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Athens [GA] Southern Banner, August 1862-December 1866

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THE SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA]
August 6, 1862-Dec. 11, 1866

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Garden Seed.

I am paying cash for the following garden seed when I am satisfied they are fresh and pure, until I get the supply I need. Those displayed are most desired:

Bunch Beans, Butter Beans, Pole Beans, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Onion, Onion Buttons, Carrot, Parsnip, English Peas, Scarlet Radish, Turnip Radish, Squash, Early Cabbage, North Carolina do., Beets. Mixed seeds are of no use to me.

Wm. N. White.

October 9th, 1861.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Tan Bark Wanted.

The market price, in cash, will be paid for 100 cords Tan Bark, to be delivered at the new Tanyard in Athens. Apply to J. Bancroft.
April 9.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

"Pitch into 'em--Give 'em Jesse!"

Such language [sic] is often urged upon us in regard to extortioners, and urged, too, by men who, themselves, are generally engaged in the same business. We beg to be excused; we are satisfied that all that has been said on the subject has had little effect upon that class and has only made the matter worse. ... Countryman comes to town with a load of watermelons and diminutive fowls, weighing perhaps a half a pound a piece. For the first he requires fifty cents each, and for the second thirty cents. He sells out his wagon load at thirty or forty dollars, and then, when he goes to the store and finds sugar forty cents a pound--flour fourteen dollars a hundred--molasses two dollars a gallon--thread two dollars and a half a bunch--there, you see, is "retributive injustice at once." Like Suggs he is "kinder tuk up short," and looks both ways for Sunday. He skins *us*--we skin *him*--it's fair all round, and when he gets home of a night he goes to bed with the consoling reflection that "he's been *done* as he's done to others." As for we outsiders who are skinned by both, we pay the prices in the way of a ticket to see the show.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Statement of the Volunteer Aid Committee of Clark County.

Mr. Editor:--For the benefit of those who may not understand the policy of the county with regard to our soldiers, the undersigned committee will state that each volunteer company is

allowed their first suit upon going into service, and any other necessary outfit which they may not be able to obtain for themselves, all free of charge. After entering the service each soldier is allowed \$50 commutation money annually, consequently they need no further aid from the county, and with this money pay for the clothing which they afterwards get. This has been the case with every company that has left the county since the Inferior court took this matter in charge, except Capt. Lumpkin's company, (Johnson Guards,) which made no call upon the county, from the fact that they received \$50 bounty, from the Government, with which they supplied themselves.

We have supplied this clothing by buying with the county funds, such materials as were necessary, and after the suits were cut, they were delivered to the Ladies Sewing Society, who deserve more praise and gratitude than we are capable of bestowing, for the noble manner in which they have toiled in this cause--thus relieving the county and the soldiers from any expense for making. These Ladies have done this for all the companies, and in no case has any soldier been charged with more than the material and the tailor's cutting bills amounted. ...

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

Wine, Grapes & Vines for Sale!

R. Micheli has for sale at the Fulton place, near Col. Wm. A. Carr's, Catawba Wine, and in August expects to furnish grapes to his customers. Also, when the season for planting arrives, he will have rooted vines of the following varieties for sale, and will superintend the planting, and have it done as it should be, at prices which shall be satisfactory.

Varieties of Vines.

Anna	Emily,	Concord,
White Tokay,	Delaware,	Pauline,
Long,	Franklin,	Diana,
Brinkie,	York Maydew,	Lenoir,
White Fiontegran,	Herbemot,	Black Prince,
Union Village,	Rebecca,	Harris,
Clara,	Bl'k Hamburg,	Muscatel,
White Sweetwater,	Grows,	Deveraux,
Malaga,	Catawba,	Warren,
Isabella,		Scuppernong.

And will furnish cuttings of the above kinds, Cheep, Cheaper, Cheapest.
July 16.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

New Music, Paper & C.

My Maryland; There's Life in the old Land Yet; Bonny Blue Flag and other Patriotic pieces.

Also--100 reams assorted letter paper.

One size as low as 50 cents per quire. Most of it made in Southern Paper Mills. Just received.

July 2.

Wm. N. White.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

Flour, corn meal, grits and big hominy.--Excellent quantities of each. Meal 48 lbs. to the bushel. I. M. Kenney.

June 4.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

Copperas [sic], Copperas [sic]. --It is believed that a substitute has been discovered for Copperas [sic]. For sale by I. M. Kenney.

July 23.

Wanted. Beeswax and Tallow, for which the best market price will be paid in cash.

July 23.

I. M. Kenney.

Sundries Just Received.

Alcohol, in bottles;

Soda;

Bateman's Drops;

Race Ginger;

Mason's Blacking;

Spice;

Butterscotch Candy;

Venetian Red

Ess. Peppermint;

Spanish Brown;

Paregoric;

Starch;

Crockeryware;

Rice;

Bacon;

Lard;

Meal;

Flour;

Big Hominy;

Grits;

For sale as cheap as can be.

June 18.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Slats, Slats.--A fine lot just received and for sale by I. M. Kenney.

July 16.

Bonnets, Bonnets--Neatly trimmed, as cheap or cheaper than ever.

July 16.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Looms and Wheels. By Cook & Co., at Dowdy's Mills.

June 18.

I. M. Kenney, Agent.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

The Cheapest Light in the World!

A New Southern Discovery!

Terebene Oil!!

It can be used in Kerosene Oil Lamps with a slight alteration. Lamps altered and oil sold at R. M. Smith's Drugstore.

June 4.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 6

Tan Bark Wanted. We wish to buy 2 or 300 cord of Tan Bark, and will pay the highest market price in Cash, Groceries, Shoes or Leather. Bring it in; for without Bark, no Leather can be made for the people.

Pitner, England, & Doyle.

April 2, 1862.

New Music. Victory of Manassas Grand March; Gen. Beauregard's Grand March; War Song of Dixie; DIXIE'S LAND; Dixie's Land, variations; Southern Confederacy Mazurka; The South our Country; Davis Grand March; First President's Quick-Step; God and our Rights Flag of the Free Eleven, with many other pieces.

Just received.

Wm. N. White.

epther [sic] 18.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 7

Wanted!

5000 pair woolen and cotton socks;

500 bushels dried apples and peaches;

1000 yards country Cotton Cloths, plain, striped and checked;

1000 yards Woolen Linsey for Overshirts;

500 yards " Jeans for Coats and Pants for all which the best market price will be paid in cash.

July 16.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 6, 1862, p. 4, c. 7

Work for All.

I have purchased 1,000 dollars worth of cotton cards, which I am willing to sell to any person for a good note for ten dollars--the note must have the name of some person known to myself. Then I will agree to take cloth in payment for the note, at market prices, delivered between this and July 1st, 1862. Persons who wish to lend a helping hand in working out our independence, and at the same time make for themselves a living, must make arrangements to get a pair of cards, as they are the bane of our independence. The Factory's may be burnt, but cotton cards in the hands of the working women are safe.

April 23.

R. L. Bloomfield.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 5-6

The Cost of Printing Papers.

