revolutionary war, when the charger of a Lodge and its record had fallen into

British hands, they were promptly returned by a flag of truce, under guard of honor. How different the conduct of W. M. Price, who, by his actions, seems to have gloried in destroying the records and papers of an Institution devoted to benevolence!

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Hustings Court.—In this court, on Friday, the Grand Jury brought in half a hundred presentments against different parties for keeping faro banks and for betting at the same. Those who had believed the tiger dead will be surprised at this. Those indicted for exhibiting faro were James Clifford, _____ Spradling, David Stubblefield, _____ Cheek, John Fergusson, George Freeberger, John Slater, and Wm. Snellings. Several of the above are special detectives of the War Department—detectives employed especially to detect and inform against disbursing officers of the Government, who should indulge in faro. It may be that in exhibiting faro they were but pursuing their instructions; taking the readiest method of detecting the said Government officers. If this conjecture be correct, the Government will of course stand between them and the penalty of the State law. The information upon which the Grand Jury acted, was lodged by detective Reece, of the Provost Marshall's Department.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Ogden's Case.—In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of R. D'Orsay Ogden, the Judge of the C. S. Court on Saturday, heard the counsel for the petitioner on the point that the treaty of 1794, between England and America, protected domiciled Englishmen from conscription. It will be recollected that in suing out the *habeas corpus*, Ogden alleged that he was an undomiciled Englishman. The learned Judge, after a patient hearing of all the facts and all the arguments, *pro* and *con*, decided that Ogden *was* a domiciled foreigner, if a foreigner at all, and remanded him to the enrolling officer. His counsel raised the point of the treaty and domiciled foreigners, and Saturday was fixed for its consideration.

After the counsel for Ogden had concluded, Mr. Aylett, district attorney, submitted the case without remark. The learned Judge reserved his decision until this morning. Whatever may be the result of this matter, there can be no gainsaying the fact that Mr. James Lyons, Ogden's counsel, has fought the battle for him with all of his well-known great ability and with untiring energy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Cider and Vinegar.—The eldest inhabitant cannot recall the time when cider was more plentiful than it is at present. The "log cabin" and "hard cider" days of 1840 afford no parallel. At every grocery, pop shop, and fruit store, the sign "sweet cider for sale here," stares you in the face. At the market houses, and all over the city, country carts may be found at all hours of the day, surrounded by groups of darkeys buying and drinking cider at the rate of 50 to 75 cents per quart. The apple crop has been very abundant, and the price of vinegar, which is now held at \$8 per gallon, should speedily fall to more reasonable figures.—Let the country people make plenty of nice vinegar from their surplus apples.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

A City Scavenger.—In the discharge of his duty, it may become necessary for "ye local" to take hold of many things he would prefer not to handle; such a thing heads this paragraph. A scavenger being much wanted in this city must be our excuse for bringing the matter before the

public. Both the city scavengers have been put into the military service—one in the field, and the other in the Reserves. We suggest to the Mayor that, as there is no getting along comfortably and healthfully without one of these animals, he use his influence to have the one in the Reserves detailed for special service. This one's name is Bob Allen; he lives on the south side of the dock, and is much given to cockfighting, but is nevertheless a very efficient scavenger.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3
4,000 Lbs. Cotton Yarn,

Cotton Yarns.—

We have in store, a very superior assortment of Cotton Yarns, from No. 8 to 14, factory number. For sale on consignment.

Stokes, Williamson & Co.
cor. 15th & Cary st.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne; or, The Elopement;" ballad; "Nature and Philosophy; or, The Youth That Never Saw a Woman;" in rehearsal—"Orange Blossoms;" "The Moustache Movement;" and other novelties

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

The Markets.—The markets were, as is usual on Monday, poorly supplied this morning. The beef was wretched, and vegetables and fruits scarce and inferior. Country people sell everything they have on Saturdays, when money is more abundant with city operatives, that being their pay day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

Ogden Sent to Camp Lee.—The *habeas corpus* case of Richard Plantagenet Dorsey Ogden, was brought to a conclusion yesterday. Judge Hallyburton decided that Ogden, as a domiciled foreigner, was not entitled to exemption from military service under the treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, and remanded Ogden to the custody of the enrolling officer.

Mr. James Lyons, Ogden's counsel, then moved the court to suspend the execution of the judgment and admit Ogden to bail until such time as Congress should establish a Supreme Court, to whom Ogden might appeal for a writ of error. Mr. Lyons said the Constitution guaranteed every citizen the right of appeal, and he should not be deprived of this right because Congress had failed to do its duty and establish a Supreme court as the Constitution directed.

The learned Judge said no one regretted more than he the failure of Congress to establish the Supreme court; but Congress had not seen fit to do so. If counsel's argument were to prevail, the District Courts would now be a nullity. For himself he had no doubt as to his authority to remand to custody any party brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He would remand the petitioner to the custody of the enrolling officer.

A guard from Camp Lee was in waiting and took Ogden into custody as he left the court room, and a hack having been procured, the party drove off to Camp Lee.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Seasonable Hints.—The Charleston *Mercury* calls attention to the following methods of

preserving vegetables for winter use:

Okra.—Take the pods when tender; cut them into slices or cross cuts half an inch thick; spread them out on a board, or string them, and hang them up in an airy place to dry, and in a few days they will be ready to put away in clean paper bags for winter use. For soups they are as good as when fresh in summer.

Tomatoes.—Gather the tomatoes when they are quite ripe, least full of water, and most full of the tomato principle, that is to say in sunny weather, in July or August. It is better that they should be small, or only of moderate size. Scald them in boiling water. Peel them, and squeeze them slightly. Spread them on earthen dishes and place the dishes in a brick oven, after taking the bread out. Let them remain there until the next morning. Then put them in bags and hang them in a dry place. For soup, they may be used without preparation; for stews, soak them in warm water a few hours beforehand.

Lima Beans.—Take the green beans, a little younger than they are usually pulled for boiling in summer, and spread them thinly on the floor of the garret, on an airy loft. They will dry without further trouble than turning them over once or twice. When wanted for use soak them in warm water for twelve hours before cooking.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne; or, The Elopement;" new and charming ballad; "Orange Blossoms"

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

Peas, Peas!—If we can't get *peace and plenty*, we will have a chance, to-day, at Messrs. Tardy & Williams' auction sale, to obtain plenty of peas, as five thousand bushels will be offered, without reserve, on Government account. We are informed that the peas are of good quality, and are only disposed of by the Commissary Department because there is a superfluity of that article of food in the Commissary warehouses. We hope that speculators will not be allowed to purchase any peas.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The Flag Presentation Last Evening.—As already announced the Louisiana Guard Artillery, on their way to their new field of action, were presented last evening with a handsome and deftly made battle-flag. The flag was presented through Prof. Alex. Dimitry, of La., by New Orleans ladies now residing in our city. The presentation speech was marked by that fervor and eloquence so characteristic of Professor Dimitry.—The patriotic allocution exciting the brave boys to whom it was made, to renewed deeds of valor and daring, was enthusiastically received by a large throng that had collected around the steps of the City Hall, anxiously awaiting the expected ceremony. At the close of Prof. Dimitry's remarks, Sergeant Edwin Marks, who received the colors, answered in a neat and appropriately worded speech; which was the more strikingly original than it was stripped of all the cloying common places ordinarily used on such occasions. It exhibited the ardent and determined spirit of the soldier, like Sir Gallahad,

----- to battle for the right
To save from shame or thrall.

At the conclusion of Sergeant Marks' speech, Gov. Letcher made a few patriotic and well timed remarks, which kept the company and the attending crowd in right good humor.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Off for Europe.—In consequence of Gov. Brown's recent proclamation, calling out all foreigners to aid in defending their homes or to leave the State, several of these aliens have departed from our midst to the land from whence they came. Among others we notice Mr. Keeble, the well-known manager of Ralston Hall Theatre. This gentleman left Macon on Sunday evening last, bound for Wilmington, from which place he will sail for Europe. We regret that Macon will lose so excellent an actor as Mr. Keeble, but we agree with the Governor that every man who enjoys the protection of Georgia should fight for her. Many of these foreigners have made large fortunes during this war, and have never been called upon to serve the country from which they have reaped a plenteous harvest of wealth. Under their foreign exemption papers, they have enjoyed all the rights and immunities of *bona fide* citizens, while they have never been required to assume the responsibilities of such. We think it but right and proper that they shall aid in defending their own homes, and the order for them to leave the State should they be unwilling to do so, is only right and proper. If they will all leave the Confederacy, it may be better for the country.—Macon Telegraph.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynn; or The Elopement;" "Orange Blossoms;" tomorrow—"Jessie Brown, or, the Siege of Lucknow"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: "Jessie Brown; or, The Relief of Lucknow;" charming ballads; "The Moustache Movement;" tomorrow—benefit of Miss Ida Vernon

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

Summary: "The Farmers of Virginia, and Their Assailants"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 2-3

From the Columbia South Carolinian.
How to Meet Raiders.

About one year ago, a picked detachment of forty men from the 5th Illinois cavalry, completely armed and mounted for the purpose, left their camp in the 16th army corps, General Washburne commanding, on a raid. Their written orders, now in the possession of the writer of this article, were to go down the Mississippi on a transport from Warrenton, land at Brainburgh, below Vicksburg, proceed from thence across the country, first to the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad; thence to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; next to the Meridian and Selma Railroad; next to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; and finally, report at Pensacola, from which they were to return by water to their command on the Mississippi. The object of the expedition was to destroy all bridges and culverts on these several lines of communication, then most important to us by reason of the military movements in progress, and do such an amount of damage as would delay, if not prevent, the consummation of our plan of campaign.

The first notification of this comprehensive design of the enemy, was the capture of an officer eight miles from Brook Haven, Miss., and between eighty and ninety miles from their starting point. Two or three miles further on, they encountered a citizen, who, mounting a horse,

dashed through the woods to Brook Haven, and appraised the people there of the impending danger. The town contained about twenty houses, and possibly two hundred inhabitants. Among them were seven or eight Confederate officers under orders from Gen. Johnston, and among the latter Col. W. S. Lovell, then acting as the amnesty officer of the army of Tennessee. The residents had but forty minutes notice before the enemy were in the town. No resource was left but for the few persons there to take to the woods. A locomotive and train were standing on the track, which the Federals destroyed in a trice. Their labor done, the raid swept on. The people in the woods returned, and Col. Lovell then set about the work of organizing a party to go in pursuit. First he wanted horses and mules. There were but twenty-two in the town including those belonging to the officers of the post. Some protested against the impressment of the animals, but a strong hand was on the reins, and they were obliged to yield. The next point was to mount volunteers. These consisted of white-haired men from seventy to boys of fourteen. Six only were soldiers. Those who had no saddles rode bare back, and those who had no bridles guided their beasts with rope halters. Six muskets only were in the party; the rest of the arms were shotguns and fowling pieces, one of which had no lock, and was fired by striking the cap with a stone. Of powder there was but a single pound, strange to say, furnished by a lunatic in the town. This comparatively insignificant force, hastily improvised, with scarcely the means of maintaining five minutes combat, was placed under command of Lieut. Wilson, an energetic officer, and in a few hours started in pursuit. The little party journeyed in four days eighty-six miles; made a detour around the enemy, arranged an ambush by the side of the road, and awaited their approach. In due time the Federals advanced—a scouting detachment of ten men in front, Captain Mann, commanding the raid among the number. Our militia poured in a volley.—Four men fell dead, and three or four wounded, including the Yankee captain. Lieutenant Wilson instantly sprang into the road and exclaimed to the column in the rear, "you are surrounded—surrender, or we shall fire into you." The enemy, taken aback by the sudden summons, threw down their arms and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. Our ragamuffins then emerged from their thicket, as motley a crew as was ever commanded by merry Jack Falstaff—twenty-two old men and boys who had brought twice their number, armed with sabres [sic], repeating rifles and revolvers, to the ground. The vexation of the Federals could scarcely be controlled, and their captain fairly wept at his humiliating defeat. But they could now do nothing more than march back to Brook Haven, where they were delivered up to the proper authorities, and are probably at present enjoying the retirement of a Georgia prison.

We recall the above incident for a double purpose, namely, to show what may be done by a few determined men, actuated by a proper degree of energy; and secondly, to enforce the necessity of an organization in every district of this State that shall be as prompt to meet the Yankee invaders as were these brave men of Mississippi. If twenty-two poorly armed individuals could defeat and capture twice their number of the enemy, with only an hour's preparation, what may not be done in our own communities where there are horses and men in abundance? If we wait for raiding parties to reach our outskirts before giving battle, we must expect to be overrun and to see our property destroyed. It will not do to sit with folded hands and read rumors of an advancing foe. We must be on the alert, and prepared to give them the best reception our means will afford.

Punch! Punch!! Punch!!!
Will be issued
On Monday Morning, August 22d, 1864.
But It! Get It Somehow!
It is Full of News!
Instructive, Amusing, Interesting.
And You Will Laugh!
To Be Had From the Newsboys and
Bookstores of the City.
Also,
The Punch Song Book.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Tired of His Boarding House.—Asa Hartz, advertises from Johnson's Island, in a Northern journal, for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:

Wanted—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be thirty years old; have a good moral character; all digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at Block 1, Room 12, Johnson's Island Military Prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen postage stamps.

Asa Hartz.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Destitution Among the Creek Indians.—The Creek Chiefs' letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated Fort Gibson, July 16th, contains an eloquent appeal for help. They say the whole Cherokee country is a waste, and they can see nothing but starvation before them during the coming winter. Months intervene between the arrival of trains, and even now they have but a scanty subsistence. At least 20,000 Indians are to feed. These Chiefs represent a large portion of those who were driven by the Rebels to Kansas, but who did not return their own country in time to raise ample crops. The Indian Bureau, with its accustomed promptness and humanity, will make an effort to afford the required relief.—Baltimore Amer.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Miscegenation Case.—Some days ago a small negro boy was brought in the Mayor's court as a runaway, and stated that he belonged to John Page, of Amherst; that his mother had runaway from John Page twelve months ago, and lived in this city till last July, when she died. Within the last few days the boy has confessed that this whole story was a fabrication. He now says, and the police have ascertained that this statement is true, that he is the son of a white woman, who has been paying different free negroes to take care of him from his infancy up to this time. A negro woman appeared in court yesterday morning and said she had received the money from the boy's mother, a white woman, to pay his jail fees, incurred since his arrest. The Mayor thereupon handed the boy over to the woman.—He is not even a mulatto, but a regular short haired negro. His mail progenitor must have been a genuine eboshin [sic?]. His mother is from P[illegible], Massachusetts, where she has several grown children still residing.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 1-2
Summary: "The Farmers and Their Assailants"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 4
New Music.

Those marked thus * have guitar as well as piano forte accompaniments. By post free for the price.

Morning Prayer,
On Guard,

Aura Lee,
Wait Till the War, Love, is Over.

\$2 each.

*Mary of Argyle,
*Annie of the Vale,
*Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still,
*When This Cruel War is Over.

\$1.50.

"The Standard Bearer." \$2
"A shout, a shout, for victory,
A cheer from the blood red field,
As onward dashed the serried ranks,
The guns their death knell pealed."

"A youthful soldier spurred along,
Before the cannon's mouth,
Bearing aloft, exultingly,
The Banner of the South."

Hunton's Instructions for the Piano Forte, in two parts, \$2 50 each, or together \$5

This edition has a beautifully engraved title page, is in the best style of lithography, and is printed in clear, bold type, on strong white paper.

The usual allowance to the trade, with ten per cent additional when one hundred copies of any one piece of Music or parts of Hunton are taken.

New French Grammar, Price \$3, by post free. One-third off to the trade, with twenty-five per cent. additional for 100 copies.

This grammar has met with the general approval of the magazines and press of the Confederacy, and principals and teachers of institutions and schools into which it has been introduced.

The above publications may be had at all book and music stores.

Catalogue on application.

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

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne;" another new comedietta

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Mr. Editor—In a late issue of your valuable paper, mention is made of the lack of a house

of worship in the lower part of the city, accessible to the wanderers on the highway.

The Seaman's Bethel, corner of 20th and Cary streets, would seem, for the present at least, to meet this want most happily; *provided* there could be an assurance of regular services there, every Sabbath. Hundreds of convalescing soldiers, besides the straggling civilians, are, each Sabbath, to be found congregated upon the corners of the streets, or roaming listlessly about.— Surely, if some earnest worker would but enter in at this "open door," untold good might be accomplished, for "the field is white unto the harvest."

There has been, for a long time, at the above place, a Mission Sabbath School, under the direction of the Y. M. C. Association, and at the close of each session, *every Sabbath evening, at 5 o'clock*, a social prayer meeting is held. The soldiers and neighbors sometimes visit it, but the attendance is usually small. If the fact were generally known a new interest might be enkindled in the matter. Invitation has been frequently extended to the public to visit these gatherings for prayer and praise; and it is now urgently repeated.

Alphabet.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne; or, The Elopement;" charming ballad; "Going to Ashland on the Excursion Train;" in preparation "Fancheon"

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

Definitions from the Confederate Dictionary.

Benevolence.—Giving half a bushel of green fruit to a hospital, and having it published in all the newspapers in the country.

Charity.—Refusing a soldier's wife a barrel of flour, and then falling on your knees to thank God you are 'not as other men.'

Contract.—A system of exemption used to relieve Government favorites from military service.

Contractor.—The person benefitted by the above system. He is easily told by his cloth coat and square toe boots.

General.—Formerly this was the title given to the officer commanding an army. These gentlemen would be of great service to the nation if the Government would place them in their proper places. A group of Generals can be found any warm evening by looking on the shady side of a street.

Felixity.—A word used by young ladies when sitting by a coat with a star on the collar.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne; or, The Elopement;" charming ballad; "Going to Ashland on the Excursion Train;" in preparation "Fancheon:"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

A Hot Place.—In one of the charges by Hardees' corps on the battle of the 22d July, near Atlanta, the flag of the 54th Georgia was perforated one hundred and fifteen times, and its staff twice broken by the enemy's shot.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Resigned.—We learn that J. R. Dowell, Esq., the Superintendent of the Southern Telegraph Company, resigned yesterday.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Fancheon, the Cricket;" charming ballad; tomorrow—"East Lynne"; in rehearsal "Leak"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Fancheon;" ballad; "Betsy Baker;" Friday—"East Lynne"; in rehearsal "Lea, the Forsaken"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1-2

Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 21st, 1864.

. . . On the 16th instant the following ladies were sent through to this place from Athens, Sweet Water and New Market: Mrs. Dr. Alexander and family; Mrs. Dr. Parshall, Athens; Mrs. Dr. Harrison, Loudon; Mrs. A. Caldwell, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Thos. Evans, Mrs. Thos. Claigue, Sweet Water; Mrs. Thos. Pryor and daughter, New Market.

The property of these families was all confiscated and sold; buildings immediately occupied by the common herd from the mountains of Northern Georgia. They were not suffered to bring anything but a small quantity of clothing. During the trip from their homes to our lines they were subject to all manner of abuse and insult. At Loudon, Mrs. Calbrook (from Sweet Water) whose name I neglected to mention, objected to the conduct of some of the guard, and thus expressed herself, when that cowardly puppy who surrendered the United States forces to General Wheeler without firing a gun—the tyrannical, one-armed Major Patterson, told her if she spoke again he would send her to the guard house, and her farm should not be protected. At Strawberry Plains negroes kept watch over them!

I was informed by a lady who came from Knoxville but a short time since Loring has been imprisoned there under charge of being a spy, that a Mrs. Snapp, a Union lady, was under sentence of death for shooting a negro who was trying to force her daughter to go to church with him. For this act she has been sentenced to death, and is now waiting the execution of the sentence.

A southern lady, from the Clinch river district, was shot dead by a negro soldier because she refused to give up to him a small pistol she carried about her person.

He was arrested for the murder by citizens irrespective of political tenets, and hurried before his Colonel, who denounced the citizens for their assumption in arresting the negro, released him, and told the citizens that the negro had done his duty! . . .

Bird.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Yankee Prisoners in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, who visited Andersonville last week, writes:

Andersonville was an interesting and novel spectacle to me. The Yankee prisoners

within the stockade, about 30,000 in number, when closely viewed, resemble more in their motions a hive of bees seen through a glass opening than anything else I can think of. The area of the stockade is being rapidly increased by General Winder, who is evidently desirous of doing all in his power to make them comfortable. They have thousands of little huts and tents variously constructed, which seem to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun and the inclemency of the weather generally. Gen. W. informed me that very soon the lumber would be procurable to put up temporary shanties for their comfort. A fine but small stream of water runs through the stockade, supplying them with water for bathing and other purposes. I saw hundreds of them bathing in this stream at once. Others not engaged in bathing were walking about among their fellows, each in the language of the famous ballad of Young Tamerlane, "A mother naked man." I learn that many of them have bartered away nearly all their clothing for tobacco. On the whole their condition, bad as it is, and bad as it deserved to be, seemed better than could have been expected. In spite, however, of every effort to treat them with humanity, their mortality is great, averaging about one hundred per day. About two thousand are in hospital.

Over 36,000 have been received since the establishment of Andersonville as a military prison.

The prisoners are said to be very docile, but greatly exasperated at the Royal Ape for not exchanging them. They were greatly elated last evening at finding a paragraph in one of our newspapers stating that a general exchange of prisoners would soon be resumed.

The defenses of Andersonville are admirably planned by the skillful veteran, Gen. Winder. Formidable batteries of artillery bear directly on the prisoners in the event of an *emeute*; and strong works with artillery defend the lace against hostilities from without. A strong force of infantry is there also. Raiders would find themselves woefully [sic] deceived if they were to attempt the liberation of the prisoners.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—Friday noon "East Lynne;" Friday evening "East Lynne;" ballads; "Going to See Wells;" tomorrow "Leah, the Forsaken"

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

Bad Eggs and Things.--A great many people are unhappy, if they can't get a beefsteak for dinner—or lament the failure of the vegetables this season. We pity the helplessness of such poor creatures. The earth, the air, the waters abound in materials for food. Almost any thing that you can crack, is good to eat. Since the refreshing rains, with an ingenious friend of ours, we have been gathering mushrooms. He is a person of exceedingly active appetite, and is ever ready to lend us his experience in the preparation of a breakfast. With prejudices against what we had vulgarly associated with the agaric muscarius, or Devil's Snuff-box, and which we ascertained from our friend was a fungus putting up from decayed vegetables, or decomposing animal matter—we have found the champignon a most delightful article of food—a rare and notable delicacy. Care must only be taken in the selection, the rules for which may be found in Miss Leslie's familiar Cookery Book. The *Agaric Campestris*, or common mushroom, is found out on the commons, in grassy lanes, in meadows, &c. It is cooked with milk, butter, and crackers—seasoned with salt and pepper. Care is to be taken in the distinguishing between the good and the bad, as we have remarked, as the eating of the Toad stool has the effect of killing you. Among the most difficult articles of food to procure now are bread and salt; that these are not absolutely necessary, is proved by the fact that the Laplanders never taste either: they substitute

animal oils and exercise.

Rats are another well known, but neglected source of commissary supplies. The Chinese have them in their markets, just as we have hares and partridges.

Frogs are said to be of excellent flavor—and are numerous, almost any evening on Main street. An excellent article, akin to this is *fried snails*. They are generally relished in Paris. Almost any well is full of them (not fried.)

The young rook is eaten in England, and as we know of no difference between the rook and the crow, we do not see why young crows may not be eaten, or indeed, in war times, old crows.

For consumptive people, snakes are excellent: the recipe for making viper broth may be found in the pharmacopoeia.

This month of August is the season for locusts; and numbers may be gathered in any yard. Locusts and wild honey, it may be remembered, were the food of a celebrated character, whose example we recall to our Baptist friends.

In China, the common earthworm is also served at good dinners. They are, we believe, eaten either cooked or raw. Birds' nests are also greatly devoured in China—unpromising as they look to the palate. Hens' nests would probably answer—though, of course, less delicate. The head of the ass is also greatly fancied by the Chinese, as well as cats and dogs, (the latter already known to be numerous here from statistics already published.)

The old Romans stuffed their pheasants with assafoetida—but this, we take it, is hard to get now. In his feasts in the manner of the Ancients, Dr. Smollet speaks of a very pleasant desert which was a sort of jelly, composed of a mixture of vinegar, pickle, and honey, boiled to a proper consistence, and [illegible] called among the ancients the *laser Syriacum*, and esteemed so precious as to be sold to the weight of silver money.

The article commonly known as "bad egg," is eaten with vividity in cochin china, but we have an unconquerable aversion to it.

"A world to the wise is sufficient."—we merely throw out these hints. Talk about starving the South!—Charlottesville Chronicle.

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

Coming Down.—The Lagrange (Ga.) Reporter says that, since the removal of the hospitals from that place quite a fall has taken place in the price of vegetables, poultry and eggs and butter. Eggs are selling for \$1.25 per dozen, and dull sale at that. Chickens have come down to \$1.50 and \$2 each. Melons, that awhile back commanded from \$3 to \$5, now go begging at \$1 and \$2.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Leah;" ballads; "Going to See Wells;" several novelties in preparation

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

Music on the Square.—The Band of the 30th Virginia Regiment, of Gen. Corse's Brigade, Pickett's Division, played on Capitol Square, Thursday afternoon, and elicited the commendation of the very large concourse of citizens in attendance.

This is in the main the old Fredericksburg Band, and under the leadership of Mr. Andrew Bowering, a thoroughly educated musician, retains the excellence which in former days gave it

celebrity. Among its members, Prof. Charles Kerr has few equals and scarcely a superior in the South, as a master of music. Mr. Keyser and others had made a reputation as accomplished musicians before the war. We hope they will favor us before long with more of their charming music.

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

Andersonville

A photograph of this place, where between thirty and forty thousand Yankees are penned up, ought to be made and preserved. Such a picture was never before seen on earth, and we trust never will be again. Those who have visited Andersonville declare that the spectacle surpasses description.