People, generally, have very crude ideas as to the cost of printing newspapers and the labor bestowed upon them. No class of men in the South has suffered more, perhaps, from the war, than publishers. The proprietors of the *Southern Recorder*, in order to avoid loss, have been compelled to advance their subscription price from two to three dollars a year. They prefer to do this, rather than reduce the size of their sheet. We suppose at this time, that many papers do

nothing more than pay expenses, and some not even that. Advertising and job work amounts to almost nothing, and yet we find but few papers have raised the price of subscription. We append an extract from the *Recorder*, which will give the readers of the *Banner* an idea of what it costs us to furnish them the paper.

"The blank paper on which we print the Recorder has advanced one hundred and fifty per cent., and is still on the increase, so that it is impossible to conjecture where the manufacturers will stop their prices. The present charge is at the rate of one dollar and twenty cents for the blank paper alone to each subscriber, leaving but eighty cents, on two dollar subscriptions, to pay for setting the types, press work, ink, folding, wrapping and mailing, besides the wear and tear of materials, office room, and the expenses of the editorial department. All these items enter into the cost of furnishing the paper to our patrons. Such being the case, we are compelled to make a change in our terms in order to avoid loss.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 4
Substitute for Coffee.

Chickory [sic], at R. M. Smith's Drug Store, No. 10 Broad St. Aug.20.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 5
Just Received and for Sale,

Blue Stone, Quinine, Copperas; Morphine; Indigo; Castor Oil; Madder; Epsom Salts; Blacking; Soda; Prepared Chalk; Gum Camphor; Matches; Cinnamon; Toilet Soaps; Chloroform; Brushes; Snuff, &c., at R. M. Smith 8 Drug Store. No. 10 Broad street.
August 20.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 20, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

To the Planters and People of Ga [sic]

The undersigned has been requested by the Executive Committee of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, to address you a few sentences on the importance of providing, during what remains of our present summer, abundance of dried fruit and vegetables for our troops in the field.

Many of our people, without any such reminder, have been diligently engaged in this work. But there are many still, who are blessed with quantities of fruit and vegetables, and yet from inadvertence, or engrossing occupations, have given no attention to this subject. To such, I more particularly appeal--in the name of our brave boys whose breasts are so freely presented as bulwarks for the protection of our homes, and their comforts; in the name of those humane attentions which they so well merit at our hands--and most earnestly entreat that [tear in page] will, even at the cost of a little [tear in page] inconvenience, give us their [tear in page] avoring to secure a supply [tear in page] op of peaches is now abun [tear in page] Summer apples are to be ob [tear in page] in many places. Fall and winter apples will soon be matured in considerable quantities throughout the upper portions of the State. Tomatoes, okra, peppers, cushaws, pumpkins, and some similar vegetables are now or soon will be in great abundance all over the State.

All these can be expeditiously, economically and safely dried or preserved. They can be put up in bags or boxes, (the latter preferable) and through our association or otherwise, they can

be forwarded to our soldiers as fast as prepared. They will prove very great comforts indeed to those of our brave fellows who may be threatened or suffering with scurvy from a prolonged salt meat diet. They will be very precious as a light and refreshing diet to others who are debilitated by disease, and have no food fit for their systems. They will preserve many such in their places of duty. They will restore others to strength and service. And they will save others again from prostration and death. Let the fathers and mothers who have sons, and the sisters who have brothers in our camps, think of this; and if anything can add to the self sacrificing energy already manifested in our State, I am sure this thought will; and that we will receive such an enthusiastic response to this call as has never failed to gladden our hearts, to bless and to brighten our labors in all similar efforts made by this committee, whilst endeavoring to administer the charity entrusted to our charge.

Papers in all parts of the State interested in the cause (and who are not?) will please copy.
E. Starnes,

for Ex. C. G. R. & Hosp. Asso'n.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 27, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

A young lady of extraordinary intellectual capacities, recently addressed the following letter to her cousin:

Dear Kuzzin: The wether whar we iz air kold; I suppose whar U is air kolder. We is all well and muthers, got the Terricks, brother Tom has got the Hoopin Kof, and sister Susan has got a baby, and I hoop these fu lines will fine U in the same condisun.--Rite sune. Your ophecshunate Kuzen.

Soap Without Grease.--To four gallons of strong lye add ten pounds of distilled rosin, or eight pounds of pine gum, not distilled and free from trash is better; boil steadily until there is no rosin to be seen, and if the quantity of lye is not sufficient add more, and continue to add until the rosin is out, and boil until it makes a brown jelly soap. I have used this soap for a year, and it is equal to the best soap made with grease.

Portable Soup.--Let veal or beef soup get quite cold, then skim off every particle of fat; boil it till of a thick glutinous consistence. Care should be taken not to have the soup burn. Season it very highly with pepper, salt, mace, and cloves, and a little brandy or wine, and pour it over earthen platters, not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness; let it be till cold; then cut in three-inch square pieces; set them in the sun to dry, often turning them. When very dry, place them in tin or earthen vessels, having a layer of white paper between each layer of cakes. These directions, if they are carefully attended to, will keep good for a long time. Whenever you wish to make a soup of them, you have only to put a quart of water to one cake, and make the water piping hot.--Char, Mer., Aug. 18.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 27, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Sundries Just Received.

Alcohol, in bottles;
Bateman's Drops;
Mason's Blacking;

Soda;
Race Ginger;
Spice;

Butterscotch Candy;
Ess. Peppermint;
Paregoric;
Crockeryware;
Bacon;
Meal;
Big Hominy;
For sale as cheap as can be.
June 18.

Venetian Red
Spanish Brown;
Starch;
Rice;
Lard;
Flour;
Grits;

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 5 [Summary:
advertisement for chicory]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Salt!

We are requested to notify those in Athens, Buck Branch and Sandy Creek who are entitled to salt, under the plan [shadow of binding] entitled to salt, under the plan [shadow] by the Governor to supply them, to [shadow] report their names to P. W. [shadow], Esq., at the store of Hutcheson [shadow], in order that a correct list [shadow] made out. There are two classes [shadow], viz:

[shadow] widows of soldiers who have been killed in battle, or died in the militia in service of the State or Confederate [shadow]. This class is entitled to one half [shadow] gratis.

The wives of soldiers now in militia [shadow], and widows having sons in the [shadow]. This class to receive one half [shadow] for one dollar.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 17, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

New Leather.

A gentleman of this city of known public spirit, has shown us a pair of shoes made of Dog Leather, prepared under his direction, which to all appearance, in softness and strength, is equal to calf skin. The circumstance was brought to our notice for the purpose of drawing public attention to a new source from which leather may be obtained, while at the same time the wool culture may be advanced; for it is an established fact in husbandry, that as the number of dogs is diminished will the quantity of sheep be increased; furnishing a rich staple to clothe our soldiers in winter, and mutton at all seasons for our tables. An ordinary dog skin, by careful tanning and cutting, will make two pairs of shoes, worth at present prices, not less than five dollars per pair and in some instances double the sum. Without any particular malice against the canine race, we venture to suggest that at least half the dogs now in Georgia can be spared by housekeepers and sportsmen, and their skins made to subserve a valuable purpose. On this score, a very liberal supply of leather may be had for men, women, and children, substantial and pleasant in the use.-- Southern Recorder.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

From the Chronicle & Sentinel.
Another Way-Side Home.

We give place, with pleasure, to the following notice of an institution established at Union Point, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. We shall soon have a large influx of wounded, from the late battles; and though the ladies along the Georgia Railroad have been unremitting in their exertions, we warn them that still greater demands will be made upon their benevolence--not greater, however, than will be cheerfully responded to. We have lately witnessed the manner in which the ladies along the rout [sic] flock to the depots; even late at night, with the enquiry, "Are there any sick or wounded soldiers on board?" and the gratitude with which their offers of service have been received. The ladies actually seemed to feel a disappointment when they could find no sufferer on whom to exercise their charities, and to dispose of their coffee, biscuit, and chicken fixings:--

Union Point, Ga. R. R.

A Way-Side hospital has just been erected at this place by the ladies.--The Athens branch leading off from this point, affording but one trip during the day, left the sick and wounded soldiers who came by the night trains, and were travelling in that direction, 12 or 15 hours without attention or comfort. These angels of mercy set to work for their relief, and within three days, they have a suitable house fixed, with beds, and raised several hundred dollars to purchase food, and are now giving their personal attention to sick and wounded soldiers on their homeward journey. The physician of the place, has voluntarily pledged his assistance when necessary. Let the afflicted soldier know that he may find himself cared for at Union Point.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Storing Potatoes.--For several years we have found the following to be effectual in preserving potatoes from decay throughout the entire winter--

Put them in the cellar as dry as possible, and before putting them in the bin, sprinkle the bottom well with sand and give the potatoes a slight sprinkling as they are deposited.--Field & Fireside.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Salt.

Some of the citizens of Franklin county formed a company, one of whom went to Wilmington, N. C., and purchased salt at \$12 per bushel. It will cost about \$1.75 more to bring it here. Cannot a similar company be formed in this county?

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Diphtheria.

We learn that ulcerated sore throat, (thought by some to be diphtheria,) is prevalent in portions of Banks and Franklin counties. We find the following remedy for diphtheria in our exchanges, which is said to have been used with good result:

Take a handful of alder root, the same quantity of dogwood root, and the same quantity of

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

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

From the Countryman.
Salt.

Mr. John H. Traylor, in a communication dated Whitesville, Harris County, Ga., Sept. 27, 1862, addressed "To The Countryman," through the Columbus Daily Enquirer of 3d inst., says:-- "Having noticed your communication inquiring for Mr. Stubbs, and supposing you wished to know something further about his recipe for saving pork by an economical process, I have concluded to give a safe and economical one which has been tried in my neighborhood, with very satisfactory results:

To 5 gallons of water, add 7 pounds slat 1 pint syrup, and 1 teaspoonful of pounded saltpeter [sic]. After the pork is cooled in the usual way, pack in barrels, and cover with the above mixture. Let it remain 4 or 5 weeks, and hang and smoke in the usual manner.

This plan was tried last winter by Judge Alex B. Huey, of Harris County, Ga., in saving his entire crop of pork, with perfect success he having saved 4,500 pounds of pork with only 85 pounds of salt. I have eaten of the bacon, and have no hesitation in saying it is as well salted as any I ever saw."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Handsome donation for the soldiers.--The Savannah Republican says that the Proprietors of the Pulaski House of that city have tendered all the carpets in their establishment to the Committee collecting for the Army. There are 120 rooms in the House and the carpets will furnish 500 good blankets. All honor to the generous Proprietors.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Athens Factory.

The Agent of this Factory determined a week or so ago to sell thread at \$3 per bunch for a given time, and adopt the miller's rule, "first come, first served." The hour for selling was from 8 to 9 o'clock each morning. Hundreds of people would assemble at the office each morning long before the appointed time. So great was the pressure that many females fainted, and we are told that the scene was occasionally enlivened by rough and tumble fights. Persons frequently put their money on the end of a pole in order to reach it to the Agent. To some the scene was ludicrous; to others it was sad. Saturday was the last day for selling in this manner.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

An Appeal for the Soldiers.

Friends of the Soldiers:--Our hearts are moved with deepest sympathy by the sad and disheartening testimony which correspondents from the battle-fields have borne to the stern fact

that the Army, whose heroic courage and enduring fortitude have repelled and conquered our country's foe, is suffering for shoes, blankets, and other necessaries to its comfort. Shall we be selfishly indolent, with this cry of coming distress borne to us by the blasts which herald the approach of winter? . . . The Society, long involuntarily inactive, waits with willing hands and cheerful hearts to aid; requiring only material to give substantial evidence of its earnest sympathy. We appeal to you for contributions of blankets, shoes, socks, cloth or money; and pledge ourselves that the material shall be promptly made, and forwarded to the companies of Clark county.

P. Thomas,
Secy' Ladies' Vol. Association,

L. Rutherford, Pres't.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 22, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

How to Make Chimnies [sic] for Kerosene or Palmetto Oil Lamps.

Take a common sweet oil bottle cut off the bottom, by burning a string wet with turpentine, around the bottle, then make a bottom of tin to fit the lamp, and fasten it to the bottle with plaster of paris and you have as good a chimney as you can buy. This is something worth knowing at the present time. When one chimney breaks the same tin bottom will do for another. Please let this be known for the public benefit.

D. B. Haselton.

We have received from our ingenious friend, Haselton, a bottle prepared as above directed, and a mate to one he has used successfully. It may be seen at the Courier office.

Charleston Courier, Oct. 14.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Mode of Keeping or Preserving Sweet Potatoes.

Raise a bed of ground about six inches above the common earth, then level it over, take a dozen corn stalks about four or five feet long, and tie them together with potatoe [sic] vines, and set them on end bound together in the centre [sic] of the bed similar to the stack pole for fodder. Take your potatoes and pour them on the bed around the stalks until you fill the bed within eight inches of the circumference, and within four inches of the top of the corn stalks, set in the centre [sic] of the bed. Make the hill of potatoes in shape of a cone; and let it be as round and as compact as you can well make it, then cover them with cotton seed until they hide the potatoes at least one inch thick all over, with the exception of them.--Then cover with common earth one inch and a half thick except at the top around the corn stalks, then make a good scaffold or covering of common boards, so that it can be kept dry. This is very important. When the potatoes are taken out it should be done by a careful hand, and they ought to be taken from the bottom and always covered up again as good as it was at first.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Way-Side Home for Soldiers at Union Point.

Our readers are already informed of the existence of the home for soldiers at Union Point. While at that place the other day we had an opportunity of witnessing its practical workings. Hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers are relieved and sent on their way blessing the patriotic and Christian ladies that "minister unto them."

In connexion [sic] with this, we will mention that during the past week, Miss Asenath M. Dorsey, and Mrs. Anna Gallaway, have raised in Athens, the handsome sum of five hundred dollars for the wayside home. These ladies deserve great credit for the zeal they have exhibited in this matter, and have set an example which others might well imitate. Our ladies generally have done much in aid of the cause, and we hope they will continue in the good work.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Small Pox.

This disease has made its appearance in Cobb, Lee and Newton counties. The latter case is near Social Circle, Walton Co.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Comfort Cloak--A Substitute for Overcoats and Blankets for Our Army.