Four of the prisoners have been permitted to visit Washington for the purpose of enlightening Lincoln in regard to the sufferings of their fellow prisoners. Their account, extracted from the *Herald*, will be found in another column. If the half of what they report be true, the people of the North ought to force Lincoln to an exchange of prisoners without an instant's delay. Else they are as heartless as Lincoln himself.

The blame of this appalling misery rests on the Abolition administration, and partly, too, on the people generally of the North. It was within the power of the people at any time to have compelled an exchange, but they lent themselves to the persuasions of Lincoln, who represented that he had 50,000 Confederate prisoners, and that, as he was about to deliver a last crushing blow at the rebellion, it would be manifestly improper to yield to our earnest entreaties for an exchange, on almost any terms, and defeat all the popular hopes of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union. The case of the negro soldier was a mere pretence—the real obstacle to an exchange was the return of so formidable a body of men to the Confederate armies. This it was which hushed up the hue and cry over the horrors of Belle Isle, which reverberated in all Yankeeland last spring. The Northern people, therefore, are not wholly guiltless; but the damning burthen rests mainly on the Abolitionists and their administration. All the agonies endured by these prisoners, all the bodily deaths and all the souls sent untimely to hell, lie at the door of Lincoln and Seward.

Exchanges are still refused, in spite of fresh concessions on our part—plainly for the reason that the terms of service of most of the prisoners have expired; they are useless as soldiers, and they will be sure to vote against the brute who left them in prison so long. All the world sees this, and appreciates the causes which constrained the authorities in Richmond to confine so many men in one enclosure, where a few men could guard them, and where provisions were abundant and there was little danger of raids. Indeed, the Confederates need no excuse. It was simply impossible for them, in view of the scarcity of food, the raids upon the railroads, and the pressure for men to resist the huge hordes of the barbarous foe, to have distributed the prisoners in various States and guarded them with a multitude of men. We have done the best we could, and all we could; in the eyes of God and man we are blameless.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Leah;" ballads; "Rival Pages;" several novelties in preparation

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne; or, The Elopment [sic];" charming ballads; "The Captain is Not a Miss"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Richmond Varieties.

Franklin Street,

Next Door to the Exchange Hotel.

To-Night,

The Olio Minstrels,

In a New and Varied Bill.

Fifteen Star Performers!

R. Jean Buckley,

Charley White,

Dan Gardner,

Billy Bell,

And a Full Opera Troupe.

In New Songs, Dances, Farces, &c.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Good Living.—A gentleman writing to us from Nassau thus describes the cuisine of his hostess:

When she does not give us turtle soup she gives us ochra [sic—okra], and when she does not give us banana fritters she gives us cocoanut pudding. The fish, which comes twice a day to the table, were, an hour before, kicking in the beautiful clear sea water. We have [illegible] plantains to our hominy, and, even if there was nothing else to be had, I could live contentedly enough on the fruit and finger glasses scented one day with the fresh leaf of the lime and the next with one of pimento. Indeed, on the delicious, fragrant sea air, I could manage to exist almost as a turtle. So you see the island is what the Chinese call a little heaven, only that by far the greatest number of the saints are black.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, August 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette;" charming ballads; "Mrs. and Mr. White"; in rehearsal "Aurora Floyd"

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

A Feminine Panic at Columbia.—there was an alarm of fire at Columbia, S. C., on Saturday morning last, caused by the ignition of a quantity of oil in the yard of the establishment of Messrs. Evans & Cogswell. The *South Carolinian* states that "while the alarm was at its height, a scene of an exceedingly entertaining character took place in the building next door, one of the upper stories of which is occupied by the Ladies' Note Bureau of the Confederate Treasury. The smoke from the burning oil poured through the windows into the room in which the gentle clerks of Mr. Jamison were employed, producing, of course, in those interesting officials, a state of mind bordering upon distraction. There was, doubtless, some excuse for their fright, but to those who knew there was really but little danger, the hubbub which followed must have seemed as good as a comedy. Some shrieked, some fainted, some rushed to the windows,

and a few fled, unbonneted, into the street, where the flash of their "blue affrayed eyes," and the gleam of their golden hair almost caused another conflagration, though of a somewhat different kind. Inside of the room, an eye-witness describes the scene in words borrowed from Tennyson's Princess:

"They to and fro
Fluctuated, as flowers in storm—some red, some pale,
All open-mouthed—
--till the clamor grew
As of a new world Babel, woman-built
And worse confounded."

On the whole, it must have been a most charming row, and the gentlemen who witnessed it, though they did their utmost to compose the nerves of the ladies, were rather sorry when it was over."

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne;" comic song; "The Unfortunate Miss Bailly;" in rehearsal "Aurora Floyd"

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

Confederate Medicines.—A medical friend informs us, in a brief note, that during a recent casual visit to the office of Surgeon General Moore, a day or two since, he was equally surprised and delighted, to find a cabinet filled with choice extracts and preparations of various medicinal substances, mineral as well as vegetable. Many of these articles were with difficulty to be procured here before the war. They are prepared at the C. S. Laboratory, in South Carolina and for neatness of preparation and general "getting up," will compare favorably with the best English and French preparations of similar character.

Many of them, our correspondent says, are of Southern growth, as well as of Southern manufacture; indeed, exclusively Southern, as they are not found growing North of the Potomac.

Even in this can our sunny land claim superiority—rich in all mineral and vegetable productions, as she is, we will shortly be able to claim a Pharmacopæia of our own, and be in this, as in everything else, independent.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Black-Eyed Susan;" comic song; "Artful Dodger"

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

Concert.—The Band of the 30th Virginia Regiment, by permission of Major General Pickett, will give a Concert to-night at the Exchange Concert hall, for the purpose of procuring funds to purchase new instruments. The programme includes vocal and instrumental music on brass and string instruments.

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

Capitol Items on the Square.—The music of the band and the dress parades of the indomitable militia, who, in drill and discipline, are a very little behind regulars, continue to draw large crowds of ladies and well-dressed officers and exempts. We are sorry to have to suggest that the latter should be very particular while promenading, not to spit tobacco juice

upon ladies' dresses. We heard of one instance, on Friday evening, in which a lady suffered to the extent of the complete ruin of a fine silk. Now-a-days, such articles of apparel cost a round amount in Confederate scrip.

A sharp fellow, who has discovered a way to open the gates of the Square—informs us, that any two persons of moderate strength, by simply lifting the gates an inch or two, can unfasten them.

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

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers—The South Carolina Ladies.

During a recent visit to Columbia, S. C., the writer of this paragraph observed that the ladies of South Carolina were very attentive along the line of railroad extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Columbia, in supplying the homeward bound sick and wounded soldiers with enticing edibles, consisting of nice biscuit, fried chicken, butter milk, fruit, pastry, etc. From the time of leaving Richmond until their arrival within the limits of south Carolina, the soldiers had to purchase their own fare; if we may except an abundant supply of boiled potatoes, raw onions, and wheat bread, (poor diet for the sick,) furnished to them at the railroad depot in Charlotte.

We should have been gratified had we witnessed any demonstration of hospitality and consideration towards the returning invalids, in this State, but owing probably to the drain made upon our food resources by the commissary department, and to the want of organized effort, we saw nothing of the kind in old Virginia. If the ladies living near the line of the Danville railroad will "put their heads together" and determine that henceforward the gallant soldiers who fought and bled in Virginia, and are passing their doors daily without a morsel to satisfy the cravings of appetite shall be supplied with "something to eat," we are sure that they will soon share with their South Carolina sisters those tributes of praise and heartfelt expression of thanks now so lavishly bestowed upon the latter by the grateful and delighted recipients of their hospitality.

At "Smith's" station in South Carolina, we saw the first instance of the generosity of the noble women of that State. A number of young ladies, and a matron, whose countenance was radiant with benevolence and good nature—surpassing in impressive loveliness, we may say, the youthful Hebes who attended her—passed around and *into* the soldiers' car, bearing baskets and trays filled with substantials and "goodies" of the most tempting description. After supplying the soldiers, they kindly presented to the other passengers whatever of the surplus they desired. At Chester and Winnsboro, the same liberality was re-enacted on a larger scale, those places being towns of some magnitude.

We were told that beyond Columbia, the hospitality and kindness of the ladies exceeded, if possible, that which we had already witnessed, and in illustration of the assertion an anecdote was related to the effect that the ladies of _____ prepared a *grand* collation, one day, in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of wounded soldiers. When the train arrived, it so happened that only one soldier was among the passengers. The ladies pressed him to the table, which was laden with choice viands and dessert, and invited him to partake.—The soldier exclaimed, "Ladies, since I have been in South Carolina, to-day, I have eaten seven dinners, and cannot possibly swallow anything more." The ladies nearest to him insisted that he should eat something, and the poor fellow, finding that excuses were made in vain, broke from the table, darted into the woods, and has not been heard from since, at that place.

We were also informed that many of the ladies who are most active in providing these repasts are refugees from Charleston and the coast. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that the South Carolina ladies are entitled to great credit for the interest they manifest in the welfare of our soldiers, and it is equally certain that their generous hospitality will ever be cherished as a pleasant reminiscence by those who have enjoyed or witnessed their benefactions.

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

Star Dramatic Performance at Wilmington.—Several leading members of the Dramatic profession in the Confederacy having, by accident, met in Wilmington, last week, determined to evince "their devotion to the country and the cause" by uniting their talents in a grand histrionic entertainment. Waiving their respective business interests, they proposed a benefit for the hospitals and charitable associations in Wilmington, which was announced to take place last Friday night.—The play selected was "London Assurance," with the following excellent cast.

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Walter Keeble.
Dazzle	Frank M. Bates.
Charles Courtly	Edm'd R. Dalton.
Dolly Spanker	H. B. Macarthy
Mark Meddle	Charles Morton.
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Ella Wren.
Grace Harkaway	Mrs. F. M. Bates.

The manager of the Wilmington Theatre, (Mr. H. M. Jenkins) announces that Miss Ida Vernon and Miss Eloise Bridges are engaged, and will appear, ere long, upon his boards.

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

Rations Issued to the Army.

Camp Near Richmond, }
August 3d, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Whig:

It has been our lot to have been for some months attached to the military department known as the "Richmond Defences [sic]," during which time we have patiently, silently, almost uncomplainingly, borne with the miserable food and raiment issued to us; but there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. Were the hardships of which we complain the result of stern necessity, I should not say a word, but, knowing to the contrary, if for a moment I thought the Government was cognizant of such treatment, I should consider it a Government disgraced; disgraced in the lack of all those good qualities, Justice, Truth, Gratitude, and the like, which go to make up whatever we recognize as noble in an individual or a nation; but I do not believe the army, while it suffers and is dumb, is far from believing that these hardships, superadded to the unavoidable deprivations of the soldier, are imposed on them by the Government they trust in so implicitly, but we look to it to have the matter thoroughly investigated and set right.

The rations issued to troops in this department are as follows:

Corn meal, 1 pound per day, almost invariably *trashy* and *musty*.

Peas, 1/8th of a pound per day, full of worms and weavels. [sic]

Bacon, 1/8th of a pound per day, rancid, and frequently very much tainted.

Salt, 3 pounds for 100 men per day.

Soap--none!!

Take in conjunction with the above bill of fare—which, when served up, consists of musty corn bread and a little rancid grease for breakfast, and a little rancid grease and musty corn bread for dinner—the fact that our monthly pittance of pay is withheld from us for four, six and eight months at a time, and you will perceive that we are obliged either to feed ourselves in some mysterious way, eat food unfit almost for swine, or go hungry, besides remaining filthy from absolute lack of soap, or money to pay for washing.—*Wholesome* food and strict cleanliness are indispensable to the health and efficiency of an army; the first we cannot get—for the latter we have to trust to our wits; for, Mr. Editor, our homes are not within the Confederate lines, therefore we cannot supply ourselves, but are absolutely dependent upon our rations.

Some days ago one of our men took some meal to a neighboring house to exchange for a little flour, for the use of a sick comrade. The lady said she would willingly make the exchange, as she wanted meal, but her *negroes would not eat such as we had*. We have frequently had to throw away our entire rations of peas, from their being full of worms and weevils; yet, in the face of this, the Government agents, the other day, advertised in the Richmond papers, a large quantity of peas *for sale, guaranteed sound*. These were, I presume, bought by traders; for seeing some, very good, exposed for sale in a store on Main street, and being asked a price on a par with the enormous rates of all things in Richmond, I inquired of the storekeeper where he bought them. He answered, "From the Government." so it would seem these agents, or whatsoever you might please to term them, when, *by mistake*, they get any army supplies, which being *sound*, are considered by them too good for soldiers, they sell them to the speculators and extortioners *with a guarantee*; but as the private in the army has to "grin and bear" every fraud and imposition, they throw the rotten husks to him without apology. Some may ask, why not have these things condemned? We have tried that in the case of some rotten meat. After a tedious process, subscribing to all the "red tape" forms for which this department is famous, the meat *was* condemned, and sent back to the Commissary, who said, "If you don't take that you will have to do without; for I have nothing better to issue."

In regard to clothing, although provided in the regulations that it shall be uniform in quality and style as are the prices, it is just the reverse. The clothing bureaus are provided with very good and very bad qualities, and it is impossible for any company commander to obtain from the quartermasters, who issue these things, any but the most worthless articles, of all shades and shapes; yet for these, which last but a few weeks, the same prices are charged as for the very best, so that frequently the yearly stipend allowed the soldier for clothing has to be overdrawn—the cost of extra issues being then deducted from his monthly pay. Yet, in Richmond, you find the Reserve forces, detailed men, quartermasters' clerk, and the like, dressed in the finest, most serviceable uniforms. Confederate soldiers are easily satisfied; they have become inured to privations, and will continue to confront, cheerfully, all hardships which are necessary. Had it been possible to quench their patriotism in any way, Confederate quartermasters and commissaries would have done it long ago.

Many singular questions are asked sometimes about these men, many of whom have, from poverty, suddenly grown rich, but it would, no doubt, offend them to hear those queries and their answers. We see much and say very little, but there is one thing we do say, and say it emphatically, if the short comings in other respects of these servants of the people are overlooked, they should be *compelled somehow* to furnish the army with food fit for *men* to eat, and such other things it is entitled to, as "soap"—which cannot well be done without, and a little money occasionally. A neglect of all these duties do I charge upon the Quartermasters and

Commissaries of the Richmond Defences [sic], and am fully prepared at any moment to prove the justice of the charge.

Yours,
"Cannoneer."

[This matter deserves investigation; and it is the duty of those who issue these rations to see that our soldiers who have been in the forefront since the outbreak of the war, should receive better treatment.]

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

Gossiping Letter from Petersburg.
(Correspondence of the Whig.)

Petersburg, Battery No. 30, }
September 3d, 1864. }

My hand is much more familiar with the pick axe and spade than with the pen, and I certainly can tell you nothing of the latest rumor of the next fight, or philosophize with much effect upon the situation. *Pour moi*, I have sufficient confidence in the Homers who daily sing the exploits of our Archilles; [sic] and I am willing to admit that you, Mr. Editor, can digest chaotic facts and see clearer through the smoke of battle from the depths of your sanctum than we who are on the ground.

I now merely propose to button-hole your readers with a little local gossip about Petersburg, and to forget for a moment the yellow line stretching in front of us like a huge serpent, the dusty ground, the unsightly stumps, the belt of mountainous pines, the withered arbors whose shade was once grateful, but which now have well nigh had their day. These objects are so ever present to our surfeited minds that it is difficult to forget even momentarily the monotonous picture, unrelieved and unredeemed as it is by a single feature of interest. The bulk of the army look back, I am inclined to think, with comparative envy upon the open field, with its rough marches and hardships, and would willingly risk again the fierce encounter for the pure air of the Valley or a sight of the Blue Ridge at sunset, hazy with autumnal b[]ume.

It was just twelve months ago [fold in paper] Petersburg with dripping [illegible] the Petersburg mighty among tobaconists, but still somewhat enlivened with the hum of business, and living easily upon past accumulated wealth. Its trade, which has now degenerated into the selling of apples and pies by decrepit negroes, was then transacted in large warehouses, and the splendid iron front building, which was to the tobacco worm what the Egyptian temple was to Isis, still remains almost unscarred, though with little more sign of animation than the latter. Sycamore and New Market streets, with their shady sidewalks and elegant dwellings, were the favored promenade, and, provided you were so fortunate as to have obtained shoes from the government and clean collars from your confiding washer woman, it was permitted you to take your airing in lovely company. The desire of seeing and being seen here gave you an opportunity of judging of the reputation of the place for beauty, and whether it was that you saw the same pretty faces at every turn, or whether it was that the town was fairly entitled to its reputation, you sooner or later acquiesced in the general decision.

Those were happy days for us who had just come out of the wilderness. On Sunday you had your election between six or eight well-conducted and well-attended churches, where, after listening to the edifying sermon, you were invited as likely as not, if you understood the *savoir-*

plaire, to dinner and Mountain Dew. *Pour tuer le temps*, there was a reading room and library—not so large as the Alexandrian, but whose volumes were fully as well thumbed, a lecture once a week, an occasional concert or exhibition gotten up by soldiers, not to speak of the celebrated dramatic and terpsichorean performances of Miss Kate Estelle & Company. In those days, cakes and pastry, against which temptation no soldier is proof, could be bought with your month's pay, and as for turnips, pumpkins and such small deer, they were given away or sold for a *bagatelle*.

Merely to get camp out of sight—to clean it from under my nails and wash it from my skin, I visited, a few days since, the city, which, but a short time ago, was the habitation of a contented population. There are still some remaining inhabitants, but the general aspect of the place reminds you of descriptions of Naples during the summer season, or of some city which has been visited with the plague. A lady in the streets, I found, was regarded as a curiosity, and most of the inhabitants seem to have shrunk away and disappeared at the coming of our army, like the savages before the white man. Cavalry men, with jingling spurs and thirsty spirits, awaiting the opening of a well-known cafe, like the innocent who attending the troubling of the waters, and a crowd of military Lazaruses, coatless, shoeless, and hatless, have taken the place of the long-tailed and stove piped population. There is a determination, as the doctors say, of all the vitality that is left, towards this cafe, and the mixologist who figures, or did, behind the counter, is about the best known face in town. It is worth looking into this shady and by no means neglected retreat of Bacchus [sic] at least once. (If you go there *twice* you are richer than I.) It is here that the careless jest and the few flashes of merriment, that soldiering or the warmth of the weather permits, find their vent. Your ragged friend, who accompanies you, throws off for the time being his lethargy, and brightens for a brief moment into animation. But it can't last long. It is a pity that the costly steam is so short-lived. But it is somebody else's turn to imbibe nepenthe; the back door is opening and you must emerge from the spirit perfumed twilight into the garish day. The old dullness of the place returns and takes bodily possession of you. You make a feeble effort to talk with chance friends while lighting your cigar; but the attempt, you soon discover, is a failure, and you go off in disgust to wrangle with your washerwoman about a lost shirt or a missing pair of socks. On your way to camp you are tempted to lessen the *ennui* of the distance by a saucer of ice cream (\$5), and if you have any shinplasters left, the apple and pie vendors will have marked you for their own. A long walk under the noonday sun causes you to wonder why you ever undertook such a journey. But you get back somehow, and breathlessly congratulate yourself, as you throw yourself on your bed, that your expedition is *un fait accompli*. Just at this moment your corporal has the impudence to tell you that it is your turn for working at the bottomless pit, which has constituted the misery of the company for the last month. Don't tell me about murder; if a Yankee shell does'nt [sic] explode in the seat of this non-commissioned officer's breeches, and relieve me from the necessity of killing him when the war is over, I shall be inclined henceforth to doubt the existence of a special Providence.

Here I am reminded of a story—but no, I won't inflict it this time. The enemy have commenced throwing over shells at our commissaries and their wagons, whom they rightly consider fair game, and one of them has just sanded my paper *a la Junot*. (It's astonishing how coldly you take a thing of this kind when you know you are protected by the breastworks.) I hope it will not discourage you as to future contingencies, that making of me a target does not cure me of the *cacothés scribendi*.

Fishback.
3rd Co. Washington Artillery.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Fire.—Last night, just before eleven o'clock, the torch of the incendiary was applied to an old tobacco factory on Tobacco Alley, between Governor and 14th streets. The factory and several back sheds, a small brick tenement next door, used as a snack house, and the frame stable of Roper & Murray, with a quantity of forage, were destroyed. The occupants of a house of ill fame, kept by Fanny Grey, just across the alley, was, during the conflagration, considered in so much danger that all the furniture was removed, and the frail inmates decamped in panic, their white linen flashing on the night like sheet lightning.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Youthful Depravity.—Tom Mull and Chas. Gentry, two white boys, about 14 years old, were before the Recorder this morning for being drunk and disorderly in the street last night. They were subjected to a short temperance and moral lecture and discharged.

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

Mortality at Andersonville.—From a gentleman lately from Andersonville, and who, from his acquaintance with the officials there, is in a position to speak knowingly, we learn that the statement of three hundred Yankees having died one warm day last month, which has been going the rounds of the press, is incorrect. The greatest mortality on any one day has never exceeded 127, and though, in comparison with the statement referred to, this may seem slight loss, a few words will show that it is in reality almost appalling. There are now at Andersonville something over 30,000 prisoners, and at the rate 127 per day, the deaths would amount to 1 in every 237. Did the same ratio of mortality prevail in New York, computing the population of that city at 800,000, the deaths there would amount up to 3,336 per day—more than six times the real number. The greatest mortality among our prisoners in the North occurred at Alston, Illinois, where, among 7,000, the loss was 27 per day, or 1 in every 111. The difference between the mortalities North and South is due, however, less to any difference in rations or treatment, than to that utter prostration of mind and body which overwhelms the Yankee, but against which the Confederate soldier bears up as bravely as if facing the bullet and bayonet in the field.—
Augusta Constitutionalist.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Romeo and Juliet"; ballad; "The Boarding House;" tomorrow—"Aurora Floyd"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Test of Generalship.—"If you are a great general," said Sylla to Marius, "come and fight me."—"If you are a great general," was the quiet answer, "make me come and fight you."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Aurora Floyd;" Friday—a grand performance, several novelties in preparation

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

Notes from a Yankee Shell.

The attentive correspondent "J. T. G." forwards to the Columbus *Enquirer* a couple of messages, on paper, which the Yankees sent to the Eufaula Battery in a shell, on the 20th instant. The powder of the shell had been emptied out and the notes put in, and then a wooden peg inserted to stop the hold. The consequence was that the shell, when fired over to our lines, did not explode, and "the boys" of the Eufaula Battery, having their curiosity excited, picked up the shell and discovered the wooden peg, which led to the examination of its contents and the finding of the notes. They were sent in this way from a battery manned by Pennsylvania Dutchmen. One was in the Dutch language, and was sent back to the Yankees with a defiant answer. It was first, however, translated into English by Sam Stern, of the Eufaula Battery, as follows:

"You rascal Rebel! Are you to be free or slaves? You know not yourself. Atlanta will be in our hands in a few days, and then it will be death or utter ruin.

Your obedient servant,
S. M. Miller, Ind. Artillery,
Pennsylvania Vols.

"Your artillery is not worth a damn. You know not how to fire. When the war is over, we will be free again, and then we will drink a glass of lager together.

"A German,
1st Lieut. 26th Penn. Battery."

The note was in English, and the original has been sent us. It is torn at one end, and the words on that side are wanting, but we make it out thus:

"A present to Mr. Johnny Reb: Will meet you in Atlanta in about a week's time.

From your friend,
29th Penn. Battery,
Ger. Vol."

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

Finding Fault With Children.

It is at times necessary to censure and punish; but very much may be done by encouraging them when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions: hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy.—They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and at last, finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all effort to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful

spirit. Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy today. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son!" he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 2
Summary: "The Farmers and Their Assailants"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Theatre.—The engagement of Miss Ida Vernon, which terminates at the close of the present week, has imparted fresh interest to dramatic amusements in this city. In fact the large audiences which have nightly filled the Theatre, during the past fortnight, and the presence of many of the oldest, and, in social position, most respectable play-goers of Richmond, have indicated a kind of dramatic revival which must have proved as gratifying to Miss Vernon as it has been profitable to the management.

The attractions have consisted of good acting and new plays, prominent among which is "East Lynne, or the Earl's Daughter," a dramatic version of the English novel of the same name, recently published by Messrs. West & Johnston. The play invites criticism, but our present purpose is only to refer briefly to the manner in which it has been presented. The leading character, "Lady Isabel Carlyle," was, of course, personated by Miss Ida Vernon. Her acting displayed the possession of histrionic talent of a high order. It was artistic without the sacrifice of naturalness, and delightfully free from the stage mannerism which so frequently mars the efforts of dramatic aspirants. The passionate scenes were fearfully lifelike and impressive.

Mr. Ogden, as "Archibald Carlyle, Esq.," acquitted himself with his usual success in characters of this class. He may not have realized the beau ideal of the original, but came near enough to render his personation effective.

The other characters were more or less tolerable, according to the critical disposition of each person in the audience. Those who were disposed to overlook imperfections were doubtless satisfied with the performances; those who were on the *qui vive* for flaws doubtless discovered not a few, and plumed themselves, perhaps, upon their discernment.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Dog Catchers.—The dog catchers were on a raid yesterday morning and succeeded in bagging upwards of fifty villainous looking curs and fice. These animals which, while roaming the streets, are one of the greatest of nuisances, are turned to good account when caught, by being turned over to the tanners, who proceed with the least imaginable delay to convert their hides into Confederate leather.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 6
Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Aurora Floyd"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Just Received.

30 doz. English Regatta Shirts, fast colors.

Also,

15 gross Ivory Buttons, suitable for ladies' overcoats

Black Worsted Binding, gilt and plated trimming Buttons, &c.

Jno. Partz.

8th, between Broad and Grace sts.
near the Fredericksburg Depot.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: "Aurora Floyd;" singing and dancing; "The Manager takes great pleasure in introducing the Confederate Minstrel Band to the favors of the Richmond public, who will conclude the performance with their recherche programme: Overture, Opening Chorus, Cora Lee, Darkey's Wedding, The Spell is Broken, Unfortunate Miss Bailey, Gipse [sic]y Davie, Annie of the Vale, Happy Times in Old Virginia;" Friday—"Camille," singing and dancing, "The Militia"

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

A Mlle. P_____ in Paris, advertises a salve for the production of a slight down on the lips of ladies, a little moustache, so great is the favor that hair on the upper lip of women is received with in France.

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

Review.

Three Months in the Southern States—April-June, 1863. By Lieut. Col. Freemantle, Coldstream Guards—pp. 158. Republished by s. H. Goetzel, Mobile, 1864.

This book, the writer tells us in the preface, is a transcript from his Diary of events, day by day, as he traversed the Confederate States from the Rio Grande to the Potomac; and it has evidently been printed just as each day's occurrences or thoughts were jotted down at the time, with only the suppression here and there of figures or details, which he apprehended might injuriously disclose the defences [sic] of the people among whom he had travelled. Col. Freemantle appeared to those who met him, a well-bred, unassuming English gentleman. We therefore trust that, on reflection hereafter, he will comprehend he has been led into a grave error of conduct by his over-free disclosures, in several instances, of what was said to him in private conversation by officers of high rank in our service. Recently, we observed the same breach of decorum on the part of an officer of Engineers of the British service, who had visited the Headquarters of Gen. Meade, at Culpeper C. H., and who repeated in the pages of the *United Service Magazine*, of London, remarks of his host, General Hunt, and of General Meade, well calculated to draw down upon them the ill feeling of their civil superiors.

It has always been a favorite pastime of the British critic to castigate the alleged want of good faith on the part of American travellers [sic] in England touching private conversations, and their disregard of the plainest precepts of good breeding in that particular. We know even of no Yankee who has transgressed in this way as much as Colonel Freemantle and the British

Engineer officer, as could be easily shown by reference to many passages especially in the Guardsman's Diary; which he has published, nevertheless, with a manifest desire to give a pleasing picture of our people, and clearly to serve the cause of the Confederate States in England.

Reading the book, our Generals may see the necessity for extreme reticence in their conversation with foreigners, introduced under whatsoever circumstances. It is to be observed that he has no conversations to repeat on the part of General R. E. Lee; and we fancy the accomplished Surgeon, whose powers of mimicry [sic] gave Col. Freemantle so good an idea of one of our high officers before they met, will be somewhat more chary of those powers in the presence even of an officer of her Majesty's Household Troops hereafter.

With these faults, which call for reprehension, the book under notice furnishes to the British reader, in a readable form, a mass of information about the state of affairs in the South, the spirit and resources of our people, including particularly our two main armies in the field, which is calculated to confirm the favorable sentiment existing in the British Islands with regard to our worth as a people, and the successful achievement of our independence.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Moonlight Excursion.

The steamer William Allison will make a Moonlight Excursion down James River on Tuesday next, 18th inst., leaving the wharf at half-past seven o'clock, returning to the city at 12 o'clock.

The Armory Band, Professor Loebman, is engaged for the occasion.

Refreshments will be found on the boat.

Fare for the trip—gentlemen, \$10; gentleman with lady, \$10, and \$5 for each additional lady; children under 10 years of age, \$2.50

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"East Lynne;" castinett solo; "Bingen on the Rhine;" ballad; "Sic Semper Tyrannis" with a grand sword combat

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Theatrical.—We have no space, this evening, for a criticism upon the dignified Aurora Floyd, or the trusting, big-hearted John Mellish. We therefore must content ourself with quoting from a sparkling critic, who, on being asked, after seeing East Lynne, "Have we an actress among us," promptly replied, "*I'd aver none.*"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

What it Costs to Live in Macon.—Board at our hotels is \$30 per day, which includes three meals and a room. If a man is single and wishes to reside here he can obtain day board at private houses from \$140 to \$200 per month. If he takes a furnished room at the house he will be charged \$250 to \$300 per month, according to quality. This is aside from other necessary expenses, clothing, &c. A pair of boots will cost from \$150 to \$200; a coat from \$200 to \$700; a vest from \$100 to \$200; a pair of pants from \$150 to \$400; a shirt from \$25 to \$100; socks \$3 to \$6; tobacco \$4 to \$8 per pound; whisky \$3 per drink; cigars 25 to 30c; horse, buggy or carriage

drive, from \$10 to \$20 an hour. A family can rent a house here with a small yard, a small garden and a few outhouses for from \$1500 to \$3500—according to location and the party owning them. By close economy, subsistence and clothing for one year can be purchased at the market for a family, say of five persons, for \$5,000. So the whole expense will be about \$8,000 during twelve months.

Single rooms for gentlemen, without furniture, can be had for from \$50 to \$75 per month. The furniture necessary to put in them will cost: a bedstead \$50 to \$150; washstand \$50; wardrobe (nails 10c. apiece) \$100 to \$200. Chairs, bedclothing, carpets, bureaus, &c., any and all sorts of prices, but nothing low.

[Macon Confederate.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Ideas of Greatness.—It is astonishing what changes come over the mind as we advance in years as to what constitutes real greatness in man. When a boy, we used to think that a country singing school teacher or a constable were the greatest men and highest functionaries in the known world, and we had no higher ambition than to become "jest sich." When we came to town and learned a little more, we thought surely one of those pert, starchy counter hoppers was the embodiment of all that's great or grand. And now, when wisdom has done its perfect work in us, we've about made up our mind that a man who can have a locomotive named after him outstrips them all in the race for immortality.—Sav. Rep.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

What War Teaches.

In the mouth of one of the noble characters, in the fragment of a Romance left by Thackeray at his death, we find these striking words which have their lesson at this time:

"War teaches obedience and contentment under privation; it fortifies courage; it tests loyalty; it gives occasion for showing mercifulness of heart; moderation in victory; endurance and cheerfulness under defeat. The brave who do battle victoriously in their country's cause leave a legacy of honor to their children."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Foundling.—A male infant, four months old, was left on the steps of St. Joseph's female orphan asylum on Saturday night. It was sent to the poor house.—This makes the 4th infant left at the door of this institution this year.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Armand;" ballad; "The Militia of '76;" tomorrow—Pocahontas"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Romance of a Poor Young Man;" "Pocahontas"; tomorrow—"The Angel of Death"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Yankees in Atlanta.

The Macon Telegraph has information through a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after its occupation by the Yankees. He states among other things that two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestation to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champaign [sic] was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

What a contrast is this with the conduct of the women of other towns we could mention, where not one of any social pretensions greeted or touched the hand of a Yankee during a lengthy occupancy.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent."

The *Telegraph* says, among the first citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the Federals, was Mr. J. E. Buchanan, formerly "business manager" of the *Intelligencer*. He remained in Atlanta with the Fire Battalion during the investment of the city.

There is but little or no business carried on in the city, except by a few traitors who concealed tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost Marshal and a guard of one Brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Angel of Death"; ballads; "Mississippi Fling;" tomorrow—"The Heart of Midlothian"

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

An Incident of the War— Yankee Brutality Illustrated.

We comply with the request of the respected writer, in publishing the subjoined narrative, sickening though it be to be compelled to believe that creatures wearing the form of humanity could have acted so brutally as Grant's followers are here shown to have done to one of their comrades:

Hewlett's Station, Hanover Co., Va., }
September 12th, 1864. }

Mrs. Jane Beatson, wife of Sergt. Boswell Beatson, Co. E, 49th Reg. N. Y. S. Vols., box 3562, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Madam—In compliance with the dying request of your husband, I address you this communication. I do so through the 'Richmond *Whig*,' with the hope it may find its way to the North, and be copied by some of your papers, and thus meet your eye—knowing no other way in which I can hope it will reach you.

I am a physician, residing within the lines occupied by the Fifth and Sixth corps of

General Grant's army while it occupied the upper district of this county.—Commanding a company for local defence [sic], I left my home and family to the magnanimity of, I hoped, an honorable and manly foe. Operating the while within their lines, my movements were known and observed by your countrymen, and, though no unfair or improper course was adopted or pursued, *positive orders* were issued to your soldiers, who often attempted to capture me, "not to take me alive, but to shoot me, and any of my men, when and where they could." Refusing a guard to my family and property, hordes of Pennsylvania ruffians, principally of the Thirteenth regiment, poured into my house and rifled it of every valuable it contained. Not a morsel of food for man or beast—not an article of clothing for myself or family—not a piece of bed or table furniture—not a letter or other memento of departed or absent friends, was left. From garret to cellar there was desolation and ruin. Unsatisfied with this, they entered my medical office, destroyed large quantities of valuable and exceedingly scarce medicines—broke and destroyed in other ways all my lamps, retorts and chemicals, through which I might prepare medicines—carried off all my surgical instruments of every kind, not even leaving my weights and scales. Nor was this treatment awarded alone to myself. My neighbors, more or less, suffered in like manner at the hands of your countrymen. When desolating and rifling the house of my aged father, he appealed to an officer of high grade to protect him, when he was denied all assistance, and assured that he was "suffering what he deserved."

When these men left my neighborhood, in great haste, on the night of the 26th of May, in apprehension of an attack from General Lee, I followed on to the point they crossed the North Anna river, and on the opposite side of which their rear guard was then stationed. There I found a poor woman with ten children, most of them young girls, who had been swept of everything, and for two days had not had a morsel of food. On the evening of the 28th this poor woman sent for me to visit a sick man. When I arrived, she informed me that a Yankee soldier was lying in the brush, some distance from her house, and though she had been treated so inhumanly by them, she felt sorry for the poor creature, as he seemed to be suffering excruciating pain, and had sent for me to visit him. I repaired to the spot and found him lying on the cold earth, without a blanket or oil cloth. He informed me that his name, regiment &c., was as above stated, and gave the following account of himself:

"I was taken sick two days ago with dysentery. I could not get a permit to go to the rear or be sent to a hospital. When my regiment left, yesterday morning, I was too feeble to march, and in the bustle and haste of the retreat I was left. As the rear guard passed by, they were shooting indiscriminately into the brush, and a ball penetrated my leg, where you see this wound. I called for aid, and some two or three came to me, but only took my blanket and oil cloth, and left me without protection or support. Here I lay until Mrs. Carpenter found me, and she has given me a little something to eat."

Upon examination, I found both bones of his right leg were fractured below the knee, in a most shocking manner, while thousands of maggots were revelling [sic] in the ghastly wound. I told him that nothing but amputation could save him; but I did not have an instrument left—his friends having carried them all off. He needed stimulants and food, but none were to be found in the neighborhood. If soothing conversation would aid him, I would do that much cheerfully, but farther than that, I had no ability to assist. With bitter denunciations of his heartless comrades, he wept over his sad fate, without one ray of hope to cheer him. In this situation he lay for seven days, the neighbors dividing their scanty meals with him.

On the night of Friday, the 2d of June, there was a terrible storm, followed by a cold, drenching rain. Mr. Redd, my neighbor, though his premises had been sacked by your

countrymen, moved by sympathy, prepared a vehicle and carried your husband to his house. Sending some miles, he procured a box of instruments, and sent for me to amputate the limb. I left the bedside of a little son who had just breathed his last, in consequence of the want of medicine and food, of which he had been deprived by Northern *philanthropists* and *Christians*, to perform an act of humanity towards one of their number. I found your husband nearly exhausted. I told him I feared that he could not survive the operation, but he wished it to be performed. He requested me to inform you, should he die, of his fate, and write to his Colonel, in order that you might receive assistance from your Government. His statement I wrote down at the time on an old book leaf, all writing paper having been carried off. The operation was quickly performed; he bore it well; seemed to suffer but little. But having no stimulants to sustain his strength he gradually sank, and saw not another rising sun.—Mr. Redd had him decently buried near the spot his ungrateful comrades left him, and he now reposes undisturbed amid the magnanimous sons and daughters of Virginia, whom he came to subjugate and destroy.

I am, madam, yours, &c.
L. B. Anderson, M. D.

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

Mayor's Court—The prisoners in this Court, this morning, were made up, mostly, of small white boys and negroes.

John Tate and Geo. W. Rice, boys twelve and fourteen years of age, were charged with stealing a jar of pickles from some person unknown. They were arrested, trying to sell the pickles at the theatre, last night. The Mayor committed them to jail. . . .

Ed. Crouse, Mike McDonald and Jas. Childress, small white boys, were charged with breaking into the commissary car of the ambulance train on the Fredericksburg Railroad and stealing seven bottles of whisky and a variety of stores. It appeared from the evidence that the goods had been sold to some negroes.

The boys, being very young, were turned over to their parents, and the negroes were whipped.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Heart of Midlothian;" ballads; "Betsy Baker"; in preparation "The Mis-Alliance"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

New Commandant.—We learn that Maj. Gee, of Florida, has been appointed to the Command of the C. S. Prison, in Salisbury, N. C., *vice* Col. Gilmer, removed for inability on account of bad health.

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

The Yankee Prisoners in Georgia.—The prisoners at Andersonville have sent four of their number to Washington, to represent to Lincoln the actual state of that hell on earth to which his love for the nigger has condemned them. Of the nearly 40,000 Yankee prisoners confined at Andersonville, there are not exceeding 15,000 whose term of service has not expired. That is a correct solution of all the points involved in the question of exchange.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Gone to the Yankees.—Not a day passes that persons do not leave this city for Yankee land. If they are poor they are, in five cases out of ten, caught, brought back and thrown into Castle Thunder; if they have plenty of money they are never molested. Last Saturday, Thomas Knox, a Confederate commissary and quartermaster, and Geo. W. Butler, late a clerk in the C. S. Treasury, but later a witness in the last dueling case, left the city by the Fredericksburg train and are supposed to have gone to Maryland. A man from Fredericksburg says they passed through that town going north, last Tuesday. These men are said to have carried off fabulous amounts of every kind of money except Confederate Treasury notes. That they were not arrested and brought back, indeed, that they were permitted to depart the city (for a government detective assures us the authorities were informed of their meditated departure) is *prima facie* evidence that they were well supplied with some kind of currency. If they carried off much money their departure is to be regretted.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Evadne"; Saturday—"Pocahontas"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Naughty.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald says the streets of St. Joseph are filled with women with cigars in their mouths.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Merchant of Venice;" ballad; "Po-Ca-Hont-Tas;" Monday—"The Marble Heart"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

General Morgan's remains reached the city yesterday morning by the Danville train, and were escorted from the depot to the Capitol by the State Guard and Fire Brigade. Their arrival was unexpected, they having been looked for Thursday night. This disconcerted the programme that had been arranged for the obsequies.

The remains lay in state in the old Hall of Representatives from 10 A.M. till 1 o'clock P.M. A multitude of citizens among whom were many ladies, crowded the capital during the period the body remained in the Hall. The box containing the coffin and body was completely covered with flowers brought by ladies and children.

At one o'clock the remains were conducted to Holywood [sic], where they were deposited in a vault. The cortege which followed the body to the ground, consisted of the State guard, the Fire brigade, some local military companies, the city Council of Richmond and other authorities, the Kentucky Congressional delegation and citizens.

As the sad cortege wound through our streets to the sound of mournful music, it presented a touching contrast with the triumphant procession of the brilliant cavalry chieftain—through the same streets six months ago. He had then just escaped from a loathsome Yankee prison, and had returned to wield his puissant sword in the cause of his country. He was surrounded by throngs of friends and admirers all elated at his newly acquired freedom. Now he was borne along mournfully and slow, followed in sorrow by the same friends to the grave.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Marble Heart;" ballads; "Which Shall I Marry"; in rehearsal "Brutus;" "Julius Caesar;" "Adalgitha"

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

A correspondent of the Mobile Register claims that in the sharpshooting at Petersburg, our soldiers have the advantage. We use the English Enfield; the Yankees the United States Springfield rifle, which certainly is, in comparison, an inferior gun. The advantage of position enables us to throw mortar shells with certainty into the works of the enemy, and they must suffer severely from them.

Since the lamented death of Gen. Saunders, Col. King, of the 10th Alabama, has been in command of that brigade. It is on the lines not far from the battery the Yankees blew up on the 30th of July. Between this brigade and the Yankees there is a curious "Express" which is kept constantly running. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to the Yankees, has been trained to pass from one side to the other, and to carry such articles as are for trade. The Yankees send him over with coffee, handkerchiefs, paper, envelopes and late Northern papers, and the Confederates return tobacco in exchange for these articles. The dog seems to be equally as reliable as the Southern Express Company, and by his cleverness has furnished many a poor fellow with a much needed cup of coffee.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Willow Copse;" ballads; "Rough Diamond;" in rehearsal "Julius Caesar" and "Brutus"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Cotton Yarns—

Cotton yarns.

We are Agents for the sale of Cotton Yarns for the following Factories in Virginia and North Carolina—and always have on hand a well assorted stock, from No. 6 to No. 14:

Matoaca Factory,
Battersea do.
Ettric do.
Leaksville do.

Merchants and others who desire purchasing Cotton Yarns, can rely on ours being Factory numbers.

Stokes, Williamson & Co.,
Corner 15th and Cary sts.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Congress Hall—A Grand Establishment.—A first class restaurant has just been opened on Main street, one door east of the telegraph office, by Mr. J. McPherson, well and favorably known for upwards of fifteen years as caterer and *chef d'cuisine* at the American and Exchange Hotels, in Richmond. The main saloon, on the first floor, has been fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner. The walls are decorated with handsome French paper, presenting a variety of picturesque scenery. A number of tables covered with snow-white cloths are arranged on both sides of the saloon, and in the rear room are appropriate "fixins" for all who desire to view the

inside of choice glassware.

Beyond this room is the kitchen, in which all kinds of nice things are cooked to order upon short notice.—Up stairs are rooms for private dinner or supper parties, all elegantly fitted up for the purpose. The establishment is certainly about the most complete and inviting of its kind in the city, and is to be conducted upon the principle of *reasonable charges*. The experience of Mr. McPherson is a guarantee to all patrons that they will be supplied with the best the markets afford.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—Victor Hugo's "La Tour de Nesle;" singing and dancing; "Ireland as it Was;" tomorrow—"Julius Caesar"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Maniac Lover;" "The Renegade's Daughter;" "Jibbenainosay;" singing and dancing; soon "Julius Caesar;" in rehearsal "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin" and "Damon and Pythias"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Damon and Pythias;" singing and dancing; "Married Rake;" soon "Julius Caesar;" in rehearsal "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, with the aims and objects of which the public are acquainted desire to enlarge their Library, so as to render their rooms more attractive and to confer greater advantages upon the young men of this city; they therefore desire persons who have suitable books for sale or who would be willing to aid the Association by a donation of books or funds for this purpose, to communicate with the Committee on the Library, at the Rooms, corner of Bank and 10th streets, between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock, P.M., daily.

P. C. Nicholas,
Chairman Library Committee
Young Men's Christian Association.

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

Smoking Tobacco.

Smoking Tobacco.

20000 lbs. "Soldiers Comfort" Smoking Tobacco. A very superior article. Put up in cases of 100 lbs. in 1 lb. and ½ lb. papers.

For sale by

Stokes, Williamson & Co.,
Corner 15th and Cary streets.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Still Waters Run Deep;" singing and dancing; "Black-Eyed Susan"; Monday—"Brutus"

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin;" ballad; "Mr. and Mrs. White;" tomorrow "Julius Caesar"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"Rag-Picker; or The Mysteries of Paris;" singing and dancing; "Ogden's Adventure;" tomorrow "Julius Caesar"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

"Asa Hartz"—His Children.—Who has not read the pithy articles, both poetic and prose of "Asa Hartz?" He has become a general favorite throughout the Confederacy. But unfortunately the Yankees nabbed him about the time of the destruction of Jackson, Miss., last year, and he is now a prisoner on Johnson's Island. His wife died about a week before his capture and left two very interesting children, Lucy, about ten years, and Johny, about three. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. Cherry, of Mobile, for the information that they have been cared for, and are now in this city in charge of their uncle, Mr. James Woodall, of Montgomery. They will be conveyed to-day to their aunt's, Mrs. William Stewart, of Russell county, where they will find a permanent and pleasant home. We write this hoping that it may reach their father's eyes, and he be relieved of any anxiety he may naturally feel in regard to them.

[Columbus Times]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"French Spy;" ballads; fancy dance; "The Great Mississippi Fling"

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

The Theatre.—The audience at the Theatre, on Monday evening, enjoyed a decided treat in Mr. E. R. Dalton's personation of *Brutus*, in John Howard Payne's tragedy of that name. Mr. Dalton's conception of the character of the pretended idiot, and Roman patriot, was a fine one, and the large audience present testified its approbation by frequent applause. Whilst marked by a subdued tone, Mr. Dalton's rendition was vigorous, and it was the opinion of all that he "played the Roman fool," passing well. Miss Estelle as *Tullia*, also displayed much power. The equestrian statue of *Tarquin* was a most excellent delusion, and reflects much credit on the artist whose work it is.

It would conduce to the interest of the performances generally, if the *artistes* would make themselves perfect in their parts before coming upon the stage. The efforts of the pains taking actor during a play are frequently marred by a loose talking, on the part of some of the actors, that passes with some for an interpretation of the text. If the *artistes* would bear this in mind, there would be far more interesting performances, and we intend this reminder for some who occupy a high position upon the boards, as well for those of a more humble grade.

En passant, we may remark, that Messrs. Ogden and Dalton appeared with fine effect on Saturday evening, in the play of "Still Waters Run Deep"—Mr. Ogden as *Capt. Harry Hawksley*, and Mr. Dalton as *John Mildmay*. Mr. Ogden has established his reputation as a strong delineator of the character of *Hawksley*, and his rendition on Saturday evening was not at all behind his former efforts. Mr. Dalton's representation of *John Mildmay* was, although out of his peculiar line, all that could be desired.

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

Army of Tennessee Mail matter.—Postmasters throughout the country, in directing mail matter to the Army of Tennessee, should carefully avoid the use of the names of any town, and direct the packages simply "Army of Tennessee." All other directions produce confusion, and not unfrequently occasion delay in the delivery of the packages at their proper destination.— "The Army of Tennessee" is a distinct Post Office, and letters directed to "Griffin" or "Atlanta," though the persons to whom they may be directed are in the army, and the regiment and brigade is indicated in the superscription, do not necessarily go into the office of the "Army of Tennessee," and consequently do not reach their destination. Therefore, to avoid all mistakes, address the packages to the "Army of Tennessee."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, September 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Mysterious Stranger; or, The ***** in Paris;" singing and dancing; "Po ca hon tas"; tomorrow—"Corsican Brothers"

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

A Female Captain.—We find the following in the local column of the *Charlotte N. C. Times* of Friday:

Another Belle Boyd.—A beautiful, dashing lady, in the uniform of a Captain, passed on the Northern train towards Richmond yesterday afternoon. She wore a black belt with a chain attached. She is said to be from Mississippi, and has participated in several hard-fought battles, and was promoted on the field for distinguished gallantry. She wore a straw cap, set jauntily on her head, adorned with a heavy black ostrich feather, and her jacket was adorned with two rows of miniature gilt buttons. He who seemed to be her traveling companion appeared about forty years of age, and wore the uniform of a Major. She had probably been home on a short furlough, and was on her way back to join her command. There is some mystery yet unraveled about this heroine and her strange career, and which will never see the light till the heart history of a love story is written.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Printing in the Confederacy.—The *Columbia (S. C.) Guardian*, noticing the extensive establishment of Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, says: "The war found these gentlemen located in Charleston, where they had gradually built up the largest printing office—except the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville—in the Southern States. Since then they have imported from Europe thirty-two printing presses, with large quantities of printing and binding materials and eighty-four artists and printers, and now employ in the various branches of their extensive business seventy-six printing presses, besides about twenty-five ruling and binding machines. They employ three hundred and forty-four hands, only eighteen of whom are from the army. They have recently removed from Charleston to a new brick building, a part of which is finished, and, when entirely complete, will form a hollow square, covering exactly two acres of ground, and making one room 40x900 feet. To give some idea of the extent of the work carried on by this firm, we would mention that in addition to the large quantity of printing being done for the army, and notes and bonds for the Treasury Department, they now have in course of printing some twenty books on various subjects, among which we noticed "A New Dictionary of Military Terms," prepared by General Thomas Jordan, and illustrated with a large number of fine engravings.

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

Romance of a Poor Young Man.—D'Orsey Ogden and John Hilliard, of the Richmond Theatre, to escape the "Bore Conscriptors," were making tracks for Northern parts," *via* Bowling Green, when they were overhauled and captured. As they were being brought to the city, on the Fredericksburg cars, Ogden jumped from the cars as gracefully as he ever leaped from the tower in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," and on gaining ground, took to the woods, much to the chagrin of his custodians. He is now at large in open contempt of the power and dignity of the Confederacy. Hilliard, being too much of a Falstaff for such exploits, came quietly to the city and was provided for. It is said that both were without passes.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Suspended.—All the papers in Richmond, were suspended on Thursday, except the *Whig*, in order that the employees might take part in the fighting going on below the city.—Lynchburg Republican.

That this and other notices to the same effect may not impart a false impression, it may be well to state that we were enabled to issue the *Whig*, the day named, through the labors of persons not capable of military service, and of whom no such requirement was made. Our other employees were in the field.

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

R. D'Orsay Ogden.—A report prevailed quite freely this morning that this escaping theatrical manager had been recaptured. It is said that he was espied last evening by a cavalryman while in the neighborhood of Hamilton's Crossings, when a chase immediately took place, and so expert was Ogden in pedestrian accomplishments, that two miles were traveled over before he could be overtaken. He is expected here in this evening's train.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

[Correspondence of the Advertiser and Register.]
Smith's Atrocities in North Mississippi.