I see that great complaint is made for the want of clothing for our army.--Allow me to suggest a cheap and warm substitute for a blanket and overcoat, and which can be made by any country matron.

Take sufficient quantity of common cotton shirting, dye it brown with black walnut, cut it and make it in the form of a large loose cloak without sleeves, leaving slits for the arms; wad it with cotton batting, in thin layers like a quilt, fix an oil cloth cape to it, reaching down to the waist, fasten it with a belt around the waist, the throat and breast part to be fastened with string--and you have the most complete cloak and blanket a soldier ever slept in, and much lighter than the woolen coat.

The writer of this used one an entire winter in the northern part of Iowa, where the cold is intense, and he can assure you he never was more comfortably clad.

The object of the oil cloth cape is to protect the garment as well as the arms from the rain. The collar should be made wide so as to cover the ears and neck when raised.

All the old woolen stockings, carpets, blankets, &c. should be gathered up, well washed and pulled to pieces, spun into cloth, and made up into pantaloons and jackets.

All the old shoes and boots should be repaired and sent to the companies in the field.

Let the ladies in each city, county, town or neighborhood, make up garments for their companies and send them forward by a trusty agent. We have no time to lose--winter is upon us and our boys are shivering.

HOWARD.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Good paper, Cap, Letters both common and small note paper. A large lot just received, and some kinds lower than they have been sold of late. Also Matches, Visiting Cards, Pocket Combs, Rogers Knives, [illegible] Spellers, Envelopes, New Music, and School Books, and

Miscellaneous Books, that I have been out of.
Oct. 29.

Wm. N. White.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 7

Wanted.

At the Georgia Factory, a good practical Spinner, competent to run either Ring or Flyer Frames. Personal application preferred. Apply to

J. Garwood, Superintendent.

Oct. 29.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 5-6 [Summary: list of contributors from Athens Ga., to the Way-Side Home, Union Point, with letters of appreciation from Jenny Hart, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph H. Lumpkin]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

A Substitute for Shoes.

An old and experienced citizen has called our attention to the subject of the use of cowhide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to the Mississippi, fifty-two years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple: take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on--which is to go next to the foot--"put the foot down firmly" upon it, and cut out the pattern desired, make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material at the heel and up the instep. Let it dry upon the foot, and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance be made for shrinking so as to avoid too tight a fit. The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It outwears, breathes, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefoot while so many hides are thrown away in camps.

We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.--Mobile Register.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

The Poor of Athens.

The poor of our community will suffer much this winter, unless steps are taken to prevent it. Judging from the difficulty of procuring fuel at this time, it will be very scarce and high, when the cold weather comes. Arrangements should be made at once to supply this article. We notice that the citizens of Augusta, Atlanta, and other places are buying wood for this purpose, and that the railroads are transporting it free. We doubt not that the Ga. R. R. will do the same for Athens. Let a fund be raised for this purpose, and the effort made. One gentleman has authorized us to subscribe \$25 for him, if twenty others will do the same. We have not a doubt but that there are nineteen other citizens of the place able and willing to follow his example. There is no time to lose. We hope some person will take the matter in hand and carry it through.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Salt! Salt!

400 sacks arriving and to arrive, which will be offered to the trade for a few weeks. Hoover & Taylor, No. 13, Broad St.
Nov.3

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 5, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Tallow Candles Equal to Star

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

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

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 12, 1862, 3, c. 5

Presentments of the Grand Jury of Towns County.

We the Grand Jurors, sworn, chosen, and selected, for the Oct. Term, 1862, for the county of Towns, beg leave to make the following general presentiments: . . . We respectfully recommend that the Legislature of Georgia, appropriate a sufficient amount of money from the State Treasury, to establish salt works in the most convenient places, and have a sufficient supply of salt made for the State of Georgia. We would request that the works be commenced immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, so that they may be in full operation by Spring. If the State of Georgia will furnish us with salt for a reasonable price, we can raise every other necessary of life, and fight Abraham Lincoln for the next fifty years to come. . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1 [Summary: list of contributions to Ladies' Volunteer Association--cash, cloth, drawers, blankets, socks, etc.]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 26, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Salt.

We are requested to announce that the salt for soldier's widows and soldier's wives in Clark county has arrived. All interested will forthwith call at the store of Messrs. Hutcheson & Hampton, and get their supplies.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Heavy Flannels,
William Shear,
Augusta, Georgia,

has just received a supply of Heavy Cotton and Wool Flannels, an excellent article for soldiers' wear, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Dec. 3

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Just Received.

Madder	Soda;
Copperas;	Ext. Logwood;
Fine Tooth Combs;	Dressing Combs;
Brushes,	
100 lbs white bar soap;	
100 lbs Castile Soap;	
50 lbs Cocoa nut oil soap;	
6 doz. brown Windsor Soap;	
2 " Honey Soap;	
4 oz. Morphine, &c., &c.,	

Dec. 3. at R. M. Smith's,
No. 10 Main St.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 3, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Ladies'
Mourning Dress Goods,
Wm. Shear,
Augusta, Georgia.

Has just received French Bombazine, of extra quality;
Plain French Black Mousseline DeLaine, double width;
Superior French Drap D'Ete, for Ladies' Mourning dresses;
Plain Black Grenadine, or Iron Berage [sic], of superior quality;

Black Crape Maretz and plain black barege;
Superior 4-4 and 8-4 Barege Anglais, for second Mourning Dresses;
Black Love Vails [sic] and dark gray Alpaccas;
Ladies' black Kid Gloves, of assorted sizes.

--Also--

Superior Cavalry and Infantry Buttons, of large and small sizes;
Black Silk Braids, for binding coats and vests;
Sup'r English Long Cloths, and 4-4 Irish Linens.
The public are respectfully invited to examine the assortment.
Dec. 3.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

A lady, living five miles north of Ozark, Arkansas, with an axe, a saw, a chisel, and an auger, made herself a loom out of oak rails, upon which she now weaves eight yards of coarse cotton cloth a day. The thread is furnished by Major N. B. Pearce, and woven into cloth for army purposes.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Seizure of Goods.

In accordance with act passed by the Legislature, Agents of Governor Brown have visited many towns and cities of the State for the purpose of impressing cloth, shoes &c., for the use of Georgia soldiers. The Agent who visited this place allowed \$2 per yard for jeans. It falls heavily upon some, who have paid \$3 to \$4 for what the State allows \$2, and who would have been satisfied with a reasonable profit. We must confess, however, to being "smartly tickled" at the prospect of seeing some of the speculators disgorge a portion of their blood money.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3-4

Tanning.

We are indebted to Mr. William Crutchfield, of Goochland Court House for the following details and receipt for tanning leather. If, in any particular, not perfectly intelligible, Mr. C. will take great pleasure in affording any additional information.

The true mode for farmers to adopt is for each neighborhood, consisting of from three to six, to combine, construct the vats and divide the labor among themselves. They will make as good leather as they get, if not better, and they will get double the quantity they now receive from tanners:

TANNING LEATHER.--Pure water vat six feet square, four feet deep. Lime water vat--same.

Vat for bark four feet wide, four deep, and eight long. Soak hides till soft in pure water--from five to seven days--then flesh on beam.