Marshall County, Miss., Sept. 14.—Of course you have heard of the unparalleled atrocities committed by A. J. Smith, in his late march from Memphis to Oxford, with his mongrel army of 25,000 men. The half of the unspeakable infamies perpetrated by them has not been told, and perhaps never will be. I had intended to give you a compendious statement of so much of their outrages as had come to my knowledge, but, [illegible] to say, my pen recoils from the loathsome task. The whole raid, all along on both sides of their line of march, seems to have been nothing but a cowardly onslaught upon women and children, unarmed, old and disabled men. They did not come out to fight our soldiers, but simply to make war upon women and non-combatants and to turn loose their brutal soldiery—particularly the negroes and Dutch—upon a defenceless [sic] and already half starving community.

Is there no way to make these Memphis Yankee raiders conduct the war on civilized principles?

Oxford and Holly Springs were given to the flames "by order" of "old whisky" Smith himself. Between Lagrange, Tennessee, and Oxford, Mississippi, a distance of 55 miles, not more than a half dozen residences are left upon the roadside. Off this road, to the distance of

five or six miles on both sides, the destruction of private property has been equally sweeping and atrocious. In carrying out this system of destruction, numberless and nameless acts of cruelty and assassination were committed. Ladies of the first respectability were stripped naked, or had their clothes turned over their heads by these diabolical ruffians, in search for treasure. Wounded and disabled soldiers, discharged from our army, were shot down or hung like dogs. Sick men and women, in a dying condition, were flung from their beds to the floor and thus instantly murdered, on the plea (!) that their sickness was a pretense, and that arms and money, or other valuables, were secreted under them! Dwellings were set on fire, and grey haired old men repeatedly flung into the flames, in the mere wantonness of diabolism run roaring mad!

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

From the Christian Observer.

Savage and Fiendish Atrocity.

The following communication to the Attorney General of the District of East Tennessee, contains an account of the most diabolical and savage acts of malignant cruelty of which we have seen a record since the commencement of the present war. Language fails us to express the abhorrence and detestation which every one, not lost to humanity, must feel for the vile and cowardly miscreants who, instead of meeting their victim singly in open day, decoy him from home in the dead hour of night, and inflict upon him their worse than murderous revenge, simply because he had dared to preach the gospel.

Bristol, Tenn., Sept. 3d, 1864

To J. G. Wallace, Esq., Attorney of the District of East Tennessee:

Sir—In compliance with your request, I proceed to make a brief statement of the facts connected with my being driven from my church, my home and family at New Market, East Tennessee.

After bed time, August 3d, 1864, Captain James Crawford, Lieut. Wm. O. Sizemore, of Hawkins county, and others, (all, perhaps, of the Federal army) entered my house and searched for "guns, swords, pistols and concealed rebels." They found none, for none such were there, nor had there been. Before leaving my house they asked my position in regard to the war.—I told them that my sympathies were with the South; whereupon, they gave me two orders, accompanied with much profanity: 1st, "To go to hell and preach for the devil;" 2d, "Never again to preach at New Market." I made no answer—I uttered not one offensive word. My conclusion was, however, that duty forbade me to comply with either order. I therefore attended to my ministerial duties as usual, until the morning of August 18th, I met Lieutenant Sizemore in the street, and he inquired if I had preached since I received the above orders. I answered him I had; whereupon, as he turned away, he remarked, "All right—we'll send you to Knoxville." I remarked, mildly, "I thought it all right, or I would not have preached." That night, just after we had retired to rest, a man in the garb of a Federal soldier came to my door, and decoyed me off under the pretense of my being called to a neighbor's house. I dressed and went forth with this man, and soon met three other soldiers, viz: Lieutenant Sizemore, Bill Owens and a third man, unknown to me.—The three conducted me towards the depot. Now, for the first time, I suspected that *I was arrested*, and was *en route* for Knoxville. They were so bitter and so disgustingly profane that I asked but one question—"Where do you wish me to go?" and made one remark expressive of surprise at being thus snatched from my home at night.

We passed out of town about a half a mile from my house, when Sizemore, who superintended the whole affair, asked me, "Are you a rebel?" I replied to this effect: "I am a sympathizer with the South; I can't deny it without lying, and I won't falsify my word."—He replied. "*That's enough—halt.*" In obedience to his orders, I drew off my coat. The other two men did the same. He then ordered me *to draw off my shirt*—(had not put on my vest and cravat). This I declined doing. The order was repeated with a terrible threat, and a revolver drawn upon me. I replied, "I can't do it—that is an indignity which I will not consent to place upon myself." The order was again repeated, with curses and threats, and the pistol at my breast. I remarked, "I am unarmed and in your power, but you have mistaken your man; you can kill me, but you can't make me *draw off my own shirt.*" By Sizemore's orders, the other two drew off my shirt, and each taking hold of a hand, they began inflicting, the one upon my naked back, and the other upon my naked breast, a most severe whipping with hickories prepared for the occasion. They wore out three sets of switches or withs, and, during the time, Sizemore, by threats and commands, increased the severity and rapidity of the blows; and also himself broke off a limb from a tree near by--; the limb had several prongs, and was longer than his body, and with this limb in both hands he exerted himself violently until he had worn it to a mere club. Here I pleaded with them to desist, but in vain; asked them to shoot me and thus end my misery, assuring them that I had no fears of death. But the club still fell heavily and fast upon my bruised, bleeding, lacerated body. It became insufferable; I tried to avoid the strokes, when a blow upon the head brought me to the ground. As I lay there, they lashed me with fresh switches; and once upon my feet again, was knocked down the second time by Sizemore—several blows from the fist of one of them having failed to knock me down. One large scar over each eye I must wear to the grave, and how many others upon my back, breast and arms may be scars for life, I know not. They left me, and with difficulty I put my shirt partly on and got back to my house; sent for Dr. Blackburn, who washed and bound up my wounds, ordered the free use of aperients and the frequent bathing of my body in a solution of muriate of ammonia. He treated my case in accordance with this prescription until the day I fled from my home.

A day or two after I was beaten as just described, rumored threats were current on the streets to the effect that a like fate awaited any man who visited me, or manifested any sympathy for me in my sufferings. Personal threats were made against Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell and others, among the best and most quiet and inoffensive men of my congregation. Again fresh threats are heard—threats of scourging and death in case we did not fly the country. These threats were understood to have been made by the same parties who so misused me. We are now out of the Federal lines, but our families and friends may ere this have fallen victims to the fiendish rage of such men as Sizemore, Owen & Co.

Very respectfully,
Geo. E. Eagleton.

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

The Theatre.—We are glad to perceive that Mr. E. R. Dalton, the favorite young tragedian and general actor, assumes the management of the Richmond Theatre.

Mr. Dalton, apart from his sterling artistic powers as a delineator of Shakespearian characters, has had mature experience as a manager, and this fact gives promise of a successful administration of affairs in his new sphere.

The Theatre re-opens to-night, with all the old company in the casts—"Satan in Paris," and "Pocohontas," being up for performance.

Mr. Dalton promises to produce novelties at an early day; and we bespeak for him a favorable reception at the hands of our theatre going public.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Day of Atonement Among the Israelites—(*Yom Kipur* [sic])—This most solemn fast will commence tomorrow evening (Sunday) and terminate on the following evening—during which period the whole Israelitish nation throughout the known world abstain from partaking any food or nourishment whatsoever.—This solemn fast is decreed for the pardon of sin to all who are sincere and true in their repentance; it is also a day for reconciliation and peace-making between man and his fellow-creature. The day of atonement among the Israelites is considered the Most Holy-day in the year, it is "the Sabbath of Sabbaths." Many who do not observe the various ceremonies of the Jewish Church, venerate this day with the utmost sanctity. In the various armies in Europe, as well in our own armies, the Israelites have been permitted to reverence this day. It is kept in accordance with the following solemn injunction contained in Holy Writ: "On the tenth day of the seventh month is the day of atonement; it shall be to you a day of holy convocation, and ye shall afflict your souls (by fasting). Ye shall do no work on that same day, for it is a day of atonement on which you shall be pardoned before the Eternal, your God; it shall be to you a complete day of rest, and you shall afflict your souls (by fasting). On the evening of the ninth day you shall begin and keep your resting day until the next evening." The ceremonies of the day during the existence of the Holy Temple were peculiarly grand, solemn and sacred, and so great was the anxiety of the people who crowded the courts of the Temple to listen with attention to the prayers of the High Priest, and at the conclusion of every prayer, when the Most Holy name of the Great God was pronounced by the High Priest, the whole nation fell upon their faces exclaiming, "Blessed be the name of the glorious kingdom, for ever and ever," and when the comforting word, "ye are pure," was heard from the mouth of the High Priest, every heart rejoiced and was happy. At night the people returned home grateful to the Almighty, who had again received them into his favor, and pardoned their sins.

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

Funeral of Gen. Gregg.—The funeral of Gen. John Gregg, of Texas, killed while gallantly leading his troops last Friday, took place at 4 o'clock P.M., yesterday. The body, encased in a metallic coffin and draped in the flag of the Lone Star State, was borne from the Capitol to Hollywood Cemetery, escorted by his brigade of war-worn veterans, the State Guard and other troops, many distinguished military officers and a large concourse of citizens. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist Church.

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

300 Females Wanted.

Wanted, at the C. S. Laboratory, 300 females. Pay from \$5 to \$7 per day. In addition to these wages certain quantities of wood, bacon, flour and cloth, will be sold to each female employee at regular intervals, at the cost price.

All applicants will apply to

Approved

W. L. Broun, Lieut. Col. Comdg.

W. N. Smith.

Supt. Laboratory.

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

Bloody battles, desperate charges, lists of killed and wounded, and bombardments of cities, forts and fleets do not constitute all of interest that should go in a column devoted to war news and war incidents. Only yesterday we passed through one of the Departments of the Government upon a matter of business, and noticed a refined daughter of a Virginian family busily poring over a large ledger, and thus filling the place of some able-bodied man gone to the field. We allude to her specially, because, three years ago, when passing through a hospital in her native city, where there were a large number of sick and dying, we saw her nursing and ministering to the wants of a poor, sallow, feeble North Carolinian, who, raising himself up upon his elbow, asked her to sing him a "hime." With no excuse or care for what others thought, but thinking only of gratifying the wish of a sick Confederate soldier, far from home and loved ones, she sang a plaintive song of Zion, and though he have heard oftentimes better voices and tunes with more melody, never did music seem sweeter. When she finished, the soldier, we thought, looked better, and his eyes, brightened by disease, seemed to say to her, God bless you.

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

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 2, 1864.

J. C. Armistead, 3d Ky. Cav., Co. A, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Prisoner:

Husband: At your request I write through this medium. Monthly I welcome your letters. Why do none of mine reach you? Myself and children well, and amply provided for by my school. MY HEART IS WITH YOU.

Josephine

Chicago papers please copy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Feast of Tabernacles.—*Succoth*. Last evening (Friday) being the fifteenth day of the seventh month (Lieri) commences the feast of Tabernacles. It is also called "the festival of gathering in the harvest," all the wine, oil and fruits were formally houses with grateful acknowledgement to Almighty god for providing for the wants of his people in every season of the year.—This festival is called "Succoth" because the Israelites came out of Egypt where they had journeyed forty years in the desert dwelling in booths or huts during that period. In commemoration of that event the Israelites have booths erected on their premises and at their places of worship in which they hold their annual festival, the booth is of frame work with a covering of evergreens and the interior decorated with flowers &c. After the service at Synagogue the congregation repair to the Booth or usually called Succoth, in which a table is spread with many dainties which they partake of, then returning thanks to God for his goodness, all in accordance with the following injunction of Holy writ: "On the fifteenth day of the seventh month shall be held the feast of the Tabernacles unto the Lord, &c. &c., and ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, and branches of palm trees, the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God, seven days ye shall dwell in Booths—seven days, that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in Booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt, I am the Lord your God."

Services will be held at the Synagogues on Saturday and Sunday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

High and Low.—A pretty sharp retort is that recently made by a young, pretty girl at Oshkosh, Wis., who attended a ball dressed in short skirt and pants.—She was the only one present in the mode. The other ladies were shocked very much! They regarded her short skirts as immodest; but she quietly remarked if they would pull up their dresses about their necks as they ought to be, their skirts would be as short as hers.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Goats.—Three persons were fined by the Mayor this morning for permitting their goats to run about the streets. It seems an ordinance prohibits the permitting of goats to go at large. It ought to be revoked. Hundreds of the children of poor families subsist entirely upon the milk of goats, which support themselves by browsing about the streets, eating the garbage which would otherwise rot and infect the air of the city. The only harm that can be charged against the little animals is that they pick and steal a little from the hampers of the country people and hucksters at the markets. If this ordinance stands in force and is rigorously executed, there must be a great slaughter of kids and goats, and in the coming winter many a poor child must go supperless to bed in consequence.

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

For the Ladies.—For the benefit of our lady readers, we clip the following paragraphs from a Northern journal before us:

Masking.—A new style of veiling coming into favor with young ladies, is made of the fashionable black and white figured lace, with a fine elastic run through the upper part, which fits to the edge of the bonnet, and a second elastic run through the lower part of the veil, a short distance from the bottom, which fastens it under the chin, giving the effect of a street mask, transparent, but very coquettish.

[From Correspondence of the London Times.]

An announcement in the fashionable journal *Le Sport* that the ladies in Vienna have definitely abandoned crinoline in consequence of its condemnation by the Empress of Austria, has been received with a universal shout of defiance. The *Pays* and *La Patrie* could not, in the wild paragraphs about English aristocracy, exhibit more fury than do the journals of fashion at this presumption of a Teutonic autocrat. Paris, always considered as the post of fashion, to be placed after a barbaric city in her despotic right to lead the modes is intolerable. Hitherto the modistes of the Boulevards have always been consulted before any fashion could be recognized in a civilized land, nor will they suffer themselves to be dethroned from a government which they have hitherto held by universal consent. The threatened rebellion against their power will be met with contempt and disgust. It is only from Paris that a bonnet, a plume of feather, can acquire a legitimate recognition. The overthrow of an empire is not to be treated of lightly, and the Empress of Austria and the ladies of Vienna are placed without the ban of the world of fashion.

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

The Richmond Theatre.—Mr. Edmond R. Dalton, who is, beyond question, at the head of his profession in the South, has assumed the management of the Richmond Theatre. Combining

with eminent dramatic ability, a cultivated and refined taste, the result of severe study and an experience of many years upon the boards, we have high hopes that he will leave no effort untried to elevate the drama and render the Theatre during the coming winter a resort for the intelligent as well as the gay and frivolous citizens and visitors of the Confederate Capital. While the female portion of his company is, in point of talent, all that we could expect in times like these, he labors under the serious disadvantage of having among the males few that are equal to the performance of any legitimate part. He will, therefore, in imitation of the tailor who is compelled to cut "the garment according to the cloth furnished," have, for the present, we presume, to select only such light sensational plays as are adapted to their capacity. This will, until he can add to his present stock company, prevent him from favoring the public with most of the standard tragedies, in which he himself, in our judgment, always appears to most advantage. Competent actors are now the more difficult to obtain, it should be remembered, even at the most liberal salaries, because only such as are exempt from military duty escape the clutches of the ever watchful conscript officers.

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

Swamp Dragons.—Jacob Marigold, Jacob Smith and Levi Eckhardt were on Sunday brought down in irons from Hardy county where they had been arrested on the charge of being Swamp Dragons and deserters.—Marigold is the Swamp Dragon, which animal is a creature of the war. He lives alone in swamps and wooded fastnesses and lives by robbing and murder. Smith and Eckhardt were members of the 62d Va. Regiment, and deserted and joined the Yankees at Newbern, N. C. When caught in Hardy they had in their pockets furloughs and papers from Old Ben Butler. They are apt to have a rough time before they get free of the several charges against them. They have been lodged in Castle Thunder.

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

Home Again.—We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting our old friend and journalistic colaborer, Maj. Geo. McKnight, Assistant Adj't General to Gen. Loring, who has just returned from Johnson's Island, where he was held a captive for 14 months, having been captured near Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863. We were pained to see the ravages wrought on his manly frame by the wasting confinement of 14 months. His hair is growing gray under his trials and sufferings; and what was most painful to us, who had been accustomed to the tones of his rich, mellow voice, as he narrated the deeds of knight errantry performed by himself and his friend "Klubbs," was to learn that he had completely lost that voice, which is now scarcely audible above a whisper. He has contracted a bronchial affection, which has brought about a complete loss of voice.

Though his voice may now lack its vigor, "Asa Hartz" will make himself *heard* in tones clear and distinct enough through the columns of the Southern Press.

He leaves shortly for a tour South, and we would not be astonished to soon read in his own inimitable style the many and harrowing secrets of his prison house.

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

The Drama.

. . . Since then the drama when properly directed reflects always the progress which is made in the refinement and elegance of public taste, it is proper that the custodians of the drama should secure for it the sympathy and moral support of the refined and cultivated. The few have always thought for the many, and public support given to the drama by the intellectual and reflecting will secure the co-operation of the multitude.

Those practically and pecuniarily interested in the drama in this city are entitled to the commendation and support of the community; it has been a pecuniary success; it might have been a disastrous failure; it has done much good. Many a young soldier, who has thus been instructed and amused, whose crude taste has been educated and directed, would probably have spent his evening, at least, less profitably elsewhere; many of the wounded have, in the fascination of beautiful sentiment, elevated conception and elaborated thought, found a temporary balm for their trials; whilst the camp soldier has been lead momentarily to forget the lonely exposure of the picket and the wearying toils of the march.

If then, the Drama is to exist in a community, shall it become, through the influence of proper support, a pleasant source of intellectual enjoyment and recreation, or shall it, from a want of such aid, languish and degenerate?

Let those chiefly interested invite a meeting of all who properly appreciate and value the Dramatic art, that by a public expression of opinion, sympathy and support, this art may not deteriorate, but may become an intellectual recreation and pleasing improvement for the cultivated, the intellectual and refined.

There are many in the Dramatic corps of this city worthy of support, and in regard to the others, it may be well to recollect,

"The less they deserve the more—
merit is in your bounty."

Lorgnette.

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

Worthy of Encouragement.—Mrs. John Wooddy, a lady whose husband is in the army, has recently opened a shoe store on Main street, nearly opposite the St. Charles Hotel, in order that she may obtain the wherewithal for the support of herself and children.—Her assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes will always be complete, and being of the manufacture of Messrs. Harvey, Hellings & Co., of course the workmanship must be good. She is worthy of support, and we hope will be liberally patronized.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Can It Be So?—We have been informed that both the proprietors of one of the two leading bakeries in this city have been ordered to report at Camp Lee.—We refer to Messrs. Hundley & Cance. The report, we hope, is without foundation; for there are many widows with children who have been entirely supported by the liberality of the senior member of the firm, and a large number of others who maintain themselves by obtaining bread from them at a great discount and retailing the same at the usual price of one dollar per loaf. In addition to these facts, there are thousands of refugees occupying single rooms, who have neither cooking utensils, nor are they able to buy them or hire cooks, but are dependent entirely upon the bakers for the bread which they eat. It is simply impossible, in a city crowded as Richmond is, to do without bakers, and we hesitate not to say that if the establishment we refer to (which furnishes the whole upper part of the city) is closed, destitution and want will soon after ensue.—It is to be

hoped that the Secretary of War will give this subject his earliest consideration, and not suffer either of the only two bakeries that are now in operation to be closed at this particular time.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1-2

A Soldier's Estimate of His Mother's Prayers.

Yesterday, while in search of war items, a friend called our attention to a young man of fine face and form, clad in a modest cavalry uniform, remarking, "there is one of the bravest fellows that ever mounted a horse or wielded a sabre [sic]." Two hours had scarcely elapsed before we found ourself again near a group of which he was one, and, without eavesdropping with criminal intent, we were the listener to a discussion in which he was a prominent participant. The subject seemed to be whether, apart from pride and principle, a man whose life is worth saving would ever face bullets. He remarked—and no one could look upon him without discovering, as our friend had said, that he was one of "the bravest of the brave"—that he never went into a fight and saw comrades fall around him that it didn't require all his pride and sense of the duty he owed a bleeding country to sustain him. And he added: "In battle I always pray that, if I am killed, the prayers of my good mother for my salvation may be answered." Every one of his frivolous companions seemed to pay a silent reverence to the faith of that soldier boy in the efficacy of his mother's intercession in his behalf.

If all mothers, like his, would so live as to impress their sons with an abiding confidence in the truth of the religion they profess, there would be no use of the works by Archbishops and other learned Prelates on the evidences of Christianity.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Markets.—Our markets continue to be well supplied with butcher's meats and all fall vegetables.—Prices are inconveniently high for poor folks, but this must be expected so long as the necessaries of life are impressed on their way to market by Government agents, who are too poison lazy to go through the country in search of supplies. Half of the troubles of the army and nearly all the troubles of the people are due to the existence of the pestiferous commissaries. We ought never to have had any commissaries; if in their stead Government had depended upon contracts with individuals to supply the troops, there would always have been plenty, and there would not now be a prospect of a famine. Contractors would produce and supply the produce to the Government; commissary is another name for impressment, violence and waste.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Fine Music.—The Charleston Brass Band, led by Prof. Mueller, serenaded Gen. Hagood, at the South Carolina Soldiers' Home (formerly Exchange Hotel), last night. The music was surpassingly fine—the symphony and chords rivalling [sic] the tone of an organ, and filling the air with sweetest melody. The band numbers ten performers, including the bass and kettle drummers. It left South Carolina at the beginning of the war as a regimental band, but is now the brigade band of General Hagood's brigade. We hope that, during their stay in Richmond, they will favor the ladies of our city with a concert on the Capitol Square.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Wanton Murder.—Yesterday evening, a child eight years old, named James Duke, was

shot and killed by Wm. Bohannon, a soldier at Seabrook's Hospital. It seems that Bohannon was sitting in the hospital yard with his musket beside him. The child climbed on the fence and looked into the hospital yard. Bohannon fired at the child, the bullet tearing off the top of his skull and killing him instantly. Bohannon ran, but was pursued and captured by officer Granger.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of Vicksburg receive but little clemency from Dana, the present commander at that place. We understand he has ten in jail at the present time for committing little acts offensive to his Highness.

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

R. D'Orsay Ogden in Limbo.—This famous individual, about whose subsequent arrival in New York, so much has been said, was brought to this city last night and committed to Castle Thunder. He was captured in the county of King George, where he has been staying for some time. Ogden denies that it was his intention to vamous [sic] the Confederacy; but it will be hard for him to make that story believed by many persons.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of Jas. J. Brooke, the little boy, eight years old, who was shot by Wm. Bohannon, one of the nurses at Seabrook's Hospital. We have before given the facts of the murder. A witness before the Coroner, testified that the child was not more than five feet from Bohannon, when the latter shot him. The jury rendered in their verdict that the child had come to his death by a gunshot wound, inflicted by Bohannon. The murderer will be examined before the Mayor this morning.

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

A Fact to be Considered.—Since the recent order from the Secretary of War, requiring the absence of so many of our citizens in the military service, thereby necessitating the closing up of various places of business, it is an established fact that many of those who have been permitted to keep open, by reason of their nativity, deformity, or shuffling qualities, have put up their prices to a degree which entails the greatest suffering among the poorer classes, and should bring down upon their heads the severest censure. In no one branch of business is this state of affairs more manifest than in the hat trade. The most extensive manufacturers of this article in the Southern Confederacy are Messrs. Moore & Hayward, on Main street, near 14th, and the style, workmanship, quality and price of their hats have won for them an enviable reputation, and drawn around them a trade excelled by no other establishment.—While they were enabled to keep up their operations uninterruptedly, prices were kept down to reasonable figures, but lately the most of their workmen have been called away and partial suspension has been the consequence. Owing to this fact, those persons referred to above have put up their prices one hundred per cent., and hats of Yankee importation (by blockade), which could have been bought then for \$60 and \$70, are now held at \$150 and \$175. Now, it is as necessary to make covering for the head as for the feet, or any other part of the body, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Government will take into serious consideration this fact, and immediately suffer a reasonable number of workmen in that line of business to return to their avocation. Messrs. Moore & Hayward are the pioneers in the manufacture of felt hats at the South; their prices are more reasonable; they are the largest manufacturers, and the full operation of their manufactory is

essential to the comfort of our visiting soldiers as well as the community generally. They should never be compelled to close up their store for a single day.

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

Mr. Ogden.—Mr. R. D'Orsey Ogden, manager of the Richmond Theatre, after a brief trip to the country, returned to the city last Friday evening. So devoted had he become that it was found necessary to put him in charge of a Government officer to secure his return.

It will be recollected that Mr. Ogden, claiming to be a British subject, was seized by the enrolling officer last April, but no attempt was made to put him into the army till August, when he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked Judge Hallyburton to discharge him from the military authorities upon the ground that he was an undomiciled Englishman. The learned Judge, after having all the evidence pro and con, and listening to an endless amount of speaking, decided that Mr. Ogden was a fit subject for conscription, and remanded him to the conscription officer. Still he was not put into the army, but furloughed by the War Department, and continued to manage the Theatre, and appear nightly on the boards. Finally, however, his furlough expired, and he was assigned to a regiment, but being allowed a few days to make his final arrangements, he slipped off one fine morning in the Fredericksburg train, and for a time disappeared. In the course of ten days it was announced that he had arrived in New York; but this was a mistake. Mr. Ogden went straight to King George and launched himself upon society, and is said to have quite fascinated all the aristocratic folks of the county. There is no telling how long he would have remained in King George, living on the fat of the land and far from war's rude alarms, had not one of Capt. Maccubbin's detectives nosed him out, arrested and brought him back to Richmond. Immediately on his arrival he was thrown into Castle Thunder, where he will remain until disposed of by court martial, or being sent to his command.

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

The Richmond correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes:

"The 'Soldiers' Home' is supposed to be a place of rest, and is kept upon the principle of a free hotel.—Each State has one at Richmond, where soldiers passing through register their names, and by an agreement with the Confederate Government the officer in charge of the house draws rations corresponding to the number of inmates. These rations are cooked there. Some of these places, where the proper attention and care has been given to them, are a very great convenience and luxury to the soldier who has not been seated at a regular table for months. Several of these places are preferable to the Richmond hotels; but I must say that the Alabama Home is a disgrace to the State. Thousands of bedbugs and vermin infest the beds, and the general table will not commence to compare with the living the men have in camp, and God knows that is hard enough. The poorest and meanest 'extras' have to be bought out of the small pittance of the soldiers. This is a crying shame. There is no earthly excuse for it. What one State can do by energy another can accomplish.—Whether the fault lies at the door of the State Government or the officer charged with the conduct of these establishments, I have no means of information. I am not writing for the purpose of fault-finding, but simply to call public attention to impositions which hourly and daily the soldiers are made to suffer, and because I know that public appeals are listened to with much more attention than private letters. What I write is from observation, and can be substantiated by hundreds of witnesses. There is another point connected with this place. Its location is such that a gentleman who is known in Richmond, or respects himself, is ashamed to be seen going there. Nearly every house around it is a den of the

lowest and vilest prostitutes, and it seems to have been selected with an eye to cheapness, and not convenience or comfort. I know many officers and men who have nothing in the world but their army pay, who can ill afford \$30 a day at the hotels, who would like to take advantage of this house, who deny themselves the comforts and necessaries for camp, and spend their money with the hotels rather than go to this filthy hole."

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

Two young ladies in Henderson, Ky., recently dressed themselves in male attire, and rode through the town in regular guerilla style, scaring the timid citizens dreadfully.

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

William Bohannon, charged with murdering a boy named James J. Brooks, on Friday afternoon last, was sent on before the Hustings Court for examination.—His counsel, A. J. Crane, Esq., expects to prove that the accused is irresponsible for his actions, on account of mental deficiency.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Commandant of the S. C. Arsenal, at Fayetteville, N. C., has inaugurated the system of employing female clerks to do the work of men detailed for the purpose. Two of the young ladies of Fayetteville are now engaged as clerks at the arsenal.

We learn from the Danville *Register* that a laboratory has been established at that place by the Ordnance Department, which is daily turning out a large number of cartridges, and that the work is done mostly by females.

It is said by the Selma Reporter that industrious boys and girls make from \$10 to \$15 per day, making cartridges at the Laboratory in that city, and that more employees are wanted.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

A soldier ordered from the Army of Tennessee to join Forrest's command gives, through the columns of *The Appeal*, an interesting account of what he saw and heard on his trip. We have, however, only room for one paragraph of his letter. He says:

"Arriving at the famous city of Montgomery, in a dirty and wearied condition, we felt that we had arrived at the birthplace of the Confederacy, and that no croakers, stragglers or men exempt could be found within her walls. Alas for human hopes! Things have gone from bad to worse. I stood upon the streets, and lo! a sea of human beings pass before me. Where are they from, and whither are they going? To the front?—'No,' replied a bright-eyed little fellow, (who will some day make a general,) 'they are not. That big fellow you see tending to that store is exempt because he superintends the Wayside Home; that other one has a contract for hauling wood to government shops; that one is the Governor's aid; that one driving the fine bay is a Quartermaster; and that one, &c., &c.,' continued the boy, giving descriptions of their business as each passed before us, until more than double the number of our entire company had passed."

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

D. Ogden.—By special order, D'Orsey Ogden has been transferred from Castle Thunder to a hospital, where he can be furnished by his friends with the delicacies of the season—things he has been used to and can't do without.

It is said Ogden is to be severely reprimanded by the military authorities for allowing himself to be caught in King George.

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

Macaria!

Macaria!!

Macaria!!

The Great Southern Novel!

The Great Southern Novel!!

The Great Northern Novel!!!!

Already re-published in London and New York.

Twentieth Thousand!!

Macaria;

or,

The Altars of Sacrifice.

By Augusta J. Evans, Authoress of "Beulah."

"We have all to be laid upon an altar; we have, as it were, to be subjected to the action of fire."

This magnificent Southern Novel, from the gifted and accomplished mind of Miss Evans, of Mobile, authoress of "Beulah," and fittingly called "the Madame De Stael of the South," is now in its second edition, revised and corrected.

The following extracts, selected from innumerable others, of similar commendations, speak appropriately of its superior merits.

[From the London Times.]

"The South surpasses the North not only in chivalry and military genius, but in the high civilization of surpassing literature also. Macaria is the product of a female mind; but masculine, learned and grand, beyond the qualities usually found among literature of that sex. It is at once honorable to the South and hopeful of its future."

[From the New York Daily Times.]

"It cannot be denied that, in Macaria, Miss Evans has more than sustained her splendid powers, as first illustrated in "Beulah;" for the former is far superior in learning, genius, and portraiture to the latter; while, as a story of the war, it casts far in the shade all Northern rivals."

[From DeBow's Review.]

"Miss Evans bids fair to be one of the most shining lights of our literature. In this, our own judgment corresponds with that of all our friends—admiration for a noble production, and one which must place the author on a high niche. Where there are a thousand merits, it would be invidious to discriminate in favor of occasional ones. The literary world will be anxious to hear

from Miss Evans often. She is but at the beginning of her career, and we offer this weak and hurried tribute to her shrine, and bid her 'God speed.'"

Price \$6

Upon the receipt of the price, we will forward this book to any address in the Confederacy, post paid.

Orders, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to

West & Johnston,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

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

Four months ago a contract was entered into between the State of Alabama, says the *Mail*, on the part of her Quartermaster-General, and the firm of Peter Tait & Co., Limerick, Ireland, through Major J. L. Tait, of the British Army, for a large quantity of military clothing for the Alabama soldiers. Quartermaster-General Green stipulated that a large portion of the goods should be furnished, simply cut, with the necessary trimmings, thus affording employment to the seamstresses and tailors of our home factories. Some thousands of these uniforms, we are glad to be able to announce, have safely arrived in the Confederacy, and the residue of the order is hourly expected. The outfit consists of jackets, pants, shoes and overcoat, all made of most substantial material—the cloth being exactly the same as that used in the British Army.

A thousand of the uniforms have already been made up and are handsome and durable.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Returned.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Lieut. Charles D. Kirk, of Morgan's command, who was captured with that lamented chieftain last year in Ohio, and has been an inmate of a prison in Cincinnati ever since till last August, when he managed to escape and make his way to Canada. Lieut. K. is the well known "Le De Kay," whose spirited and graphic letters to the *Louisville Courier*, the first year of the war, were read with so much interest. He will at once rejoin his command. We are indebted to Lieut. K. for full English files.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Metropolitan Hall.

Open This Night and every Night next Week.

Olio Minstrels and

Brass Band.

Pioneer Negro Delineators.

Henry Bud, Billy Pell, Billy Lewis, Charley White and R. Jean
Buckley,

Assisted by

Miss Inez Floyd,
The Charming Baladist, and

Miss Carrie Bentley, the charming Danseuse, and a host of others.

Mammoth bill to-night. For particulars, see small bills.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Sorghum.—We learn that sorghum molasses is very abundant in North Carolina, but

owing to the scarcity of barrels, only a small proportion of the surplus product is finding its way to market. At Greensboro' and vicinity, a purchaser, with empty barrels at command, can almost buy the stuff on his own terms, by sharing the barrels with sellers. There are very few, if any coopers in the interior counties of North Carolina, and no facilities for making barrels. A few thousand "shooks" sent to the upper counties of North Carolina, and made into barrels there, might prove a paying investment. WE ask the attention of Gov. Smith and the "Richmond Supply Committee" to the abundance of Sorghum in our sister State. If nothing better can be done, let several car loads of empty barrels to be sent North Carolina to be filled with syrup, and returned to Richmond, for the distribution of the contents among the needy women and children of our city.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

An Embargo.—The warehouses of the Southern Express Company at Charlotte and Greensboro' are filled with goods of every description, awaiting transportation to this city. It is said that the Quartermaster's Department has monopolized the freight facilities between Greensboro' and Danville, but, it is not a violent supposition to say, that if more energy were manifested by the Piedmont Railroad authorities, and more concert of action between them and the Quartermasters established, with a view to promote the best interests of the people at home as well as the army, the embargo referred to would be of short duration. Nothing that can be done to facilitate the transportation of supplies in this direction, for public or private use, should be left undone.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Female Soldiers.—Mary and Mollie Bell, *alias* Tom Parker and Bob Morgan, were brought to this city, via Central cars, last night, dressed in soldiers' garbs. Mollie was interesting and sprightly, and looked every inch a snug little soldier boy; her cousin, Mary, was rather reserved and gloomy, and did not make such a favorable impression as the other. They are from Southwestern Virginia, have been in the service two years, and, it is said that, during that time they have followed General Early through all his battles, killing more than a dozen Yankees with their own guns. Captain Doswell, Assistant Provost Marshal, committed them to Castle Thunder till such time as other provisions can be made for their welfare.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Charged with Being a Spy.—A female named Mary Pitt, hailing from Isle of Wight county, Va., was committed to the Castle yesterday, upon the charge of being a spy and a suspicious character. She had upon her person several Yankee passes.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Ghastly Gaiety.

Mr. Cropsey, what a name! is a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in his moments of leisure, which rival the autumnal stillness of nature, thus discourses on "the humor of the trenches":

["] The people, whose of them at least who read the papers, know that ever since we have been in front of Petersburg, there has been one particularly hot place in the front of the Second

Corps, which the humor of the soldiers christened Fort Hell. The name was so apropos, so short, and rolled so glibly on the tongue, and the works being unnamed in general orders, that it grew by slow degrees in universal use, not only among the soldiers, but in high official circles. The work now bears in official papers the name of the lamented Sedgwick, but in the army it is still Fort Hell, and probably will remain so.

This fort, call it by either name that taste may dictate, is the scene of many of these ghastly gaieties.—The other day Colonel Brewster, commanding the work, observed one of the men intently at work on a nondescript missile. He had run several bullets until he had gone nearly as long as his finger, and in this he was laboriously cutting notches along its entire length.—The curiosity of the Colonel was excited, and he inquired as to the *cui bono*. "Ill [sic] show you directly, Colonel," was the reply, and he did so, finishing his work; at last he loaded his gun in the usual way, and then put his nondescript on top of it. Pointing his gun Rebelwards he fired, and his load went whirring and whizzing with very much the noise of a good sized shell. "There," said the soldier, with intense satisfaction, "I've had a little shelling on my own account, and skeered them fellers over yonder." And undoubtedly some Rebel had "ducked" when he heard the noise of that decidedly harmless "shell."

Another instance of fun I have heard which would never have been thought of by anybody but a soldier. They have a practice along our lines of getting up impromptu fire works, after this wise: a soldier puts in his cartridge, and then a second one, the powder of which has been wet. The gun is fired, and the wet powder of the extra cartridge goes flying through the air very much like a comet with an abbreviated but exceedingly brilliant tail. Out of this, although the first bullet, or even the second, may carry death or mutilation across the rebel parapets, our boys extract a prime article of fun.

The humor of the trenches just now, however, is provided by the Election Commissioners. There are shoals of these patriots in the army just now. Some few of them are former officers of the army, whom it is impossible to frighten with any ordinary fire. The majority, however, are politicians, whose experience of war has been confined to party strife over offices of trust, honor and emolument. The joke is to lure these gentlemen by various devices into some such interesting locality as Fort Sedgwick, and then tell them somewhat exciting stories as to the number, size and destructiveness of the Rebel missiles that visit that particular spot. The old soldiers grow facetious in the same ratio that the politician becomes nervous, and generally manage to keep him in what he believes to be dangerous quarters, by making him think it is much more dangerous to retire. In this way the boys get to vote, and have their sport at the same time.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Detailed account of the menagerie in New York City.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, October 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 1-2

Summary: Editorial on the Irish fighting for the federals.

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

Public Rehearsal

The Choir of the Monumental Church, assisted by several amateur friends, respectfully announce that they will give a

Public Rehearsal of Sacred Music,
for the benefit of the
Female Orphan Asylum,
At the Church on Tuesday Evening, November 1,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, \$5, to be obtained at the Music and Book stores and at the door.
Programmes will be furnished at the church.

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

Marital Rights of Slaves.—The Baptist Association of the State of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves: Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this body, that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity among all classes of people, and in all countries and in all ages, till the end of time; and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognize and protect this relationship between our slaves, is essentially defective and ought to be amended.

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

Personal.

Richmond, Nov. 1st, 1864.

To My Friends:

I am all safe and treated right. Lies have been told about our treatment. Don't be afraid.

Charles Day.

Co. H, 188th N. Y. Regiment.

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

Major L. O. Bridewell, Q. M. at Augusta, has sent the soldiers in the West no less than 35,000 blankets. It will be seen that the Government has the noble army of Tennessee at heart.

We understand there is a Government distillery in full blast at Salisbury, and that it consumes about 300 bushels per day of the precious grain.

It is estimated that 142,000 soldiers have been converted in the Confederate States army since the war commenced.

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

Summary: 28th annual report of the Union Benevolent Society

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

The *habeas corpus* case of Joseph Cance, of the firm of Hundley & Cance, bakers, was elaborately argued by counsel, when the Judge reserved his decision. Mr. Cance is a foreigner,

and claims exemption from military service upon the ground that he has never required a domicil [sic].

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 2-3

Summary: Speech of Stand Watie, Cherokees, to members of the Cherokee National Committee, and council in General Council convened

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

The City Wood will be ready for delivery to *needy Citizens only*, on Monday morning, the 7th instant. No family will be allowed more than half a cord every fifteen days. Price per cord, for Oak wood, delivered on the Basin bank, \$60. Office on the Basin bank, near 8th street.

By order of the Committee of the Council,

W. Gill, C. Eng.

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

Fuel.—The poor of this city are absolutely destitute of fuel. The Council *must* do something to supply them, and there is no use in postponing their action.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Office of C. S. Military Telegraph, }
Richmond, Nov. 10, 1864. }

The increasing demand for Telegraph Operators, and the necessity for all able bodied men to be in the field, has induced the Government to open a Telegraph School for young ladies. Applications must be made in the applicants own hand writing accompanied by testimonials of qualifications, addressed to "Telegraph Box 187, Richmond Post Office." All whose applications are favorably considered will be furnished with a circular sent to their address through the post office, containing all the information relating to the nature of the employment, compensation, &c.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

"The Burial of Latane."

This is the title of a historical war painting, now on exhibition at Minnis's Gallery, on Main street. It is the production of a young Virginia artist, Mr. W. D. Washington, and is founded upon one of the most touching incidents of the war. The story of this beautiful work of art is this: during Stuart's raid around McClellan's army in June, 1862, Captain Latane, of Essex county, a member of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, was killed, and was left by our troops in the lines of the enemy. The barbarous Yankees refused to allow the burial service to be read above his body by a clergyman, and this sad duty was performed by a noble-spirited Southern lady—Mrs. Brockenborough—upon whose farm the dead soldier's body was left. It is this scene that the painting delineates.

Above the new made grave, the ministering angel is reciting the Service for the dead; at her side is the body of the dead Cavalier, stretched upon a litter, and covered with his uniform coat and crimson cloth, and with his sword lying across his breast; upon the lady's left is a group of other ladies, standing in pensive attitudes—members of Mrs. Brockenborough's household.

Upon the right of the reader, and beyond the body, is a group of family servants—one of them, a man-servant, leaning upon the spade wherewith the grave was dug. The forms of two or three little children fill up the scene. The grave is dug in an opening of the forest, apparently, for the back-ground represents a wood heavily foliated.

This picture gives promise of high artistic excellence on the part of Mr. Washington, and is an earnest of the talent—almost as yet undeveloped—that, in the future, will illustrate our annuals.

We hear that the painting has been purchased from the artist, and that the purchasers propose starting on Saturday with it, southward, on an exhibiting tour. It has been visited by thousands in Richmond, and it will doubtless afford pleasure to other thousands elsewhere in the Confederacy.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Suspicious Character.—Miss Mary Jane Bayne, a young woman of fascinating appearance, was committed to Castle Thunder this morning as a suspicious character. She claims to be a native of North Carolina, but says that for a year or so back she has possessed as her paramour a certain Yankee lieutenant, who sojourned in Knoxville, Tenn.

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

Collection for the Poor.—Collections will be made in all the churches on Wednesday for the purpose of purchasing fuel for the poor. There is no doubt that the contributions will be liberal and sufficient to supply the present needs of the indigent, but that an adequate quantity of fuel for the poor during the coming winter may be procured, some immediate action of the City Council is necessary. Every one possessing property is willing to contribute something towards this laudable object, and there is no way in which the burden can be made to fall so equally upon all as by appropriations made by the Council, to be met by taxes.

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

Cotton Batting,

Cotton Batting.

15 Bales Cotton Batting, a very superior article, in store and for sale by

Stores, Williamson & Co.

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

To the Editor of the Whig:

Petersburg Battery, No. 35, Nov. 11, 1864.

It has been two months since I undertook to throw any light upon our style of living, and hot days have given place to cold nights in a soldier's thoughts, and to questions of blankets and firewood. Most of our artillery companies are all right in the matter of winter quarters, and have constructed subterranean bombproof habitations, which, in point of comfort and protection against the elements and the missiles of our enemies, are, as the phrase is, equalled [sic] by few and excelled by none. Dungeons with fireplaces are not such bad accommodations after all, and I find it difficult to understand how Gil Blas could have left his underground retreat with the impatience he did. Some, still more enterprising, have secured lumber from adjacent houses exposed to fire and abandoned by their owners, and, everything being considered, this momentary confusion on their part of *meum* and *tuum* ought not to be scrutinized too closely.

It's a sad thing to see a fine country establishment disappear so completely, as was the case with the house of very much esteemed gentleman, Mr. Raglan, that hardly a brickbat remains to tell the tale; but it is also sad to have to freeze to death; and no doubt our soldiers will, after the war, generously step forward and fork over the amount of damages.

Meanwhile the mortars and the sharpshooters keep up their customary exchange of civilities in both senses of the worked, for they not only gasconade at each other, loud enough for half the line to hear, but are none the less busy with their guns at the same time. The mortars are looked upon as a good joke. I have never yet heard of any one's being injured by their means, except in the care of inexperienced commissaries or ambulances trying, when in no danger, to get out of their way. But the running is now in the other direction. The Government gives a certain price for old iron, and no sooner is a bomb heard to be coming than there is a general rush by interested parties, and these will no doubt blame me for publishing information which ought to keep the enemy from wasting so much powder.

As for the minnie balls which we hear constantly hissing and whining overhead, perhaps because they can't get in our breastworks, they are regarded with a little more respect. Sixteen balls have passed through one tent I could mention. It was not long since that one took me in the heel, though I was less vulnerable than Achilles, who, if I remember rightly, got a furlough on his. The bullet holes around our hoses are the first thing we look for in the morning, in the same way that a victim who is troubled by a vampire searched for the fatal puncture which tells him that his deadly foe is still near. All night long you hear the constant fusillade, generally sluggish, but occasionally freshening up into an animated fire. To a man who is roused up suddenly at night, and can't immediately remember why men should kill each other, and listens to the pickets yelling and blazing away like so many infuriated devils, it seems like a queer business. 'Tis hard for the ear to get used to—this constant, unceasing, never-ending fire, and though there are undoubtedly the best of reasons on our part for keeping it up, the mind has to hunt up the why and the wherefore each time.

To say there is more excitement than usual in the Yankee lines, owing to election returns; but what is the correct news, amid so many contradictory reports, is more than I can say.

Fishback.

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

Postage Stamps.—It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes "paid" for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of stamps.

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

Eccentric.—Last night, Lieutenant Charles W. Miller, 90th New York, a deserter, confined in Castle Thunder, cut through a board partition and got into the female ward of the prison. The commander of the prison, finding the Lieutenant was this sort of a man, had him put in solitary confinement.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

City Council.-- . . . A petition was received from the clerks of the markets, asking an increase of compensation, as the sum now paid them barely met the expenses of hiring, feeding

and clothing the negroes who swept out, whitewashed and attended generally to the market houses.—Discussion sprung up on this question, which was finally disposed of by referring the matter to the Committee on the Markets.

By request, Mr. Wm. P. Munford, President of the Citizen Relief Committee, addressed the Council on the necessity of some measures being taken to furnish the poor of the city with fuel. It appeared, from Mr. Munford's statements, that since May last the city had not been called upon to do anything for the families of its soldiers, the whole duty having devolved upon the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Citizen Relief committee, who, since that time, had distributed funds and supplies contributed by benevolent persons, most of whom, it must be said, resided beyond the city, and many of them beyond the Confederacy. General Lee's army had, in ten days, contributed rations estimated at over \$100,000. Many supplies had been received from Nassau, and a gentleman in London had contributed \$13,000 in money. Mr. Munford then explained to the Council the system upon which the Relief Committee distributed funds and supplies, showing that it was highly efficient and unquestionably superior to any hitherto practised [sic]. There were two gentlemen on the Relief Committee and one lady of the Union Benevolent Society, who co-operated together for every district of the city. These three acted as visitors, issued tickets for rations, gas, coal, &c. The committee had throughout the summer, about \$6,000. Just now, they were out of funds. Most of the money hitherto given to the Society by citizens of Richmond had been given by a few wealthy men, who subscribed whenever applied to. Other wealthy men had never given a cent, and would not give anything unless it was extracted from them by taxation. Mr. Munford then stated that a great number of the poor of the city were refugees from various parts of the Confederacy, and that members of Congress were agitating the subject of doing something to relieve the city of Richmond of the burden of supporting them entirely.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating ten thousand dollars for the use of the city poor, the money to be subject to the order of the President of the Citizen Relief Committee.

Mr. Hill also offered a resolution appropriating \$1000 to the Union Benevolent Society, which was also adopted.

After the transaction of some other business of little interest, the Council adjourned.

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

Summary: New Richmond Theatre—"The Hunchback;" favorite dance; "The Eton Boy;" in rehearsal "Dreams of Delusion" and "Meg Merrilys; or, The Gipsy's [sic] Prophecy" with the comedy of "A Husband at Sight"

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

Gambling in Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Augusta Constitutionalist* says:

The admirers and devotees of the Bengal in Richmond are not left to mourn the absence of that insatiate animal. The royal beast still dwells in our midst—a little more retired, possibly—a little further in the depths of the jungle—but still accessible to the chosen few who have faithfully followed his fortunes even in his days of disgrace. No longer, as of old, may be seen the garish number over the door of his residence, provoking the gaze of the loiterer, after

hours, on Main street. The blue and gold and crimson of those once infallible barometers mean nothing now. The windows are dusty with decay; the softened light no longer falls with mellow effect upon the upturned face of the solicitous gazer; the stairway that led to the mysterious door is carpetless now; the tinkling bell, and the African slave that the bell was wont to evoke, are some time wanting in the picture; and the unsophisticated stranger is prone to fall into the error that the last Legislature has succeeded fully in its effort to suppress gambling. But go under the guidance of one of the faithful, and you will be admitted, in a mysterious sort of way, under mysterious circumstances, and through dimly lighted passages, into the presence of the Tiger. You will not find him, as of old though, enshrined in the panoply of luxury, and with a great store of viands at his festivals. 'Hard times' have evidently told upon him. You will discover him, most probably, seated upon his tripod, with his tail sedately curled up under him, and gazing with hungry, penurious [sic] eyes at the "chips" that are spread before him. Here and there—in the more flourishing lairs—is a modest collation spread for "a few friends"—a collation that is to a supper what the froth is to the champagne, or the mist is to the rain, or a dollar of our currency is to a "yellow boy." When you have partaken of this penitential repast, you ascend into the audience chamber, and purchase your "checks"—sometimes whites (which stand for five)—generally, however, blues and reds, which are understood to be proxies for twenty fives and fifties, and hazard them—and lose them—in the old way.

I cannot help thinking, sometimes, that if, peradventure, that wonderful institution of Washington life, Beau Hickman, were to witness the decadence of the exhilarating sport of tiger fighting, and the desuetude into which that once noble animal has fallen here, he would give in his "checks," declare himself "burstled," take to his bed, and making his last "call" on his numerous friends and acquaintances, ask that the "coppers" be placed upon his eyes, and so "peg out" in pure disgust. Hereafter, perhaps the "tiger" and the "eagle bird" may entice the unwary with all their pristine glory; but at present, although still extant, they must content themselves with an ignoble security.

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

Camp 9th Virginia Cavalry, }
Nov. 14th, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Whig:

In your issue of the 12th instant, you notice in complimentary terms a painting of the "Burial of Captain Latane," killed in an engagement with the enemy, in June, 1862. You represent him as an officer of the 1st instead of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, which error this is intended to correct. Captain Latane was commandant of Company F, 9th Va. Cavalry.

W. C.,
Private Co. F.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A Grand Ball—

Will be given at the New Market Hall, on this Monday Evening,
November 21st, 1864.

Managers:

C. Allen,

Thos. Carr,

And
S. Herman.

The Management takes pleasure to state that they have spared no pains or expense to make this the most sociable ball of the season.

Prof. Tresmer's Cotillon [sic] Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Refreshments will be furnished at city prices.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5
Will Be Ready

On
Monday, November 28,
Miss Braddon's Last and Best Novel,
"John Marchmont's Legacy,"
By the Author of
"Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," &c., &c.

As the edition of this work is necessarily small, orders from individuals and the trade should be sent forward immediately.

Price, Five Dollars,

For which sum it will be sent free by mail to any part of the Confederate States.

West & Johnston,
Publishers, 145 Main street.