Beam for breaking the hides six feet long--a log, two feet in diameter, split in two--

underneath hollowed out for prop, to raise or depress. In the process of breaking, use a knife two feet long with shanks for handles--knife little rounding.

As soon as the flesh is taken off, (one hand will flesh a dozen hides a day,) the hides are put in the lime vat--weak solution--one bushel lime--first slacked. The vat not quite full of water. Hides to be taken out every other day to air, and replaced smooth. Plunge or stir vat every time the hides are drawn. An iron hook, like icehooks, to draw the hides.

As soon as hair will slip, throw hides over beam, hair side up, and rub with fleshing knife. The hair off, the hides are put back in vat of pure water, and to remain there a day or two--then throw across the beam again, and with same fleshing knife, work out all the lime and remaining flesh. One hand will flesh 50 hides a day.

The process of bating [?] may be omitted in tanning coarse leather.

Take the hides as clean as possible to the bark vat. At first one bushel of bark, pounded or ground--this weak solution to continue two days--and gradually strengthened by addition of bark, say one bushel daily. Keep it in two weeks; handling and strengthening liquor.

Then clean out vat, taking out all the bark. Throw in pounded bark--put down one hide--cover that inch thick with bark, and so on each hide. Let in water and let it remain a month. Again clean out vat, reverse hides and repeat operation--and let this remain a month. Again clean out vat and repeat operation--and remain another month.

(Chestnut oak bark the best--tho' the spanish or black oak good.)

After 3d month, the hide being tanned, is taken out and hung upon poles. This is sole leather without further labor.

That intended for upper leather, half day, is oiled on the grain or hair side with a mop. Reverse side, and grease heavily on flesh side, half pound tallow and half pint train oil to a side mixed. This mixture is prepared thus: melt the tallow slowly and take same quantity of oil mixed and stirred in--after it becomes cool, is ready for use. Then hang the hides in shade till dry.--Richmond Whig.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

The Cotton Factories.

The Graniteville Factory has reduced its rates to a reasonable scale, as will be seen in their advertisement.

The North Carolina Factories met in Convention on Monday, the 3d instant, in Greensboro'--eighteen establishments being represented--and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will sell all the products of our several mills at a profit not exceeding 75 per cent; and further that we give the orders of the State the preference.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to discourage speculation in factory fabrics, and to secure this end we will sell in quantities to such agents, as will prevent them reaching the hands of speculators.

Resolved, That we believe the following prices are in conformity at present with the Exemption Act, to wit: 4-4 sheeting, 35c. per yard; cotton yarn, No. 5's to 7's, at \$3 25 per bunch, of 5 pounds; No. 8's to 10's, at \$3 50; No. 11's to 12's, at \$3 75.

Resolved, That C. W. Garrett, Assistant Quartermaster at Raleigh, be requested to publish once a month the list of prices he pays each factory for their goods.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

200 Doz.
Spool Cotton
For Sale.

Dec 17

White & Ritch.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Sundries Just Received.

Greer's Almanac for 1863; Needles, Pins, Fine Combs, Coarse Combs, Brace Buttons, Flax Thread.

Dec. 24, 1862.

L. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Wanted! 10,000 dogwood poles at the Bobbin Mill near Athens. We will pay five cents each for the above amount of good Dogwood Poles.

E. J. McCall & No.

Dec. 31.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 21, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

Socks for the Soldiers!

I will give for good Socks of all sizes--Cotton 75, Woolen \$1 00, and want all I can get soon, as the poor soldiers are suffering for them.

Jan 21.

I. M. Kenney.

Sundries on Hand, Just Received.

New Rice;			Peas;
Flour;			Sugar;
Meal;	Syrup;	Copperas;	Salt;
Needles;	Pins;		Fine Combs;
	Almanac for 1863.		

Jan 21.

I.M. Kenney.

Wanted!

20 bales of cotton, in good order;	
500 bushels of corn;	1000 lbs. tallow;
500 bushels Peas,	
1000 lbs. Flour;	
50,000 lbs Rags;	
500 lbs. Beeswax;	
1000 yards Woolen Jeans;	
5000 pair Cotton and Woolen Socks;	
Striped Cotton Cloth;	

For which the highest price will be paid cash, on delivery.

Jan 21

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

New Music.

Stonewall Jackson's Grand March, Rock me to Sleep Mother, Lorena, Let me kiss him for his mother, Maiden's Prayer. Just received. Wm. N. White.

Jan. 28, 1863.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 4 [Summary: List of donations to Ladies' Volunteer Association, includes: Miss Gaillard, rosin, rue, balm, lavender, sage, &c.]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1863, p. 1--[Summary: Report of Battle of Galveston]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 7

The following contributions for the relief of the Fredericksburg sufferers are acknowledged by the Ladies' Vol. Association of Athens, Ga.: [list of names with \$\$]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

For the Southern Banner.
To the Women of Oglethorpe.

The quartermaster General of Georgia has made a stirring appeal to you for "Socks for the Soldiers!" Shall it be in vain? To be free from the thralldom of death to all your hopes--to be worthy matrons, wives, sisters and daughters of the noble men now battling for all we hold dear on earth, you will nobly respond now and in the future, as you have so nobly done in the past, to every call made upon you. I am well assured of this fact. I merely wish to call your attention to the request of Gen. Foster, believing, as I most sincerely do, that in no other land on this earth, does there dwell a more self-sacrificing--a more determined, or a more homogeneous aggregate of patriotic woman than are found within the lines of Oglethorpe county. Send me your socks, then, with your names upon each pair. Let your servants knit for the soldiers and put their names too upon their contributions. Let the little daughters knit socks also, and put their names and ages on each pair:--So that I may fill my large box to running over, and so that no "brave soldier boy" from Oglethorpe county can ever say that the frosts and snows were destroying his efficiency for want of socks.

Francis James Robinson,
Clerk Superior Court.

Lexington, Ga., Feb'ry 2d, 1863.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

How to Destroy Garden insects.--A decoction of the leaves of common camomile [sic] will

destroy all species of insect, and nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile [sic] plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or hothouse should ever be without it, in a green or dried state; either the stalks or the flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that, if a plant is drooping and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you plant camomile [sic] near it.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

Save Your Ashes. The Pioneer Paper Manufacturing Company, will pay 25 cents per bushel, for good Oak and Hickory Ashes, delivered at their Mill, four miles from Athens.

Feb. 4

Albon Chase, Agent.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Okra--A Substitute for Coffee.

Mr. Archer Griffeth, of Ala., gives us the following directions for preparing okra seed as a substitute for coffee. He expresses himself as highly pleased with the beverage:

Parch over a good fire and stir well until it is dark brown; then take off the fire and before the seed get cool put the white of one egg to two tea-cups full of okra, and mix well. Put the same quantity of seed in the coffee pot as you would coffee, boil well and settle as coffee.

Directions for Planting and Cultivating.--Prepare a rich spot as for cotton, by bedding 3 1/2 feet. About the 10th of April open the ridges and sow the seed, and when up, chop out to 12 inches in the drill and cultivate the same as cotton. It will grow 6 to 8 feet high and will yield abundantly--one acre of good land producing ten bushels of seed. The seed will be dry in July.