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

Distinguished Visit.—"Uncle Billy Allen" was in Selma yesterday. He is just now returning from Virginia, where he has been to visit his children. Uncle Billy is very old and decrepit, being one hundred and three years of age; and his gray hairs, venerable countenance, together with the memories that cluster around him of the trials and tribulations of the war with Great Britain, enlist the sympathies of all good hearted people. He was General Jackson's body servant, and was present with that great man at the battle of New Orleans of which he speaks a good deal. He speaks the Indian language fluently, and was Jackson's interpreter, and recollects well the death of the British General Pakenham. The old man has become somewhat childish, and, being almost blind, walks with two sticks.—He was on his way to Salem, Miss., where he resides.

[Mississippian]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A wife in Minnesota enlisted with her husband in 1861, fought with him in eighteen battles, was wounded thrice, and has now left the service, as her husband has been killed.

A mode of making paths or roads of gas tar and sand has been devised. The path is first graded and covered with an inch or two of sand, then the tar is put on, and finally a covering of sand or gravel. When the compound has hardened, it is said to be very firm, and durable.

self sacrificing army, and that we will resolve, if necessary, to do without *our* usual Christmas dinner, and send to those who are much more deserving of the good things of our land than those who are at home.

In our county, the matter has been talked over, and we have resolved to send enough for the brigade to which the most of our friends are attached. I hope you will again call the attention of the people to the subject, and in doing so, you need not confine yourself to an appeal for turkeys and chickens. You must remember that before Christmas comes "Hog killing time," and that chine, spareribs and sausages form a very good lining for the stomach. And then again, there is the sorghum syrup, which we must send, so that after our boys have eaten of turkey, chine and "chicken fixings," they may finish the repast with a good old-fashioned molasses pudding. Very few are the comforts which our army are permitted to enjoy. Surely the home folks will not deny them this one.

One at Home.

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

Education of Soldiers' Children.—The Provisional committee, located in this city, which has in charge the education of the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, at a recent meeting determined to appoint subcommittees at Petersburg, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other prominent points, whose duty it shall be to look out the children and enter them at school.

Rev. J. L. Burrows and Rev. A. E. Dickinson were appointed to prepare a circular setting forth the claims of the work.

The committee have already entered at school several hundred children, and have in pledges and cash about \$30,000.

Persons in and around this city, who know of the children of any of our fallen heroes who desire the patronage of the committee, would do well to report their cases to Rev. A. E. Dickinson, Corresponding Secretary.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Judge Lyons' Court.—Only one case was tried in this court yesterday—namely, that of Wm. Bohannon, the young man who, on the 25th ult., shot with a musket and killed, at Seabrook's hospital, in this city, James S. Brooks, a little boy 8 years old. The jury acquitted the prisoner upon the ground that he was at the time of the commission of the horrid deed, and still is, insane. Prisoner was committed to jail and ordered to be sent to the lunatic asylum at Staunton.

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

The African Opera.

The New York *Herald* devotes over a column to "negro minstrelsy and burned cork." The programmes, the music, the performers, salaries, etc., are each the subject of a descriptive paragraph. A great deal which everybody knows is said, but some of the statements are curious, if not interesting.

Most of the really charming melody in negro minstrelsy, says the *Herald*, was contributed by the late Stephen C. Foster, who possessed a talent for this species of composition

which has never been equaled.—The prevailing sentiment of the songs now used is that of filial affection. "Who'll care for Mother Now?" and "Mother, I've Come Home to Die" are examples of this tendency.

The men who blacken their faces and appear nightly before the public as negroes, are composed chiefly of mechanics out of situations, clerks, music teachers who cannot get any scholars, and young men (to folly inclined) who have good voices, but little else. Old "gags" are kept on for years, and standard jokes are repeated, on an average, once in three weeks.—The "end men" cherish their special gags with the fondest care, and are very indignant if any one else should use them.

The salaries of the negro minstrels range from \$20 to \$30 per week, (in greenbacks.) A "wench dancer" gets only from \$18 to \$25. The latter are young men from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, and are generally fond of fine clothes. They wish to appear as "fast youths." They sport seven or eight hundred dollar diamond pins, and wear the most showy and elaborate clothes that fashion will permit. They seem imbued with the love of finery, which is so well known a characteristic of the African race which they mimic.

The best singers among the minstrels in New York and Brooklyn are engaged on Sundays in the various choirs. Two-thirds of the minstrels cannot read at sight the most ordinary music.

Cork is indispensable to negro minstrelsy. It is provided in the shape of a pulverized powder, usually prepared expressly for the purpose. A thin past is mixed in one hand, and then both hands are rubbed together. Afterwards, the face and neck are washed with the black mixture. It acts as a preservative of the complexion! Most of the minstrels abominate cork, and apply it night after night with increased loathing.

There are probably over five hundred men constantly engaged in the minstrel profession in the United States. Their besetting sin is intemperance, though, of course, there are many of them who are quite free from this habit, and are in private life real gentlemen. Whatever may be the attractions elsewhere, there is always a large crowd of noisy and delighted patrons to attend and enjoy the negro minstrel performances.

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

Gay Times Ahead.—There are said to be at least 100 weddings in high life, to come off in the city between now and Christmas. As the marriage fee ranges from \$200 to \$500, a very handsome sum will be distributed among the clergy. War does not, as it should not, abate marrying or giving in marriage.

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

Richmond Soup Association.

A society has been formed for the purpose of aiding in the support and relief of the poor of Richmond and its suburbs, by furnishing them with the daily supply of wholesome and nutritious soup on such terms as will bring it within the reach of all.

The Soup Home is located in the basement of the Metropolitan Hall, on Franklin street, between 18th and 14th, and will be opened for distribution on *next Thursday, the 1st of December*. The hour of distribution will be announced in the daily papers.

The soup will be given out by the quart, upon the presentation of a ticket, the price of which shall at no time be more than a quarter of a dollar, and will be announced every month in

the advertisement of the Association.

The tickets will be obtained and paid for at the office of the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. W. D. Gibson, Cary street, between 12th and 18th. The distribution will be under the control of the ladies of the Union Benevolent Society, who alone are authorized either to purchase tickets of the Treasurer, or to issue orders upon him for the sale of tickets. The Treasurer will give notice in the papers at which hours of the day the office will be open for the sale of tickets.

It is deemed unnecessary to comment on the importance of this new enterprise; its propriety and usefulness must be apparent to all. The Soup House is expected in a short time to become self supporting. But as heavy expenses are necessarily incurred in the first instance, contributions are respectfully solicited. Contributions in money can be sent either to the President or to the Treasurer.

Contributions in kind, such as wood and vegetables, which are especially requested, should be consigned to the care of the Supply Agent. The Soup House is under the control of the Executive Committee of the Association, consisting of nine directors, assisted by the ladies of the Union Benevolent Society, who will visit the different districts of the town and distribute the tickets.

President—Rev. D. Minnegerode.

Secretary—W. F. Gray.

Treasurer—Wm. D. Gibson.

Supply Agent—Mark Downey.

Superintendent—Wm. Irving.

Richmond Soup Association.—The ladies of the Union Benevolent Society, co-operating with the above Association, are respectfully notified that Tickets can be obtained at the counting-house of Mr. Wm. D. Gibson, Treasurer, Cary street, between 12th and 18th streets, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, A. M.

Early attention to this is requested, as the Soup House will open next Thursday, the 1st of December.

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

A Characteristic Incident.

A gentleman who was in the train from this city to Petersburg, a very cold morning not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth as well as his sound hand were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over his wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably; then with a few kind and pleasant words returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of gray," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our Chief General, Robert E. Lee, who is not braver and

greater than he is good and modest. On General Grant's recent return from New Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recognized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping multitude every [sic] ready in Northern latitudes to lionize every military hero of the hour, be he McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Pope or Grant, that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office. Well, General Lee comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the President, attends divine worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and though our people love him as our fathers did George Washington—yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer-by which silently says, may God protect and bless you.

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

Conscription of Physicians.

To the Editor of the Whig:

It is proposed to conscribe the whole medical profession, of military age. As a body of men, they would make very poor soldiers; and their name now is not, as formerly, "legion." Nor is it now, as formerly, a paying occupation. Few physicians now get as much for their fees as will pay for their medicines, board, clothing and horse feed; and yet, from habit or necessity, they are still trudging along the old path. The men now in practice, all of whom by law are over thirty years of age (for old men are not fond of, nor physically able to perform, country practice), have, by contact and association with their patrons, become warmly and mutually attached to each other. There is not now, or is there likely to be, any more practising [sic] physicians in the country than the actual wants of the people require.

The heads of all the young and growing families, who need the most medical attendance, are already sent to the front; and if they are informed that their wives or children or fathers, mothers and sisters, are sick, and can get no kind, attentive and skilful physician, they will have reason to exclaim, 'Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?' It would go further to induce men to desert than any other cause. Under such circumstances most men would risk their lives to see the loved ones at home.—It is clear that, so far as the country generally is concerned, the present medical *status* cannot be improved, in either a military or medical sense, by further legislation.

Senex.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 6
Metropolitan Hall.

Grand Instrumental Concert. The Eutaw Brass Band,

Of 25th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, at the request of many ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, will give a Concert at Metropolitan Hall on

Thursday Night, 1st December.
Programme.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Overture to Norma. | Belini. |
| 2. Herbstblumen Waltze. | Labitzky |
| 3. Casta Diva, from the Opera of Norma | Belini. |
| 4. Allee, Schottisch | Labitzky |
| 5. Duett, from Lucretia Borgia | Donizetti. |
| 6. Eclipse Polka | Chas. D'Albert |
| 7. Overture to Nabucco | Verdi. |
| 8. Elbe Klange Waltze | Petrack |
| 9. Miserere Scene rom Il Trovatore | Verdi. |
| 10. Camilla Schotisch | Strauss |
| 11. Sounds from Home | Gung'l |
| 12. Pe[]vig[] Gallop | Hensel |

Tickets \$5—to be had at the bookstore and music stores, and at the Hall during the day. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

State Relief to Indigent Refugees.—By an act of Assembly, passed Oct. 31st, 1863, and amended Feb. 24th, 1864, it was made the duty of the Hustings Court of this city to order the Sergeant to make a list of all indigent soldiers and sailors enlisted from Richmond in the Confederate or State service, who have been or may be disabled or honorably discharged, and of their families, and of the families of those who may be now in the service, with the view of securing for them from the public treasury an amount sufficient for their maintenance.

The 3d section of the act of 1863, as subsequently amended, makes it the duty of the Hustings Court to cause a similar enrolment of soldiers and sailors whose families have been driven from their homes in Virginia, and to make provision for their support. The accounts for the support of such refugee soldiers and sailors and their families are to be forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who will pay them by warrants in the usual form.

The act provides penalties for the neglect or refusal of the court or sergeant to perform the duties required of them, and requires that the act shall be given in charge to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court.

We have referred to this act as if it applied only to this city. Its provisions are applicable to every county and corporation in the Commonwealth, and we have heard of its execution at Petersburg. In Richmond it has been overlooked! We hope the Hustings Court, at the next term, will consider the subject which we have thus brought to its attention, and, failing to do so, that the refugees and others interested will send in a petition to the Court.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Education of Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers.—At a late meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Baptist General Association of Va., the following report was presented and adopted as the *plan* in accordance with which the enterprise will be prosecuted:

"The Committee appointed to draft a plan of operations for the Committee for educating the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, respectfully present the following:

I. The patronage of the Committee shall be limited to the education of the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, and to soldiers who have been disabled in the Confederate service.

II. That the amount paid for tuition shall in each case be decided by the sub-committees

and by special agreement.

III. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer except on order of the Committee, signed by its chairman.

IV. That sub-committees shall be selected at suitable points to assist in disbursing the funds of the Committee for the purposes and in the manner prescribed by it. The sub-committees shall have power to draw from the Treasury the amount appropriated for their use, and shall be required to render semi-annually a full statement of the manner of its appropriation. In the selection of the pupils and teachers all sectarian peculiarities shall be disregarded.

We recommend that, for the present, sub-committees be appointed at the following places: Richmond, Petersburg, Danville, Clarksville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Farmville, Staunton, Louisa C. H., Sparta, Stevensville, Culpeper C. H., Liberty, Rollins' Institute, Henry C. H. and Marion—and that other committees be appointed from time to time as circumstances may require.

V. The patronage of the Committee being limited by the terms of the appointment to the classes named in article No. I, it would, nevertheless, earnestly recommend that the sub-committees so appeal to the benevolent public as to obtain *special* contributions for supplying the children with clothes when necessary, to enable them to attend schools, and also to aid in the education of the children of indigent soldiers now in the Confederate service.

W. F. Broaddus,
A. E. Dickinson,
Committee."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Hospital Rats.—It having been communicated to Major Carrington that a number of patients of Camp Winder Hospital daily spent a great part of their time in the old field, near the Reservoir, gambling, the Major, on yesterday, sent out detectives Fitchett and Woodward to look after the parties. The detectives caught and arrested fourteen men gambling in the old field, some having sweat cloths, chuck-a-luck cloths, and faro cloths spread upon the sward, and the others betting at them. Considerable amounts of money were staked. The parties were taken into custody and brought into the city, and by the Provost Marshal were sent to the Castle Thunder Hospital.—Their names are; [list, all but one from NC]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Accidents with Firearms.—Last Friday evening while a little white boy named Fink, living in Screamersville, was carelessly handling a gun, it exploded, the load taking effect in the head of a small negro, ten years of age. The negro, though not dead, is considered in a bad way.

Yesterday, about four o'clock, a very similar accident occurred on Madison street, near Broad. Two boys, John Krouse, aged fourteen, and his younger brother were skuffling [sic] for the possession of a loaded shot gun, when the hammer came in contact with a fence, causing the gun to be discharged. It was loaded with bird shot, and the whole load took effect in the head of a negro child, eight years old, who chanced to be running by. Though the scalp of the child's head is torn away to the bone, it is thought it will recover. This case was brought to the notice of the Mayor this morning, who ordered the shot gun with which the accident occurred to be brought to him.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, November 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

New Publications.—We have received from the enterprising publishing house of West & Johnston, 145 Main street, a copy of "John Marchmont's Legacy"—a novel—by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," and other popular works of fiction. The other works of this popular author have been received with so much favor by the public that we can predict a highly successful career for this one.

The same publishers have placed in our hands "The Judge Advocate's Vade Mecum"—apparently a very valuable work. It embraces a general view of military law and the practice before courts martial of the army and navy, with an epitome of the law of evidence as applicable to military and naval trials. By C. H. Lee.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Soup for the Poor.—The Richmond Soup Association will make their first distribution of soup to the poor to-morrow morning. If the soup is good and *clean*, and the poor can be convinced of the latter fact, the soup house will prove a good institution. At present there is a rooted prejudice in the minds of the poor against the coming soup, and of this prejudice they must be disabused before they invest their money in the fluid, or semi-fluid, as the case may be. They have taken up the idea that the soup is to be concocted out of offal and without regard to cleanliness. While we do not believe this, many of the persons who are to get the benefit of the soup house do, and they must be convinced, perhaps by ocular [sic] demonstration, of its untruth.

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

Soup for the Poor.—At noon to-day the first distribution of soup to the city poor will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on Franklin street, just below 18th street. The soup, which will be sold to the poor at 25 cents a quart, is to be made of fresh beef from the Confederate meat house, and it will be neatly and carefully prepared.

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

"The Olio Minstrels."—This popular corps of Ethiopian minstrels are performing nightly to crowded audiences at the "Varieties," on Franklin street, next door to the Exchange Hotel. With the acquisition which the troupe has recently received in the persons of the inimitable Jim Wells and the renowned Tim Morris, it is now one of the most meritorious corps in the city, and has by far the largest crowds of any other establishments. Go see them and enjoy yourself.

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

Soup for the Poor.—The first soup distribution took place at Metropolitan Hall this morning. The arrangements of the association are perfect, and the soup turned out delicious. The same article sold by them for 25 cents a quart could not be made by an individual for less than five dollars.

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

Richmond Soup Association.—The Directors of the Richmond Soup Association give notice that its Soup House is now open for daily distribution (Sunday excepted), in the basement of the Metropolitan Hall, beginning at 12 o'clock M.

The soup is distributed upon the presentation of a ticket, which must be obtained through

the Ladies of the Union Benevolent Society. Gentlemen who are desirous of relieving the poor by the purchase of tickets, are requested to comply with this rule, which is deemed absolutely necessary for the good and systematic administration of the Soup House.

Any prejudices which are said to exist in some minds against the enterprise, will soon give way before its practical usefulness. Such is the character of the soup furnished, made with the greatest care, of the best materials, and without regard to expense, and such the neatness and cleanliness of the establishment as is hoped cannot fail to gain for it the appreciation and approval of all.

The Superintendent will take pleasure in showing the premises and arrangements to visitors.

The price of the soup for the month is fixed at the rate of four tickets (quart tickets) for one dollar.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Concert of the Eutaw Band.—The concert given by the Eutaw Brass Band, Prof. Mueller, at Metropolitan Hall, Thursday night, was a decided success. The audience was appreciative and fashionable, though evidently there were a few present who would have been better satisfied with a "raree show" or "nigger minstrelsy." The band played splendidly.—At times the volume of sound was rather too heavy for the acoustic properties of the Hall; but, in the main, every air was rendered with admirable skill and pleasing effect. The "Casta Diva" elicited especial admiration, and the "Sounds from Home," by Gung'l, was loudly applauded. After completing the programme, the band played, by request, "The Anvil Chorus," with a degree of expression and artistic accuracy throughout which was really delightful.

We are gratified at the success of this entertainment, as the performers are comparative strangers in our midst, and identified, since the beginning of the war, with a portion of that invincible army which now interposes between our city and the enemy. An enthusiastic *connoisseur*, who was present at the concert, remarked in the hearing of the writer, "This is the best band you have ever heard in Richmond!"—We will take pleasure in announcing another concert by the Eutaws.

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

Snuff Snuff

40 1/8 Kegs Best Snuff.—

For sale by
Stokes Williamson & Co.

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

Summary: Letter condemning the removal of sick and wounded Confederate officers from the Alms House Hospital, to make way for Cadet Corps.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Mayor's Court.—There were the usual medley of small cases before this court to-day.

Sarah Smith, a young white woman from North Carolina, and addicted to snuff, was charged with being found asleep in the New Market house last night, and having nowhere to

stay. Sarah stated that she had come here with her husband, who had gone to his regiment, leaving her without the means of getting home. The Mayor told her to take her seat; that he would try to get her transportation to North Carolina. . . .

James R. Hicks, fishmonger, was charged with beating L. J. Pepper. The Pepper thus untimely beaten was a gentleman of the Jewish people.

It appeared that Pepper, being in the Old Market this morning on the lookout for fish, Hicks, without provocation, kicked him down.

The Mayor said he would fine Hicks \$50 and require him to give security in \$300 to keep the peace.

Hicks said the city being poor, it afforded him pleasure to pay the money.

Thereupon, the Mayor fined him \$10 for contempt, and told him he ought to be sent on to the Grand Jury for striking so old a man.

Hicks, having paid the Confederate money, and given the security, returned to the Market House.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 5
To Manufacturers.—

150 sheets 30 by 4, No. 30 Card Clothing.
200 " Top Fist [?] " "
300 Steel Reeds.

For sale by

Slaughter & Co.,
159 Main street.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

City Council—Va. Military Institute—Clothing for Richmond Troops.—A meeting of the City Council was held at 12 o'clock M. Saturday. The following communication was received and read:

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1864.

Gentlemen:--I have the honor to request your consent to the occupation of the Alms House of this city by the Virginia Military Institute, which, of the buildings that can be procured, is the only one that is adapted to its accommodation. It is believed that arrangements will be completed in the month of May next for re-opening the Institute on its proper site; but it is all important, in the meantime, that the Cadets should be kept together and the exercises continued. There would be little or no danger of fire, or other injury to the building, since a strict military police belongs to the government of the institution, and may be relied upon. It may be assumed, indeed, that the presence of the Institute within our city limits would add to our security.

Begging to commend the application to your favorable consideration,
I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

Wm. H. Macfarland,
Pres't B of V.

To the Common council of the city of Richmond.

Mr. Glazebrook from the Committee on the Alms House, offered the following, which was adopted:

["] Resolved, That the communication of Mr. Macfarland be received and referred to the

Committee on the Alms House, with authority to rent the Alms House upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the committee and the Superintendent of the Military Institute.["]

A petition was received from Captain R. C. Nicholas, Company F, 59th Virginia Regiment, asking the Council to do something towards clothing the men of his company, and furnishing them with blankets and shoes.

On motion of Mr. Walker, who stated that, from personal observation, he was convinced that the city must do much towards supplying its troops with clothing this winter, the petition was referred to a Special Committee, who were authorized to inquire and report relative to furnishing with clothing the troops in the army from the city of Richmond.

On the further motion of Mr. Walker, the same committee, who had this matter in charge last winter, were re-appointed. This committee, of which Mr. Scott was Chairman and Mr. Epps, Messenger of the Council, clerk, performed their duties in a thorough and efficient manner, and gave universal satisfaction both to the soldiers and the Council.

After the transaction of some other business of an unimportant character, the Council adjourned.

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

The New York *Herald* says that there are thirty thousand Southern refugees in that city and Brooklyn. Of these only 500 had, at the last accounts, registered in obedience to Gen. Dix's order.

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

Christmas Juvenile Books

In Press:

Will be published Christmas week:

- I.
Mother Goose's Melodies.
- II.
Alladin [sic]; or, The Wonderful Lamp.
- III.
Blue Beard.
- IV.
Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper,
- V.
Jack the Giant Killer.
- VI.
Little Red Riding Hood.
- VII.
Beauty and the Beast.

Each of these little books will be beautifully illustrated with lithographic drawings, made by one of the best artists in the country.

Orders [illegible]
Address

[illegible]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Juvenile Christmas Books.—Mr. George L. Bidgood advertises the publication, for Christmas gifts, of several standard Juvenile Books for the amusement of the little ones. Among these are "Aladin, or the Wonderful Lamp," "Mother Goose's Melodies," and other works of the same nature which have been read by children for years.

A feature of these publications is to be a series of beautiful lithographic illustrations, executed in the highest style of art. Mr. Shephard is the artist, and the lithographic work will be done by Mr. Ludwig.

Doubtless these books will have a rapid sale, and as the edition is to be limited, orders should be sent to Mr. Bidgood at as early a day as possible.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Attention! To the curious and charitable—This appeal is in behalf of an elderly lady, who has been deprived of home and its comforts by Yankee barbarity. She is a highly cultivated, Christian woman, and to her varied acquirements adds a knowledge of Heraldry. Her purpose is to give a description of the Coat of Arms, and in some instances a pencil sketch. Her researches will import valuable information for the family record. For more definite information, address, enclosing a stamp,

"Antiquary,"
Curdsville, Buckingham Co.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

To Mr. Hy C. Hardie or Samuel G. Baptist, New York City:

My brother, Lieut. Jas. A. Riddick, Co. H, 53d Va Infantry, is a prisoner of war at block 10, Johnson's Island, Ohio.—He is greatly in want of provisions—he begs for "a barrel of Flour and fifty pounds fat Bacon." Please supply his wants, and the kindness will be reciprocated.

Communicate with me through this medium, also write by flag of truce. Insert reply several times, at intervals of three or four days. Daily "News" and "Herald" please copy and insert reply, for which Mr. H. or B. will pay.

Miss Mary E. Riddick

Lawrenceville, Brunswick Co., Va.

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

A letter in the *Constitutionalist*, from Milledgeville, gives some account of the outrages perpetrated by the Yankees in that city. An indiscriminate plunder of houses was inaugurated. Gold watches, silver plate, clothing—anything and everything that could tempt cupidity was stolen. In their lust for gold they frequently maltreated persons of both sexes, thinking to extort by torture. Cows, chickens and horses were slaughtered most wantonly. The magazine was blown up. The State House was much defaced; carpets and desks were hacked to pieces, and books strewn broadcast. Out of the carpets they made horse blankets.

["]The most dreadful thing was their violence to the ladies. At least six or seven suffered the last extremity. One young girl became crazed in consequence, and has been sent to the Asylum. Other ladies were stripped of their garments, and, in such a plight, compelled to lay the

piano, and, in the event of a refusal, switched unmercifully. Let Georgians remember these things in the day of battle! ["] . . .

["]We have from several reliable sources accounts of the violation of respectable females at different points by these brutes. A young lady of _____ was stripped naked, her clothing being torn violently off, because of information given by her maid that she had concealed jewelry about her person. One lady, the wife of a Confederate officer, was left a maniac. But we sicken at the rehearsal of such atrocities, and we only put them on record to heighten, if possible the indignation of our soldiers, and unite our people in obtaining our independence.["]

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Prices in Danville.—The Register of the 5th instant says:

The market was well supplied with the vegetables of the season through the past week. The butchers have failed lately to furnish regular supplies of fresh meats, but a considerable quantity of fresh beef has been brought in by persons from the country. They were asking \$2.25 to 2.75 per pound for it, by the wholesale.

Turkeys have been bringing \$15 to \$25 apiece, the average size being \$20. Chickens five to six dollars. Butter usually sold at \$10 per pound, though some persons hold it at \$12. Eggs five and six dollars per dozen. Potatoes \$15 to \$20 per bushel.

Chesnuts [sic] have become an article of traffic, and retail readily at \$3 per quart.

Cabbages bring 50 cts. and \$1, according to size and quantity.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

A New Affliction.—A Washington telegram says:

Gen. Egan is still in this city. Since the fever of his wound left him he has been in a condition of great nervous prostration.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Physicians' Charges.—The physicians of this city have held a meeting and decided to charge for their professional services one-half of the rates prior to the war, payable in gold, or its equivalent in Confederate money, payable in gold, or its equivalent in Confederate money at the time of payment. This "*sacrifice*" is made in consequence of the fact that "they are exempt from military service for the accommodation of the public." It is not very certain, however, that the physicians have made any "sacrifice" in this change of their terms. Learned financiers have asserted and undertaken to demonstrate that the intrinsic value of gold in the Confederate States has *doubled* since the commencement of the war, or, in other words, that a gold dollar will buy as much now as it required two gold dollars to pay for before the war. At all events, we venture to assert that nine tenths of the patients of our physicians would not only be delighted with one-half of their former income paid in gold, but would be content to receive one-fifth in that precious metal.

If gold is to be recognized as the only standard of value by which to measure the depreciation of Confederate treasury notes, the practice should be general. If the doctors are to be paid in gold or its equivalent, let this be the prevailing mode of adjusting accounts among all professions and trades. They physicians have set the example, and it will probably have its influence ere long.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

To Whom It May Concern.

The failure of our employees to do their work recently, with skill, in the city of New York, makes it necessary for the BROTHERHOOD to meet and concert measures for a more decisive execution of the great retaliatory duty they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of all the rules of war, and we must make our ruthless enemy feel the weight of our justly aroused vengeance in the very CENTRES of his resources and wealth. We can do it—do it effectually.

You are therefore ordered to meet in this City, by Delegates from our several Associations in Virginia, North and South Carolina, at eight o'clock, on the evening of the 15th instant, for business.

By order of the

Great Brother.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Army Bands.—The division commanders in General Lee's army would confer a favor upon the ladies of Richmond, and the convalescent soldiers, by granting permission, during the continuance of this fine weather, to regimental bands to visit the city occasionally, to perform in the afternoon on the Capitol Square.—We have heard numbers express a desire to hear the splendid music of Hagood's and Colquitt's brigade bands. Let them come, General.

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

Cowhiding.—Public cowhiding of private offenders is becoming more frequent than agreeable. No less than three have taken place within a week. The latest occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, on Broad street, corner of 6th street. A gentleman from Bacon Quarter Branch cowhided a Broad street merchant for some offence offered the daughter of the former. During the collision a basket of eggs, belonging to the Broad street merchant, was smashed without redemption.

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

The Refugees from Atlanta Yearning for Home.—Among no class of refugees whom we have met since the war, says the *Augusta Register* do we find the same excessive longing for home as we find among the citizens of Atlanta. Old men and women, girls and children, are all longing to return to the desolated scenes to which their local attachments cling. Even as the Jews long for Jerusalem so they yearn for their homes. They are willing to go back to the charred and blackened walls of Atlanta, and live during the winter in tents, for the sake of being among the dear old scenes of home.

There are the scenes that are dear to them as the apple of their eye; the hearthstones where the family circle communed, the sanctuaries where they worshiped, the old familiar streets once thronged with familiar faces, all, all are dear to them still and their anxiety, is now on tiptoe to go back to those scenes, even though their [illegible] are in ruins, their sanctuaries demolished, and the streets strewn with the ruins of their homes.

It is home to them. All other lands are as strange places to them, and they feel as strangers among those with whom they are sojourning. They long for home—home, the dearest spot of earth to them.

We hope the day is near when their wishes may be gratified. But ah! it will be a sad

pleasure after all. The sweet return will be mingled with much bitter when they see the work of the desolator.

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

A gentleman who reached Augusta Saturday night reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to contemplate. All the hotels and the stores from Wesley Chapel, on Peachtree street, to Roark's corner, on White Hall street, has been destroyed. The City Hall and the churches around it are not destroyed.

Soon after the Yankees left the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted.

There are about fifty or sixty negroes and about 600 whites in what is left of the gate city.

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

The government Shoe shop at Montgomery, Ala., now turns out 250 pairs of shoes per day, and it is intended in a short time to put the number to 300 pair per day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Theatre.—This place of amusement is now without an ostensible manager, Mr. Dalton having withdrawn from the establishment to return to Europe. In the meantime, ex-manager Ogden is kept in the prison hospital, on 20th street. For aught we know to the contrary, he rests well; "malice" has done its worst; and in his prison he finds temporary relief from the scourges of satire and ridicule. The efforts to make a soldier of Ogden have only resulted in supplanting an experienced director of dramatic amusements. Ogden has been more worried and badgered than any tragedian we ever heard of, from the days of Roscius to the present time. Is he the victim of persecution or bad luck? It is evident that all the playgoers are not prejudiced against him, for we have heard numerous expressions of regret that he was not allowed by the military authorities to resume his position at the Theatre. Some have doubts, however, whether his reappearance on our boards would be acceptable to the public. Be this as it may, we cannot see that any possible good to the cause or the country will result in the longer detention of Ogden in prison, and since he is unfit for the army, he should be allowed to go his way.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Concert at Monumental church.—A grand sacred concert, the second of a series which, we understand, will be given throughout the season, will be given this evening at the Monumental Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The first musical talent of the city has been enlisted to make of this entertainment a perfect success. The object, we believe, is one of benevolence, and as such, has claims on the sympathies of the public. We do not know what is the programme selected for the occasion, but judging of the first concert given at the Monumental Church some weeks since, we think that it will leave nothing to be desired on the score of variety and taste.

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

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to observe that the Yankees are about to make their country too hot to hold the Southern refugees, who have resorted to it in the hour of their country's distress, to get themselves out of the reach of danger. In the city of New York especially—the main resort of these renegades, on this continent at least—General Dix, scarcely inferior as a thief-taker and inquisitor to Ba[]er himself, is giving them an immense deal of trouble. He has put the detective police upon them, and they are following them up as a black-snake follows up a rat, from one hole to another. The late attempt to set fire to the hotels of the city—with which, we suppose, these poor creatures, who have not the spirit to set fire to a lone cabin on a prairie, a hundred miles from human habitation, had about as much to do as they had with the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius—is the pretext for this extraordinary rigor. We wish General Dix the most thorough success. Let him not be choice in making his arrests, but cut green and ripe. He has a right to presume, *prima facie*, that every man of them is guilty of *something* bad; for the presumption of guilt is always strong against a fellow who is found in an enemy's country in the midst of such a war as this. We hope the General will put the law upon them with all its weight. If there be none to suit their several cases, he may make one to suit each, and just such an [sic] one as he pleases. If he can make anything by the transaction—and few Yankees will undertake a job that does not pay—we shall hear of his success with great pleasure. We shall be delighted to hear that these renegades have not been able to save their money by playing traitors to their country, and deserting her in the hour of her distress. So, fire away, General. You can hardly go wrong in this matter, and you have the hearty sympathy of the whole Confederacy.

It is a fatal delusion for any man to suppose that when his country is engaged in a war for existence, he can remain neutral with impunity. We care not what may be the circumstances under which that country first entered into war—whether she were right or whether a severe wrong in doing so—the moment the foot of the enemy presses her sod—the moment the blood of her children begins to flow—from that moment neutrality becomes treason, and the neutral man is a traitor in his heart, how careful so ever he be to abstain from the commission of the overt act. As long as war is imminent, not actually raging, so long has the citizen the right to warn, to deprecate, to remonstrate. But the sound of the first cannon takes away all such right. The relations of parties are from that moment completely changed, and he who is not for his country is against it. "My country" was the famous toast of Decatur—"My country, may she always be in the right; but my country right or wrong." That is the true doctrine, and those who think otherwise, and act according to their sentiments, will find themselves wofully [sic] deceived. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that indifference to the cause of one's country can ever be forgiven. Look at the tories of the old Revolution, even at those who did no more than sympathise [sic] with the public enemy and rejoice at his success. To a man, they went down to the grave in a cloud, shunned by their fellow-citizens as though they had the plague about them. And such will be the fate of all such as in this war have taken part with the enemies of their country. Let none such hope to avoid it.

The case is no better of those renegades who escaped from service in the army by flying to the enemy's country, or escaping through the blockade to Europe. There they hope to enjoy themselves, while here at home every man, woman and child is suffering privations from the war, and our brave soldiers are encountering unheard of toils and braving unheard of dangers. All such will be noted, and noted only to be despised. We wish every State in the Confederacy will pass laws to confiscate every atom of property they possess, and to forbid their ever returning as citizens. By abandoning their country in the hour of peril, they forfeit all claim they

could ever have had to her protection. Let them stay among those they prefer to their own countrymen, where they might be of some service by staying at home. We hope the Yankees will pass laws to confiscate the property of every man capable of acting as a soldier who hails from the South, and who is now resident in any of the Yankee States.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Shell Explosion—At nine o'clock yesterday morning, while some old shells were being handled by the workmen at the nitre [sic] laboratory, on 17th street, one of them exploded, killing one negro and wounding three others badly.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The New Ordinance Concerning the Police.—the Council, on Thursday, passed what they call a new ordinance concerning the police. It provides that the Mayor shall be the head of the police; that the police force of the city shall consist of a "Chief of Police," 12 day officers, 3 night officers and forty night watchmen; that "the Chief of Police shall be the executive officer of police, and, *under the supervision and control of the Mayor*, shall have authority over both the day and night police;" the Chief of Police shall set the watch every night, and attend at the Old Market house when they come in every morning; "the Chief of Police, *under control of the Mayor*," shall assign the day police to different wards of the city, &c., &c.; where slaves have been arrested for minor offences, the Chief of Police may act upon their case at the Old market early every morning; the Mayor is allowed a clerk with the pay and powers of a day police office; the office of Captain of the Night Watch is abolished.

The above is a summary of the new ordinance. It is not worth the paper it was written on. It is nothing but a reenactment of the old ordinance, with a repeal of the section establishing the elective office of Captain of the Night Watch—and this, be it known, was done especially to prevent the people from re-electing to the Captaincy of the Night Watch James B. Pleasants, who was turned out by the Council for playing a game of cards on the Capitol Square during the great Sheridan scare last Summer.

We say it is the old ordinance. There is much mention of a chief of police, but it is everywhere specified that he is to do and act in every case "under the supervision and control of the Mayor." The Mayor is to be, as he has been all along, to all intents and purposes, himself, "Chief of Police," and as long as this is the case, the night police, (who are the important police after all, the majority of serious crimes being committed under cover of the night) will be inefficient and worthless. The Mayor, (we speak not of Joseph Mayo, Esq., but of the civil officer) as he is not required and does not look after and supervise the police should have nothing to do with them. There should be a chief of police whose duty it should be to watch, control and direct the police, with power to discharge them at will, and only accountable for his actions to the City Council. The Mayor's duties should begin and end in his court-room, except that in his capacity of, justice of the peace, he is always a conservator of the peace.

Before we conclude we will say a word on the subject of the proposed action of the Council in the matter of the appointment of the Chief of Police under their new ordinance. Under such an ordinance, it makes very little difference whom they appoint; he is to be a mere dummy; but we will, as a matter of news, mention the idea they have in their heads. It is that the new Chief of Police should be a man hitherto unconnected with the police in any way; that he should be some civilian, if possible, who knows nothing in the world about police—the more ignorant, we presume, the better. If they succeed in getting this man and the new ordinance is set

in motion under his auspices, it requires no Solomon to predict how small will be the beneficial results to the city. Under present circumstances, the only prospect we see is that the police management of the city will become so intolerably bad as to lead to its entire abolishment.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Mayor's Court.—The Mayor resumed his seat this morning, and disposed of the following cases:

The first entry on the docket was that of ten or a dozen females and a half dozen males, arrested last night at Magnolia Hall, on 10th street, between Main and Cary, while engaged in fiddling, dancing, drinking whisky, &c. The character of this Hall being very bad, at which place disorderly balls are given about two or three times a week, the police, in accordance with instructions, pounced upon them while they were in the midst of terpsichorean exercises. Officers Seal, Chalkley and Granger, who made the arrests, testified that the entertainments at Magnolia Hall were of the most disreputable character, and Mary Ryan, the reputed manager, has frequently been before His Honor for keeping an ill-governed house on Main street, near 19th, where stolen goods in any quantity have been found. W. McCue, Austin Conley, Wm. Appleyard, also arrested at this ball, were recognized by the police as of doubtful status, one or more of whom have been before the courts on charges of receiving stolen property, and other vices. Capt. Wyatt, of New Orleans, being called upon as to the character of Miss Ryan, spoke of her in the most exalted terms, and expressed his conviction that, if she had been given to balls, it was for the sole purpose of making bread to live on. Security was required for the good behavior of the accused.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

New Invention in Warfare.

There is now on exhibition in the rotunda of the capitol of Alabama, what we would pronounce to be a very destructive breech loading battery of small arms, the invention of Mr. John H. Foreman, formerly of Holly Springs, Miss., but now of company D, State Artillery, at Mobile. We agree with the *Mail* that as one of the most dangerous arms ever brought to bear against cavalry attacks, it is probably without a competitor, and will undoubtedly be brought into general use as soon as its peculiar merits shall have become generally known. It has already been warmly endorsed by Gen. N. B. Forrest, the greatest cavalry leader in the Confederate States service, and is strongly recommended by Gen. Dabney H. Maury, commandant of the district of the Gulf at Mobile, by whose order the battery has been severely tested by the board of survey at that point, and by them fully approved and passed.

This destructive arm is composed of fifteen 30 inch barrels, calibre [sic] 57 (the same as the Enfield rifle), and at their base are screwed into a solid piece of metal.—Near the muzzle, these barrels are passed through another piece of iron, in such a manner that when fired the balls spread themselves over one hundred and twenty feet at five hundred yards from the point of discharge. It is loaded at the breech by a rapid movement, enabling the gunner to discharge his piece six times a minute. Simple in construction, it is not likely to get out of order, and can be cleaned instantaneously whenever it is needed. Triplicate breech-loaders accompany each battery.

The gun-carriage can be drawn by a single horse, and with but two men in charge of the

battery, a whole squadron of raiders could be made to bite the dust, and in the meantime the battery could be moved elsewhere the moment its presence was perceived by the enemy. The ingenious inventor of this destructive weapon, who is not only a refugee from home, but now a soldier in active service, deserves well of his country, and we hope will meet with such encouragement as his deserts demand. He has been at quite a heavy expense in getting up his gun, say not less than twenty thousand dollars, every dollar of which he has taken from his own pocket; but we have every confidence that the merits of his invention will ultimately reimburse him.—Memphis Appeal.

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

Sacred Concert.—The Concert at Monumental church came off on Friday evening last, as per advertisement, although the weather was very unpropitious for the occasion; still there was quite a respectable attendance of lovers of sacred music, though it was not as large as the occasion of the concert or the merit of the performance justified and the disposition of the public would have ensured, had the weather not been so unfavorable. The appreciation of good music by those who were present was manifest from their [illegible]

The singing was executed in admirable style, and the organ accompaniment was finely adapted to the vocal performance. Much credit is due the entire choir for the manner in which the several different pieces were executed, exhibiting as it did, much perseverance and cultivation in arriving at that point of correct execution so gracefully and so artistically shown on the occasion. The various pieces were selected with good taste, and the arrangements displayed good judgment and a commendable [illegible] position to please. The singers were amateurs, and kindly gave their services for the benefit of the needy. Let us hope they may consent to repeat the concert, not only to accomplish more effectually the object for which it was originated, but likewise to enable very many lovers of good sacred music to hear it, who would have attended had the weather not been so inclement.

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

The "Anzeiger."

It will be seen from an advertisement in today's paper that Captain Gustavus A. Wallace, formerly of the "Wise Legion," has become proprietor of the German daily paper published in this city. He proposes to enlarge the paper and to infuse additional interest into its columns. Mr. Hassell, the founder of the journal, will be the associate editor. In promotion of this enterprise, Captain Wallace will soon visit the Southern cities for the purpose of extending the circulation of the "Anziger." We wish him great success in his undertaking.

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

Relief of Refugees.—The December term of the Hustings Court commences today. We again ask the attention of the Court to the acts of Assembly, *requiring* them to make provision for the relief of indigent refugee families residing in the city. The Legislature has made an appropriation for the support of this unfortunate class of our population, and it is hard that they should be deprived of it by the failure of the Hustings Court to award the certificates required by law.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A New Fairy Drama.—The Management of the New Richmond Theatre have in preparation a beautiful spectacular drama, entitled "Crimson Roses," the scenes and incidents of which occur in the fair land of Germany. The original story is one of the most charming in the German mythology, and if the play is to be rendered with anything like the taste in which the chronicler presents it, the public, and especially the little people, may count upon one of the most delectable treats of their lives. The story contains many striking melodramatic situations and a combination of magical surprises as wonderful as they are beautiful.—The dramatist has added, we learn, several new features to the work, not the least important of which will give full scope to the *vis comica* of the comedian of the establishment. It is expected in the course of two or three weeks.

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

City Council.—The monthly meeting of the Council was held at 4 P.M., last evening. . .

Mr. Glazebrook, from the Committee on City Alms House, reported that said Alms house had been rented by the committee to the Virginia Military Institute, at the rate of \$15,000 per annum from this date, the property to be returned in as good condition in all respects as it is at present, natural wear and tear excepted.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee to whom was referred the matter of clothing the Richmond troops in the field, reported that the troops could only be clothed by the city purchasing the cloth and having the clothes manufactured which would require cash.

Mr. Walker said the troops were sadly in need of overcoats. He hoped some measures would be taken to have them manufactured.

Mr. Scott said the committee had no data from which to judge how many Richmond troops were in the field. It would not do, moreover, to shut their eyes to the fact that the city had no money.

Mr. Walker said the troops were without greatcoats, and were freezing, and insisted that they should be supplied, no matter what the cost. No tax-payer would object to pay his share rather than the soldiers should be without coats such weather as this.

The committee was continued in existence and directed to prosecute the business for which they were created. . . .

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

Mayor's Court.—The business of this court this morning amounted to nothing. . . Several parties were fined for their sons violating city ordinance by throwing snow balls in the streets.

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

Summary: Editorial on "The Military Administration of the Trans-Mississippi Department"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Grand
Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
by the
Post Band,
(Formerly Smith's)

Assisted by a Full Orchestra and the Following
Acknowledged Talent:

Madame Ruhl,
Messrs. Kessnich, Rosenberger,
Schneider, Ritierhause,
Reinhard, Smith,
&c

To be given on Friday Evening, December 14th, at the
Exchange Hall,
Corner of Franklin and Fourteenth streets

Programme.
Part I

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Overture—Jubel | Full Band |
| 2. Flute Solo—Kerner | Rosenberger |
| 3. Cavatina—"Ernani, fly with me" | Madame Ruhl |
| 5. Sounds from Home (as performed by Jung'l) | Ressnich |
| 6. The Last of the Narragansett (Waltz, by Jung'l) | Full Orchestra |

Part II

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Overture—Tampa | Full Orchestra |
| 2. Clarinetto Solo—Cari Maria van Weber | Schneider |
| 3. Casta Diva—Norma | Madame Ruhl |
| 4. Quartette—Die Kapelle (as performed by the
celebrated Distin Family) | Ritierhause |
| 5. Basso solo | Schneider |
| 6. Wedding March—Midsummer Night (Mendelssohn) | Full Brass Band |

Admission \$10.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the principal book and music stores.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

The Directresses of the Female Orphan Asylum intend providing a Supper at the Asylum, corner of Leigh and Seventh streets, on Friday, 16th inst.; the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the support of the orphans of that institution. Donations thankfully received and a liberal patronage solicited.

A. M. Bolton,
Secretary.

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

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.
Proposed Alteration in the Confederate Flag.

We have been shown the design of the proposed change in the Confederate Flag, a subject brought up yesterday in the Senate by a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The remodeled flag, as proposed in the resolution, will present this feature distinctive from the present design: the outer half of the field being changed to a red bar extending across the width. We understand that the army is almost universally in favor of this change, and many of the highest naval authorities have expressed their warm approval of the design mentioned above.—This design is proposed by an officer in the army, and approved by General Lee as adding distinctness and character to the flag, but was modestly referred by him to the "naval gentlemen," as best qualified to judge of such matters.

We have read letters from several naval officers—to whom the plan has been submitted—and they express their entire approbation of the proposed amendment. Among those who have thus expressed favorable opinions we may mention Commodore Forrest, Captain S. S. Lee, in charge of the Department of Orders and Details, Captain W. H. Parker, commanding School-ship Patrick Henry and commandant of Naval Academy, Captain Murray Mason, in charge of the Richmond Naval Rendezvous, and Colonel A. R. Boteler, Chairman of Committee on Flag and Seal in the last Congress which adopted the present flag.

The view taken by these gentlemen is that the flag as at present designed partakes too much of the character of a "flag of truce" when drooping. The new design will relieve it of this objectionable feature, and will, we doubt not, be adopted.

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

The Report of the Board of Directresses
of the Female Humane Association of
the City of Richmond.

A mere report of the transactions of the year just ended would be incomplete without calling the special attention of the Association to the times of great trial through which we have just passed—a year of anxious care and constant struggle for the bare necessities of life—an exercise of faith and patience long to be remembered. The prospect of the commencement of the year was gloomy in the extreme.

The treasurer's report of funds fell far short of the actual necessities. Prudence and a proper precaution seemed to indicate, if not an entire suspension of this charitable work, a less extensive field of operation.—And at a meeting of the Board of Directresses, it was determined to fill no more vacancies except in cases of extreme destitution. Homes were provided for some of the elder girls, thereby reducing the number at one time to forty.

The thought of closing the Institution could not be considered for a moment by those most interested in the welfare of these poor helpless children, and a petition was presented to the Common Council of the city, who had previously given \$1,000 for a further appropriation. The Secretary of the Board was called upon to say what amount would meet the necessity.—Three thousand dollars was stated as probably sufficient to meet the present demands, with the understanding that, if more were required it would be granted at some future time. This amount, \$3,000, was soon expended, and, upon application to a member of the Council, the Secretary was

informed that the condition of the city finances would not justify a further appropriation at that time to this object.

The children's fare was reduced, at this time, to bread and water—from actual necessity. In this emergency a God of Providence, working by human means, moved the hearts of a portion of Col. Nelson's battalion, and they appropriated one day's rations to the inmates of this Institution.—bacon, flour, rice and meal. This supply exhausted, again the hearts of a few children, in no way connected with this association, held a fair, or more properly a supper, for the benefit of this Institution, the result was, the reception, through the hands of Mrs. Sam'l Baily, Jr., of \$550. The success of this effort encouraged others to attempt the like, and a supper was provided by Miss Taliaferro and Miss Parker, the proceeds of which, together with donations, amounted to \$2,942.50.

Again, another source of income, the result of individual effort, was an Oratorio held at the Monumental Church, by the choir connected with that church—resulted in the receipt of \$4,485.

These are some of the efforts which, through God's blessing, have kept these children within these walls and continued to you this work of charity. Nor can we stop here. This work must be carried on by constant effort. This institution cannot be kept up as formerly, by the annual collection of a few dollars, doled out from door to door, often by unwilling hearts, and the payment of \$4 subscription by members of the Association; but the object must be kept before the public by suppers, concerts, or any plan which the Association may think best to secure results such as this report presents. God works by means, and blesses the efforts of the faithful far beyond their expectations or deserts; and with the effort let your prayers ascend, that "the liberal heart may devise liberal things" towards these children, fostered by your bounty, and that, with the temporal blessings, God will not withhold the gift of His Spirit, which is promised alike to the child of poverty and affluence.

Before closing this report, the Secretary would state that vacancies occurring now are being filled with the children of deceased soldiers, or children of soldiers whose mothers have died, worn out by the toil and care of providing for a family left upon her hands by this relentless war.

The expense for the year have been \$25,000.

The average number of inmates, 60.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

A. M. Bolton,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

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

Mayor's Court.-- . . . Jerry Dangerfield, a Petersburg free negro, and Ophelia Emory, a white woman, were charged with associating together. Emory was a young woman of not more than twenty, and it would have been difficult to find a prettier face; but her beauty was marred by her shabby dress and the inextricably towed condition of her head. Officer Granger stated that, being informed that she and Dangerfield were living on terms of improper intimacy, he went to Dangerfield's house in Rocketts, last night, and there found the parties in a room together. The woman Emory was one of the most disorderly characters in Rocketts—a locality, it may be remarked, not noted for an exalted standard of morality.

The Mayor ordered the negro to be whipped and committed. The woman was required to give security for her good behavior. She evinced very little interest in the proceedings, and did

not trouble herself to procure security.

Clara Coleman and Pinkey Clay were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and walking arm in arm in the street with a negro man. They were two young women from t[illegible] end of Main street. Miss Clay was not more than 16 years of age. It appeared that the women, who had been to the theatre, got so drunk on the way home that Bill, Miss Coleman's servant, found it necessary to take them in tow. While towing them down Broad street, each of them having hold of one of his arms, Officer Davis came upon the party and took them into custody.

The Mayor required them to give security for their good behavior.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Contracts will be given at the Richmond Arsenal for the following stores or for a part thereof. Proposals, stating terms, &c., are invited:

50000 sets infantry accoutrements, including cartridge box, cartridge box belt, waist belt, cap pouch and bayonet scabbard.

25000 knapsacks

50000 haversacks

8,000 gun slings

10000 carbine slings

5000 sabre [sic] belts

7000 gun wipers

5000 ball screws

10000 cavalry saddles

80000 bridles and halters

20000 saddle blankets

15000 curry combs

15000 horse brushes

300000 lbs. horse shoes

50000 lbs. horse shoe nails

15000 pairs spurs

1000 gallons alcohol

2000 do linseed oil

1000 do machine oil

100000 feet seasoned pine

200000 do poplar

55000 do walnut

100000 yards duck

30000 do oznaburgs [sic]

55,000 feet seasoned maple

25000 do ash

5000 lbs. yellow ochre.

The articles are to be equal in every respect to specimens seen at the Arsenal. Contractors will be requested to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the contract, and for deliveries within the time specified.

All sufficiencies will be supplied at the expense of the Contractors.