Since writing the above, we have tried some of the okra coffee prepared by the above directions, and find it better than pure Rio and almost equal to old Java.--Try it.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

Shoe Thread--Made in the Confederacy, for sale by I. M. Kenney.

Feb. 11.

Okra for Coffee.

A Small lot of Okra Seed--the best substitute for coffee--for sale at James I. Colt's.

Feb. 11.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 18, 1863--[Summary: Take Hold of My Hand, poem by M. E. Moore of Texas]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

To the Girls.

Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bundle of gewgaws bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologne, and set in a carmine saucer--this is no help for a man, who expects to raise a family on veritable bread and meat. The piano and lace frame are good in their places and so are ribbons, frills and tinsels, but you cannot make a dinner of

former, nor can you make a bed blanket of the latter. And awful as the word may sound to the ear, bed blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as fancies; but you make it all a matter of decoration remembering the tassels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good sense, and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife--what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or may trap him or catch him, but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you! Render your self worth catching, and you will need no shrewd mother or brother to help you find a market. Lynch.Rep.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Iron, Plow Steel,
Coffee, Tea, &c.

In store and to Arrive,
10,000 lbs Swedes Iron and Plow Steel;
300 lbs Blister Steel;
25 Tierces Rice, (new crop)
70 Boxes Tobacco;
7 Hhds Sugar;
2 Sacks Rio Coffee;
1 Chest Black Tea, for sale by

J. I. Colt.

Feb. 18.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

Flax Seed.--Raise and spin your thread. For sale at \$10 per bushel, or 25 cts per lb.

Feb. 18.

I. M. Kenney.

Pins, Needles and Fine Combs, at

Feb. 18.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 18, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

For Parents

Here are some good rules for parents to go by:
From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say to them.

Never promise them anything unless you can give it to them.

If you tell your child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never in anger.

Never let them see that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

Never give them anything when they cry for it.

Teach them that the only way to appear good is to be good.

Never allow them to engage in tale-bearing.

Do not let them run about at night or on Sunday.

Teach them that it is honorable to work.
Encourage them as much as you can, to tell the truth.
Be yourself what you desire them to be.
Never suffer them to go into a tippling house, gaming room or into bad company.
Above all things, send them to Sabbath school, if there is one near enough.
Furnish them with books and papers, and encourage them to read by allowing them to read to you. This has a powerful tendency to make a child's mind active, and gives him the right kind of pride.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 25, 1863, p. 1--[Summary: poem "Two Aprils"; p. 2--Morning Light captured at Sabine Pass]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 25, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

To the Women of Clark County.

I have forwarded 400 pair of socks to Atlanta. I have now on hand between 50 and 100 pair. Contributions come in daily. One generous woman, this week, gives 10. Shall I get 1000 pair from the women and children of noble old Clark?

John Calvin Johnson, Cl'k.
Feb. 20, 1863.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Wanted Immediately!

Mountain Irish Potatoes, Rye, Flour, Good Lard, New Bacon; Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Cotton and Woollen [sic] Socks for soldiers, Gray and Brown jeans for Soldiers, striped and checked cloth--for which the best market price will be paid, cash up.

March 18.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 27, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Persons indebted to the Southern Banner office, from one dollar up to one hundred, can now discharge their indebtedness in clean cotton or linen rags, at five cents per pound, delivered at this office. This is a fair proposition, and we hope every body will avail themselves of it.

We will also pay the same amount in cash for rags delivered at this office.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 27, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

How to Get Cheap Newspapers.

--The Columbus Sun says:

"If you would like cheap newspapers, a good supply of writing paper and envelopes--all

of which are almost as indispensable as clothing--save your rags. Let the rag bag become a recognized institution in every household. Nothing would tend more to increase the quantity of paper, and cheapen its price, than the general institution of the rag bag. Let every scrap of cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, flax or hemp forms the fibre [sic] be diligently saved, and sold to the paper mills and paper will become abundant and be furnished at reduced rates.

"People of the South, if you would read and write, save your rags."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Burning of the Bath Paper Mill.

The Bath Paper Mill, situated on the S. Carolina Railroad, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by fire, about 2 o'clock, P.M. on the 2d inst. The Augusta Chronicle says, the loss of this paper mill at this time, is a great public calamity. A large amount of work was done there for the Confederate Government, besides supplying a number of newspapers with paper for their regular supplies. The mill was entirely destroyed, with paper and stock in process of being worked up. About fifty hands were employed in the mill. The fire originated from a spark upon the roof. The high wind prevailing, and the length of time elapsing before the fire was discovered, and it wholly impossible to save the building.

This was the largest mill in the Confederacy. The constitutionalist is apprehensive of having to suspend, at least for a time, its publication, until supplies can be procured from other mills.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

A Hint to Parents.

Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let the parent make the experiment with his son ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours that are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child--conversing with him familiarly, put to him questions, answers, and inquiries, communicate facts, and the result of his reading or observation; awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and the reason of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he will himself be astonished at the progress that will be made.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Half-Sheet.--Circumstances beyond our control compel us to issue a half sheet this week.--By leaving out all but legal advertisements, and using small type, we are enabled to give nearly as much reading matter as usual.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Half-Sheet Again. We are compelled once more to issue only a half-sheet. The necessary supply of paper could not be obtained. We trust we shall not have to ask the indulgence of our patrons in this respect again. By omitting advertising matter, we are enabled to present nearly as much reading matter as usual.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Blacking from China Berries.--The Columbus Sun recommends its readers to preserve the following recipe.

If you want good blacking, take a half bushel of China berries, having them well picked from the stems, put into a kettle, and add three gallons of water; boil down to one gallon, then strain the liquor, through a sieve, from the seed and skins, and as much pine wood (the richer the better) soot as will make a good black, and it is ready for use. A pint of good, or a quart of weak vinegar, (or stale beer,) first mixed with the soot will make it better, and if you add the whole of one egg to half a gallon of the liquor it will be best and equal to any Yankee blacking. This blacking costs little besides trouble and we have seen boots cleaned with it inferior to none in gloss, and it will not soil a white handkerchief. Let it stand several days before you bottle it off.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 20, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Cotton Spinner's Convention.

In conformity with a request published some time since, a meeting of the cotton spinners of the State was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 15th of May.

There were present: John White, Georgia Factory; Hugh McLean, Alguadon Factory; Thomas Leslie, Troup Factory; and E. Steadman, Gwinnett Manufacturing company. ... for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of supplying the great destitution in cotton Yarns, now being felt, all over our State ... The great scarcity of Cotton Yarns--the limited means of soldiers wives and families--the probably continuance of this unholy war, and the apparent suffering that must continue to accrue to the families of our noble defenders on account of the scarcity of yarns, and the almost impossibility of procuring Cotton Cards ... Let it be remembered, that without the aid of Factories, thread cannot be obtained, and the destitute poor cannot be clad. Let the families of our soldiers be fed and clothed, and they will more cheerfully and patiently bear the toil and suffering of camp, and more gallantly meet the assaults of the enemy. Let them be neglected, and dissatisfaction and desertion will inevitably follow. ...