W. L. Broun,
Lt. Col. comd'g.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 4-5

The Soup House.—We are glad to say that this institution, brought into existence for the benefit of the poor of the city, continues to flourish. But its usefulness is not confined to the amount of subsistence it furnishes. It has disclosed the gratifying fact that the amount of suffering for want of food in the city is not near as great as had been believed. Women who have spent their time on the street begging, representing themselves and children in a starving condition, have been detected as imposters by the fact of their turning up their noses at the soup dispensed at the soup house. That no one suffering from hunger would slight clean, nutritious soup, is a self-evident proposition. The soup house is therefore a valuable assistant to the benevolent, as furnishing a list of deserving beggars. If a party refuses soup, does not patronize the soup house, he or she cannot be so badly off as to require assistance—at least, hundreds in the city are worse off.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Splendid Spurs.—We saw, yesterday, one of a pair of splendid silver spurs, made by Mr. F. L. Barre, of this city. The shanks of the spur, from the curves to the ends, are made in the form of a cannon with trunnions, and the heel piece represents a miniature mortar, enveloped in the Confederate flag—the rowel being pivoted in a ball at the mouth of the mortar.—The whole design is artistic, and the execution really creditable to Mr. L. Barre. The spurs have been made to order for Gen. Rosser's staff as a present for their distinguished leader, of whom it may be said that "like a belted knight of old, he has truly won his spurs."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Distribution of Salt for Richmond City.

We are now prepared to deliver Salt, ten pounds per head at 20 cents per pound. Applicants will bring with them the usual affidavit, as to the number in the family and bags must be furnished of sufficient size to contain their quota.

Spotts & Harvey.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Advantages of Wedlock.—None but a married man has a home in his old age. None has friends, then, but he; none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth; none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children.—There is no tear shed over the old bachelor; there is no ready hand and kind heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement; there is none in whose eyes he can see himself reflected, and from whose lips he can receive the unflinching assurances of care and love. He may be courted for his money; he may eat and drink and revel; and he may sicken and die in a hotel or garret, with plenty of attendants about him; like so many cormorants waiting for their prey; but he will never know the comforts of the domestic fire side. Marriage has in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than the single life; it hath no more ease, but less danger; it is more merry and more sa[]; it is fuller of

sorrows and fuller of joy; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful.

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

Ladies Ages.—Some waggish Richmond correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says:

Quite a stir was created in some of the Government Bureaus, a day or two ago, by a peremptory order which came from a high military authority, ordering that the ages of all clerks in those bureaus be immediately taken down and registered. The majority of the "clerks" affected by the order being ladies—of certain and uncertain ages—the amount of confusion that ensued baffles description. Secrets that had been sedulously kept for years and years became common events under the inexorable figures of the registration, and ladies who had preserved an easy dignity whenever questioned upon the subject of their ages, in familiar discourse, became pale at the inexorable "military necessity" that required that their years should be "known of man." Of course the order was never intended to include ladies being directed at "able bodied males" only; but the opportunity was too excellent to be lost, and the officer in charge could not resist the temptation to explore the hidden mysteries of female vanity, and the result is, that in the files of the _____ office are securely laid away among the "State papers," the ages of the lady clerks of the Bureau aforesaid—terms of years varying, I understand, between two decades and three score and ten.

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

Mayor's Court—His Honor, the Mayor, had the following cases before him this morning for examination: . . .

Three boys, Thomas Powers, Pat Hord, and Jasper Winter, were charged with the passing on the Petersburg railroad with intention of stealing iron. The Mayor reviewed the case, the mothers of the respective boys being drawn up before him, and administered a moral lecture to the parents, in which he remarked that the normal condition of a boy or girl, at its birth, is that of a lady or gentleman, and that the child's future depends upon the manner in which the parents rear it. It appearing, from the evidence of officer Morris, that the moral standard of Thomas' education had not been of the most exalted character, his Honor, while regretting that there was no fitting place to which such juvenile offenders could be sent, though proper to dismiss the boys, with a severe reprimand to their mothers, and an injunction to Thomas' mother to take him home and thrash him.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

[For the Whig]

To the Surgeons and Stewards of Hospitals in the City.

Permit a suggestion in regard to an article of food very common in one part of the State, comparatively unknown here, which will be a great luxury to our poor fellows confined in hospitals, conducive to their health as an anti-scorbutic, and cheaper far than sorghum or molasses of any kind. I refer to apple butter. All soldiers from the South remember with pleasure their introduction to it in the Valley and in Maryland. As the holidays are close at hand, and you, Mr. Editor, have suggested the propriety of giving the soldiers a Christmas dinner,

which I hope will be universally acted on, what single article is there, for the price—two and a half to three dollars per lb.—which will be such a luxury to them? It is only about one third the price of butter. It will be found at M. Blair's, Tyler and Son, R. R. Roberts, N. Bare, and perhaps at other houses.

A Wounded Soldier.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Concert at Metropolitan Hall.—Mr. F. N. Crouch, the well known author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," formerly of Washington City, but now a soldier in the Confederate army, gives a concert at Metropolitan Hall, this evening, in which he will be assisted by miss Blanche Middleton and an amateur.

Of Mr. Crouch himself we need hardly speak, as he is widely known in Virginia. As a musician, a composer and a singer, he enjoys high reputation. And whilst it has been some time since he has appeared in public, we can assert, from very recent experience, that his fine and sympathetic voice has lost nothing of its pleasantness and accuracy during his exposure in camp. Although he has recently been quite an adept in throwing up fortifications, hewing trees and storming redoubts, he has forgotten none of the gentler arts of the Muses, and he will not disappoint the expectations of his most ardent admirers.

The programme offered for this evening's entertainment is a varied and well selected one, and its composition is perhaps the best we have seen since the war.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Soldiers' Christmas Dinner.—Captain Walker, of the *Examiner*, received \$115 yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Binford, of this office, sundry turkeys for the soldiers' Christmas dinner. The time is short, and we hope that our citizens will come forward and subscribe liberally. North Carolina is showing a commendable zeal in providing for the proposed dinner.—Virginia ought not to be behind her.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Blankets.—

2-4 and 10-4 Bed Blankets,

Heavy Army and Negro Blankets,

for sale by

Kent, Paine & Co.

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

Summary: Just Published. Marginalia, or Gleanings from An Army Note Book, by "Personne," embracing over four hundred anecdotes, for sale at the bookstores. F. G. DeFontaine & Co., Columbia, S. C.

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

The following stanza on the marriage of Reuben Wise with Matilda Cheevis, is exceedingly well told and witty:

At length she seized the proffered prize,

(Oh, happy one, believe us)

For matrimony made her Wise—
Before she was Miss Cheevis.

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

The Southern Express.—The promptness with which this company has re-established its business connections with Atlanta is but a single instance of the energy and enterprise characteristic of the officers of the Southern Express. They are throughout, as far as we have met them, gentlemen of untiring industry, prompt and reliable in the transaction of all business committed to their charge, and courteous to all who come in contact with them, while the company which they represent holds itself responsible for all losses which may occur in the transmission of packages, and is ever ready to discharge every obligation without quibbling or controversy.—Rebel.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Manager Ogden.—It is stated that Mr. Ogden, late Manager of the Richmond Theatre, will be sent to the Salisbury prison. His friends do not seem to have exerted much influence in his behalf. At all events, they have been unable to convince the military authorities that no possible benefit to the Confederacy can result from the longer imprisonment of Mr. Ogden, or that he could be of some service as *directeur* of dramatic amusements in the metropolis, which, in the opinion of social philosophers, it is expedient to foster rather than suppress. Well, "the times are out of joint," and the theories of philosophy are not entitled to more respect than other schemes and projects.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Metropolitan Hall.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert
by the
Nineteenth Georgia Band,
Assisted by
Madame Ruhl,
Messrs. H. Schneider,
J. Kessnick, and
C. L. Siegel.

Programme.
Part First.

1. March—Tancredi Rossini

Full Band.

2. Ballad -----

Mr. C. Keemadel

3. Piano Solo—Grand Polka de Concert Wallace

Mr. George W. Chase.

4. Carzine—Seride la V[]ps (Trouvatore) Verdi

Madame Ruhl.

5. Flute Solo—Variations sur an Air Tyrollen Boehme

Mr. C. L. Siegel

6. Comic Song

Mr. R. H. Nash.

Part Second.

1. Potpourri Favourite Airs

Full Band.

2. Duett Solo—Stan Cheisa—Suprano and Tenor Verdi

Madame Ruhl and Mr. C. Keemadel

3. Violin Solo—1st Concerto De Berriot

Mr. J. Kesnick.

4. Ballad—Brightest Eyes Stigelli

Madame Ruhl

5. Comic Song (in character)

Mr. R. H. Nash.

6. Les Clochett a Polka Latizky

Full Band.

Doors open at 7. Concert commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets \$5—to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

The Soldiers' Christmas Dinner—Contributions
Flowing In.

Yesterday, contributions came in for the Soldiers' Christmas dinner with an earnestness that did our very heart good. The members of the House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia, with characteristic liberality, donated \$40 each for the proposed object.—The Confederate House of Representatives followed suit—Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Ky., opening the ball with a subscription of five hundred dollars, and others followed with amounts the minimum of which was \$50.—The grave fathers of the Confederate Senate were equally liberal. Private citizens emulated [illegible] cheerfulness with which [illegible] these, however, had [illegible] send private boxes to the army, but [illegible] ter them from adding a postscript to their good works. The subscriptions collected yesterday will not fall short of fourteen thousand dollars. Let the work continue to-day and Richmond will enjoy the proud satisfaction of having given a large number of the Army of Virginia, now standing as a living wall between her and the enemy what would pollute her streets with their vile tread—a bountiful Christmas repast. The Yankee papers of the 19th are literally freighted with accounts of the preparations making in Yankee land for feasting their hirelings around Petersburg, on [illegible] next. Thank heaven, our brave boys will also dine that day upon "the fat of the land."

Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, subscribed \$2,000.

The following note, dated "Southern Express Company, Richmond, Dec. 21, 1864," addressed to the Editor of the *Whig*, was received by us yesterday afternoon:

"You will please inform the relatives and friends of the soldiers of General Lee's army, who are located near Chester, Dunlop's Crossing or Petersburg, that this Company will carry all presents for their Christmas dinner free of charge.

"Goods must be properly put up and secured for transportation, and delivered at the Express Office before four o'clock on the afternoon of December 24.

H. A. Hamilton,
Agent."

A meeting of citizens of Richmond was held at Kent, Paine & Co's, last night—Mr. John Enders was called to the Chair, and Wm. B. Isaacs appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was to devise means to give the soldiers a Christmas dinner.

Mr. Apperson thought that there were various reasons why the dinner proposed should be postponed until the 1st of January.

A number of gentlemen present stated why they concurred with him.

The vote being taken, the motion prevailed, and the dinner was consequently deferred.

It was confidently asserted that \$200,000 can be raised in a few days for the contemplated object. . . .

To the People of Virginia.

As a slight token of gratitude to the Army of Gen. Lee, the citizens propose to give them a *New Year's Dinner*. Contributions in money or in provisions (cooked or uncooked) should be

sent, by the 29th instant, to John J. Wilson, Esq., Richmond, and a competent Committee will superintend the appropriation and distribution thereof.

Sam'l J. Harrison,
Thos. W. Mc[]ance,
Wm. B. Isaacs,
R. F. Walker,
Wm. G. Paine,
W. L. Gilman,
J. A. Hobson,
Committee of Citizens.

Papers throughout the State please copy till day.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

New Music.—We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. J. W. Davies & Sons, on Main Street, Richmond, copies of new music recently issued by them, and for sale at their establishment, viz:

"You Can Never Win Us Back," a song written by a lady of Kentucky, arranged for the piano-forte by J. E. Smith, and dedicated to Mosby and his men."

"The Dying Soldier, or the Moon Rose O'er the Battle Plain," composed for the piano-forte by -----.

"There's Music in the Air," composed for the piano-forte by G. F. Root.

All of this music was lithographed by E. [illegible], in the most artistic manner and cannot be surpassed anywhere in elegance of execution. We have not had an opportunity to *sound* the merits of the music, but every one knows that the first mentioned song has become universally popular, and we are persuaded that the other two are worthy of the attention of pianists.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Castle Thunder Items.-- . . . A "swamp dragon" named Dennis Rexrode was, on yesterday, brought down from Staunton and put into the Castle.

A "swamp dragon" is a fellow who, having deserted from the Confederate or Yankee army, or both, as is often the case, lives in the woods and subsists by rapine.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Summary: Advertisement for New Year's Dinner for Gen. Lee's Army

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Christmas.—To-morrow will be "Christmas Day," and we doubt not, from all the external evidences, that it will be generally observed in the olden way as far as circumstances will allow. There will be a good dinner on every table, where sorrow and poverty do not conspire to prevent festivity. There will be plenty of egg-nog and apple toddy on the tables and sideboards of those who can afford it. Eating and drinking, according to the old custom, constitute the chief enjoyments of the day, for "Christmas comes but once a year," and the general impulse is to celebrate its recurrence by indulgences which are avoided at all other seasons.

There is another source of enjoyment, however, on Christmas day, which we commend to

our readers, who are blessed with worldly goods. It is to dispense their bounties, to-day, to those whose hearts will be gladdened by their generosity—to those who, perchance, driven from home and friends, by the ruthless foe, are deprived of many comforts which they have hitherto enjoyed. We know that this suggestion will be unneeded by hundreds of benevolent ladies and gentlemen who have already "remembered the poor," but we prescribe it as a recipe for real enjoyment—the consciousness of having contributed to another's pleasures—which will go very far towards compensating for any deficiencies of the Christmas feast which the blockade of our ports may have caused.

As Christmas occurs on Sunday, there will be three holidays. The printers of this city, some of them, and, perhaps, many other persons, will observe this day for their merry-meetings and greetings. To-morrow, the 25th, will be the day for family re-unions at the dinner table, and Monday will be the hey-day for all who do not observe this day. We wish one and all who wholesome pleasures pursue, "A Merry Christmas."

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From yesterday's Evening Edition.
Christmas

Time, in its revolution, has brought us another Christmas day; and, like its three immediate predecessors, it comes to us in the raiment of gloom and sadness, shorn of that attendant gaiety of other years, which made it a blessed and hallowed time, fraught with merriment and rejoicings. In how many halls on this Christmas day will the wassail bowl be untasted, and from around how many boards will some loved one be absent, in our bleeding country.

To few, very few, if any, will this recurrence of the once Merry Christmas bring joy or mirth. To many, many, alas, it will be the reminder of afflictions and sorrows, which are more keenly felt on such a day as this—as it contrasts the present gloom and sadness with the joys and pleasures of the past. In this hour of our trials and sufferings, however, the bereavement of the country is too general to suppose that there will be any ostentatious revelry and merry-making. The festival, we apprehend, will be one "more honored in the breach than in the observance," for there are but few in this suffering land of ours who have not paid tribute to the war fiend, and who are not mourning the death of some near and dear one, or pining whilst they watch for the return of the captive, who is moaning his life away in a Yankee prison. How many, again, are there, on this day, who pass among us as strangers in a strange land, who, driven from the roof tree which had protected them and theirs for generations, are watching and waiting for the day which will see them back at the homes where they first learned to love and hope.

But yet, those whose hearts are sadder on this day, those whose afflictions will be made keener at the recollections of joys that they have lost, those who will find in its recurrence wherewith to feed the anguish and bitterness of their life of exile, all will derive some consolations from the religious character of the day, which is the birth day of Him whose benison was "Peace on earth;" and amid the tribulations and gloom which surround us, let it be the hope and prayer of all that, ere another Christmas revolves in the cycle of the year, Peace shall have spread its white wings over the land.

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

The Soldiers' New Year's Dinner.

The Petersburg *Express* says the people of Petersburg and Southside Virginia are as much indebted to the Army of Northern Virginia for the preservation of their homes as those of Richmond, and must not be behind their fellow citizens of the north side in this good work. We have in our midst many citizens who are quite able to contribute \$500 each, and scores who can give \$100, and not miss the amount. Our country friends in portions of Dinwiddie, all of Nottaway, Amelia, Brunswick and Mecklenburg, can send roasting pigs, chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese, but if none of the foregoing are available, send beef, hams, vegetables, or anything else which will contribute to the gratification of the gallant soldiers for whose benefit the dinner is intended. Petersburg and the counties contiguous must be liberally represented at this great dinner.

The agent of the Southern Express Company at Richmond agrees to carry all presents for the New Year's dinner free of charge; and, without consulting him, we take the liberty of pledging Major Haynesworth, of the Petersburg agency, for the performance of the same patriotic duty.

We would suggest that all contributions of edibles or money be sent to the care of Major D. B. Bridgford, Provost Marshal for the Army of Northern Virginia, Headquarters at Petersburg.

Soldiers' Dinner.

Collected by the Committee on Main street (in two hours,) between 11th and 14th streets, \$5,2990. The committees in other parts of the city were meeting with equal success.

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

Summary: Reprint of Clement Moore's "Santa Claus' Visit", or "'Twas the night before Christmas"

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Correspondence.

Mrs. E. Magill:

Madam—Your note of this morning, addressed to John F. Regnault, Esq., tendering the Richmond Theatre on Wednesday night for a benefit to the soldiers' dinner on New Year's Day, has been placed by him in the hands of the committee of citizens having charge of the arrangements connected therewith.

The Committee beg to accept your generous proposition, and to return you, in behalf our gallant defenders, our sincere thanks.

You may rely on our best exertions to aid the management in procuring a large and brilliant audience worthy of the occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't servants,
Sam'l J. Harrison,
Thos. W. Mc[]ance,
Wm. B. Isaacs,
R. F. Walker,
Wm. G. Gillman,

J. A. Hobson,
Jno. Enders,
Jas. L. Apperson,
Andrew Johnston,
John F. Regnault,
Committee.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Correspondence.

Miss Vernon:

You are no doubt aware, through notices in the daily papers, that the citizens of Virginia contemplate giving a Dinner on New Year's Day to the gallant soldiers of General Lee's army, and we beg that you will lend your distinguished counsel and valuable aid on Wednesday evening next at the Richmond Theatre, which has been kindly tendered to the committee for the object.

We feel sure that you will participate with us with genuine pleasure, and we need not add now much gratification your acquiescence will afford the community at large. Please name your own piece.

We remain, Miss Vernon,
Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,
S. J. Harrison,
Thos W. McCance,
John Endees,
E. F. Walker,
John F. Regnault,
J. A. Hobson,
Wm. B. Isaacs,
J. L. Apperson,
Andrew Johnston,
W. S. Gilman,
Committee.

To Miss Ida Vernon.

Richmond, Dec. 27, 1864.

Gentleman: You have only requested me to do what gives my heart joy, and cheerfully I say *yes*; and may our noble troops (God bless them!) feel as much real pleasure in partaking of this New Year's meal as it gives me to contribute towards it.

You wish me to select the play for the evening's entertainment. I name "East Lynne," and trust it meets your approbation. I have *not entirely* recovered from my late severe illness, but feel God in his goodness will give me strength to act in such a cause.

Yours, respectfully,

Ida Vernon.

To Messrs. S. J. Harrison,
John Enders,
R. F. Walker and others, Committee.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre or from any member of the Committee. Secured seats can be had of the Treasurer of the Theatre at the Bookstore of Messrs. West and Johnston, Main street, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P.M.

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

Theatre—The Soldiers' Benefit.—Miss Ida Vernon has consented to appear at the Theatre to-night in her favorite character of *Lady Isabel*, in "East Lynne."—The tone and spirit of her note to the committee should shame the most niggardly person in the city to the purchase of a ticket, and inspire the more liberal with a purpose to buy as many as their purses will allow, knowing, as they do, that the entire receipts will be added to the fund for the "Soldiers' Dinner." Let the cheerful alacrity which Miss Vernon has manifested in her response to the call upon her be emulated by the citizens and sojourners in their purchase of tickets, and the proceeds of this night's entertainment will be worthy of the occasion.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Soldiers' Dinner.

We may safely assure the numerous contributors to the "Soldiers' Dinner," and all who take an interest in the welfare of the patriot army, that the undertaking to furnish our brave defenders with a slight token of popular regard, in the shape of a "New Year's Dinner," bids fair to be eminently successful. But to make assurance doubly sure, let no one who purposes to contribute money or provisions abstain from doing so to-day, or even to-morrow. Enough may be as good as a feast, but let us rather have a surplus of good things than the slightest deficiency.

The Committee of Arrangements were fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Thompson Tyler. From his long experience in the management of hotels, he is well qualified to superintend the culinary department of the work to be performed. At the request of the Committee, he cheerfully undertook the task of having the poultry and meats properly dressed and cooked. Mr. Ballard tendered the use of the unoccupied kitchen of the "Ballard House;" and fuel having been procured from the city gas works, Mr. Tyler, with a corps of cooks and assistants, proceeded, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, to the performance of the duties he had assumed.

The poultry and meats contributed and purchased were sent to the Ballard kitchen, and for two days and nights the spacious ranges and ovens have been used to their full capacity. The cooking will, of course, be continued until every fowl, every ham, and every round of beef, or whatever else may be received, is made ready for the feast. It is believed there will be plenty for all. Turkeys, ducks, etc., by the hundred have already been secured, and there will be roast and boiled beef, roast mutton, bacon, hams and other substantial in liberal quantity. We are,

therefore, most hopeful that the "Dinner" will be a success, in spite of numerous difficulties, but nevertheless, let every one who has not contributed do so at once.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Sacking of Atlanta.

A correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, under date of 18th inst., gives an interesting account of the manner in which Atlanta was sacked by the Confederates. He says that, previous to their departure, the Yankees sent out written invitations to the people living in the counties surrounding it to come in and get ashes at cheap rates in any quantity.

The people, however, did not accept the invitation at that time. But soon after the Yankees left, the country people flocked by scores from all parts of the country, some coming over one hundred miles. Every description of vehicle, drawn by mules, horses, stallions, jacks, jennies, oxen, bullocks, etc., could be seen upon the streets. The scene beggars description.

Iron, salt, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, hides, and everything else left by the Yankees, were unceremoniously deposited in wagons and carts and carried off.

But our country cousins did not stop at that. They entered the dwelling houses of those absent and gutted them of all their furniture. One lady who left her house for a few hours to attend to pressing business, was astonished to find on her return, all of her furniture and wearing apparel gone.

Fully one hundred and fifty pianos were carried off by the hoosiers, many of whom were unused to any "concord of sweet sounds" save that produced by a jewsharp or fiddle. One of them, an illiterate backwoodsman, who resided in a humble hut, ten by twelve, was seen carrying out a magnificent piano in a small cart drawn by a two-year-old bullock.

A venerable dame was observed trying to haul into her cart a fine piano, by means of a rope attached to the legs. When asked what she was doing, she replied that she had found a "mity nice table in thar, and was trying to get it in her keart."

One mane alone carried off over \$50,000 worth of dry hides. Steps have been taken to secure all the articles carried off, as well as the offenders. Already much property has been recovered.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Dreadful.—A Prisoner from Chattanooga describes the condition of those families that left Georgia and sought Yankee protection as terrible. Many women and children have died from cold—four or five thousand of them being huddled together in Chattanooga, with no wood and little to eat. There is nothing but lamentation and vain regrets from morning till night.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Theatre.—The benefit for the "Soldiers' Dinner Fund" at the Theatre, Wednesday night, was as successful as could have been expected in view of the inclement weather. The proceeds will amount to about \$9,000. Mrs. McGill, with her characteristic liberality, having refused to deduct any portion of the receipts to meet the ordinary expenses.

Miss Vernon played *Lady Isabel* with her usual spirit and effect, and Mrs. DeBar personated *Mrs. Corny* as if she were the individual herself, but the residue of the cast was but indifferently sustained. Mr. Talbot essayed *Carlyle* for the first time, and was conscious that he

had ventured beyond his depth, but did the best he could. Captain Charles, as *Levison*, was suggestive of that well drawn character. Mr. Brown deserves credit for his efforts to render the performance successful. He was so zealous that he undertook two or three characters, one of which (*Dill*) Mr. Wells was expected to render; but as it had heretofore been assigned to a supernumerary named Banker, who had quite the Theatre, and, inasmuch, as Mr. Wells was not cast in the after piece, a question of stage etiquette arose, and so Mr. Wells did not appear. We believe that the audience generally were as well satisfied as they expected to be.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Cock Fight.—The first fight of a main of cocks being advertised to come off at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the cock pit on 17th street, near Seabrook's hospital, at the appointed time several hundred lovers of the gaff assembled to witness the sport. The main of seven cocks was to be fought between Duke on the one side and Gilmour on the other, both celebrated cockers, the first fight to take place yesterday and the other to-day. A goodly crowd of spectators having assembled, notwithstanding that the gate fee was five dollars, and all things being in readiness, the hostile cocks were gaffed and pitted. Mr. Duke entered an Irish gray, Mr. Gilmour a Dusty Miller, and at it they went. The fight had lasted about fifteen minutes when the Dusty Miller had his throat cut by a dexterous thrust of his antagonist's gaff, and fell strangled in his own gore.

A Shakebag was then fought between Duke's Irish Gray and another large fowl belonging to Mr. Gilmour. This contest was of the most spirited description, and the betting was very brisk, Gilmour's bird being for a long time the favorite. It was, however, at length won by Duke at the expiration of an hour.

Several hack fights concluded the day's entertainment.

The company assembled on this occasion was of the most select description, embracing many scion of the aristocracy and a number of Government officers.—Refreshments, consisting of an unlimited supply of apple brandy, was disposed at a living price.

Great sport is expected to-day, and a large crowd will no doubt attend. The fights will begin at eleven o'clock.

RICHMOND [VA] WHIG, December 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

New Music. Price \$2 each.

Postage free for the price—one-half off to the trade.

I've no Mother Now

Murmur of the Shells

Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die

Alabama

Bessie Bell Waltz

Spring Time Polka

Mocking Bird Quick Step

Palmetto Schottische

Carnival of Venice Quick Step

Musical Souvenir, suitable as a Christmas or New Year's present.

Engraving

Descriptions on Watches, Rings, Jewelry, &c., in the best style and on the shortest notice.

George Dunn & Co.

Corner 14th and Main.