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 27, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Tableaux.--A number of the ladies and gentlemen of this place will give an exhibition of Tableaux at the Town Hall, Thursday and Friday evenings next, the proceeds to be appropriated to the soldiers. From the extensive preparations being made, we feel warranted in promising the public a rich treat. Let them have a full house.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 8, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

Wool for Thread.

We will give one bunch of cotton yarn for four lbs. of Wool. This arrangement will continue until due notice is given in this paper.

June 3.

John S. Linton, Agent.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 8, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

To the Ladies of Athens.

The Annual Meeting of the "Ladies Volunteer Association of Clark county," for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, June 11th, at 4 o'clock.

A full attendance is earnestly requested as an important secret is to be revealed to the members alone. Any new members desiring to aid in the noble cause to which the Society is devoted, will be admitted.

L. Rutherford, President.

May 27.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Ice! Ice!!

Persons wishing ice will please leave the order and money with Mr. C. P. McAllister. I will sell ice delivered in Athens at fifteen cents, or ten cents per lb. at my mill, 5 miles North of Athens.

E. M. Chandler.

June 10.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 10, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

For the Ladies.--Fine bleached homespun, linen handkerchiefs, stay binding, needles, pins, knitting pins, just received and for sale by [June 10]

I. M. Kenney.

Tobacco, wool hats, sleys, shuttles, rice, black pepper and soda just received and for sale by

[June 20]

I. M. Kenney.

Wanted--A few pounds hog bristles, for which a fair price will be paid.

June 10

Ross Crane.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 10, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Confederate Corks.--Rev. H. B. Pratt Chaplain of the Sixty-third North Carolina, writes to the N. C. Presbyterian:

Allow me to make another suggestion.--Down in these swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina, we find an innumerable multitude of what are called "cypress knees." They come up like little tumuli from the swampy, miry earth, and are of rather a pithy nature. If some enterprising workman would cut these up by a circular saw, into blocks of a convenient size, and by an easily contrived knife, give them a proper shape, he could make a small fortune, as well as confer a benefit on the public, by supplying the country with "Confederate corks." Black gum root, well dried, is better still, and both cuts and takes shape better than cork itself. A drop of warm cement, (1 part wax or tallow and 2 of rosin,) on the top of these corks would make them equal to the best made in Sparta or Portugal, and infinitely superior to the miserable article we commonly see.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Receipt to dye black.--We publish for the benefit of our lady readers, the following receipt which has been furnished us, to dye cotton a beautiful jet black color:

1 pot of red oak ooze; 1 do. of maple dye; 1 do. of strong copperas water.

Dip the hank in the red oak, and next in the lye, and then in the copperas water five times. Then dip in the maple, lye and coperas [sic], five times. It is no humbug. Try it.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Meeting of the Ladies of Athens.

Athens, June 12th 1863.

In response to a call by the President of the Ladies' Volunteer Association, Mrs. Rutherford, the ladies of Athens assembled at the Town Hall, on Thursday, June 11th, to elect the officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The same corps of officers were retained, with one exception.

The Secretary read the annual report. The amount of work accomplished during the year being as follows: 339 shirts, 349 pr drawers, 155 pr socks, 159 pr pants, 49 coats, 36 comforts, 9 mattresses [sic], 15 overshirts, 27 sundries. Total, 1,138 articles.--After supplying the four companies during the year, the following amount of clothing still remains in possession of the Society: 103 shirts, 81 pair drawers, 41 pr socks. Hospital supplies have been forwarded as follows: To Atlanta, 6 boxes hospital stores.--To Richmond, Va., 7 boxes, 1 barrel, \$138. To Dalton, Ga. 1 box, 25 shirts, 17 pr drawers, 30 pr socks, 5 comforts, [?] mattr'ses. To Union Point, one supply for hospital.

Treasurer's Report.

Cash received,	\$596 40
Cash paid out,	296 40
Balance on hand June 11th,	\$300 00

Amount collected for relief of Fredericksburg sufferers, \$752.

The President introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. They are considered equally obligatory on absent members:

Resolved, That each member of the Society will furnish six pair socks during the next six months.

Resolved, That each member of the Society will furnish six bottles wine during the ensuing four months.

Resolved, That no member of the Society shall refuse work sent by her Directress, unless a case of violent illness shall justify a conscientious rejection.

Without further business, the meeting adjourned.

P. Thomas.
Secretary & Treasurer.

L. Rutherford, President.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 17, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Whitmore Cotton Cards.--A genuine article, on consignment, for sale by

June 17

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

New Music.

Mr. Wm. N. White has for sale "Stonewall Jackson's Way," a new piece of music, said by those who have heard it sung to be a "good thing." We can only speak for the words; they are very spirited. Price \$1 00.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Blackberry Wine.

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

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

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Little Hungry Minds.

If there is one lesson we would impress upon parents, it is this: Don't stifle your children's desire at the proper times to ask questions. This involuntary self-educating process of the child's is of more importance to its future than parents are aware of. It sometimes, nay, often costs an effort to break up a train of thoughts in which you may be interestedly occupied, but it will pay. Like the sticks and straws which the winged bird bears long distances in its bill to construct its nest, these tender twigs of information may be worked into a structure which will afford comfort and protection from many a lifestorm, a safe retreat for quiet reflection when the spirit of evil is prowling about for careless stragglers, who are beating the air because there is nothing else left for them to do. Don't turn your child away, with a lazy, fibbing, abstracted "I don't know." Rouse yourself, and give him food for thought in your answer, or that spirit of evil may take possession of the apartment, which you are to furnish.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

What Will Ruin Children?

To have parents exercise partiality. This practice is lamentably prevalent. The first born, the only son or daughter, the beauty or wit of a household, is too commonly set apart, Joseph-like.

To be frequently put out of temper. A child ought always to be spared, as far as possible, all just cause of irritation, and never be punished for wrong doings, by taunts, cuffs, or ridicule.

To be suffered to go uncorrected to-day for the very thing for which chastisement was inflicted yesterday.--With as much reason might a watch, which should be wound backward half the time, be expected to run as well, as a child thus trained become possessed of an estimable character.

To be corrected for accidental faults with the same severity as if they were those of intention. The child who does ill when he meant to do well, merits pity, not upbraiding. The disappointment to the young projector, attendant on the disastrous failure of any little enterprise, is of itself a sufficient punishment, even were the result brought about by carelessness. To add more is as cruel as it is hurtful.

To be made to feel that they were only burdens. Parents who give a child to understand that he is burdensome to them, need not be surprised should they one day be given to understand that they are burdensome to him. They should bear with childhood.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

True as Preaching.--If men and women were willing to live within their income, disposed to begin life at the bottom of the ladder, obey the primary impulses of their nature, and enter upon the cares, trials and pleasures of the domestic circle, bind their hearts and twine their hopes around the family altar, they would be greatly the gainers. But here comes the difficulty. They must live when they begin life just as others are living, or in better style perhaps, who for thirty or forty years have been carefully and economically journeying along, until they found they could afford to show off a little. It would be well if our modern fair ones were more willing to do as Eve did, when with a new creation smiling around her, she and her husband began their housekeeping. We don't believe she thought the house would look too common without a velvet tapestry on her parlor and sitting room floors, nor do we believe she had a chambermaid to run after little Cain and Abel.--There is little doubt, in our own mind, she made Adam's trowsers [sic], hemmed his pocket handkerchief, fixed up his Sunday coat and kept things generally nice and tidy in the house. While she was doing this, Adam was probably tending his flocks, or worked in the garden, fenced his potato patch, and attended to outdoor things generally. Thus they got along "right smartly" and economically, became quite rich and aristocratic, had many children, lived to a good old age, and died among friends. This, after all is the true way both for male and female. Begin upon a small scale and go up gradually from that point. Never begin at the top and come down.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 8, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Spinning Wheels.--Make at Wilson's, of the celebrated Hancock pattern, for sale by
May 20 I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Donation to Soldiers' Families.

We inadvertently failed to notice last week that the Athens Manufacturing Company had presented to the families of each of the soldiers who receive their pay in Athens, through Mr. F. W. Lucas, one bunch of spun yarn, one hundred and thirty-seven bunches in all.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 13, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Knitting Cotton and Wrapping twine. July 15

I. M. Kenney.

Powder, Lead Shot and Caps. July 15

I. M. Kenney

Rio Coffee and Brown Sugar. July 15

I. M. Kenney.

New Goods. Soda, Bluestone; Bengal Indigo' Black Pepper; Coperas [sic]; Arrow Root; Maccaboy Snuff; Prices Glycerine [sic]; English Mustard; English Table Salt; Lead Pencils; Toilet Powders; Lily White; Dressing Combs; Toilet Soap; Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

For sale at

R. M. Smith's.

July 15.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 13, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

A Cheap Light

As times are very hard, or rather as it is quite difficult to get some articles of domestic use in these days of homespun and Southern Rights, I send you two recipes that may be of some value to some of your subscribers.

For Making Copperas.--Take a stone jar, fill it with pieces of rusty scraps of iron, fill the jar with very strong vinegar, cover it, and let it stand for two weeks. One quart is equal to a pound of copperas.

To Make a Good Light at a Light Expense.--Take a cup of grease of any kind (lard or tallow) and into it put a sycamore ball, saturate in the same, and then light it--you will have a light superior to two candles. One ball will last three or four nights.

The expense will be about three cents a night, till usual bedtime--not more, even at the present prices of tallow.

You can publish these or not, just as you choose; they have been fully tested.

Your brother,

Geo. C. Vanderslice.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 22, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

From advance sheets of the July and August No. of Southern Cultivator.

Drying Vegetables and Fruits.

Editor of Southern Cultivator: The importance of providing an abundant supply of Vegetables for the troops in the field and the hospitals is so great that the following suggestions are offered, in the hope that they may conduce to that end:

The great destroyer [sic] of animal and vegetable substance is the oxygen of the air, aided by heat and moisture.--Dry oxygen will not produce decomposition. The process of hermetically sealing consists in excluding the air. Tomatoes and all similar fruits may be preserved for any length of time by stewing them, removing the skins and introducing the pulp and juice, while boiling, into bottles or jugs of convenient size. The vessels must be perfectly clean, heated to the boiling point before the fruit is introduced, and corked tightly, while the steam is issuing from them. Common stone jugs or ale bottles answer perfectly well. Glass requires care in heating, or it will crack. The cork should be well coated with sealing wax, a mixture of five parts rosin with

one of beeswax.

Almost every kind of vegetables may be preserved by the simple process of drying at a low temperature. Peas and beans require no preparation. Okra and tomatoes should be sliced thin and dried thoroughly in the sun. Fleshy roots such as beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips and even cabbage, may be preserved in the following way:

Wash the roots clean, and grate them on a coarse grater, such as is used for horse-radish. Spread the pulp thinly on trays and dry in the sun, or in an oven heated to a temperature not above 125 to 130 deg. F. H. greater heat will injure the result.--When perfectly dry, the mass should be compressed into as small a space as possible, and packed in paper like smoking tobacco. A coat of varnish would render the paper water proof. Green corn could probably be kept in the same way, though the writer has never tried it. Vegetables thus preserved, lose none of their nutritious properties, and make an excellent ingredient in soups. Everything depends on the entire exclusion of moisture. Frequent exposure to the sun is very desirable.

In the preservation of all animal and vegetable substance, it is of prime importance that they be perfectly fresh. Decay once begun can hardly be arrested.

The want of vegetable food produces a tendency to scurvy, rendering very trifling sores or wounds liable to result in dangerous ulcers. Many valuable lives are thus lost which might otherwise be saved.

These who have abundance of vegetables cannot render a better service to the country than by thus preparing them for the use of the army.

J. D. Easter, Ph.D.

Rome, Ga., June 1863.

The suggestions of the above article are very valuable, and we hope they will be promptly acted upon throughout the country generally.--The drying of all kinds of Fruit should, also, receive special attention; and kilns of drying-houses must be constructed without delay. The ordinary method of drying on roofs and scaffolds in the sun, is so well understood that no description is necessary, but extensive fruit growers will find it of great advantage to have a regular Fruit Drying House, for the purpose of preparing large quantities. An oblong room, with a brick flue, furnace or iron stove in the centre [sic], and open slatted drawers or shelves arranged on each side, will answer; and the ingenuity of our readers will enable each to adopt such a plan as is best suited to his own requirements.--Peeled fruit always commands a higher price than unpeeled; and great care should be taken in packing and storing away after drying.

The remark of Dr. Easter respecting the thorough drying and careful packing of vegetables, applies equally to fruits. If dried in the sun, the fruits should be taken into the house at 4 or 5 o'clock P.M., to prevent the attacks of the worm producing moth, which is said to lay its eggs late in the afternoon; and, when packed away, a small quantity of China berries or leaves may be mixed with the fruit in keeping out insects. It is, also, a great advantage to expose the bags of dried fruit occasionally in a sunny place, and to avoid placing them in any close or damp situation. The demand for fruit is certain to be large, and the price highly remunerative; and both patriotism and interest should impel our good people--especially the ladies--to enter upon the good work earnestly and extensively.--Editor of Cultivator.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 29, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Parasol Lost.

Lost, two or three weeks since, it is supposed, at the Methodist Church, a green silk parasol, with yellow flowers on it, lined with white silk. The finder can [can't read] at this office.
July 29.

Just Received and for Sale

A Large lot of coast salt. And other groceries, at the lowest market prices.
July 29. C. B. Lyle & Son.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 29, 1863, p. 4, c. 3
Rio coffee and brown sugar.
July 15 I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

For the Southern Banner.

In response to an appeal in behalf of the widow and orphans of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, the following contributions are acknowledged by the Ladies' Vol. Association. Other donations to this object of patriotic benevolence will be received and recorded. [list]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Tableaux Vivants and Varieties.

Prof. Burrage, Mr. Forden and Miss Bentley gave one of their entertainments in the Town Hall Monday night. The tableaux were different from anything we have seen; and were beautiful. "They so closely resemble marble as to defy the criticism of connoisseurs." The music, singing and recitations were also very fine. They had a respectable audience who expressed themselves well pleased. But for the numerous humbugs with which the town has been sold, the house would have been crowded. The tableaux alone were worth the price of admission. Prof. Burrage has an excellent voice, and is a fine performer upon the piano. Mr. Forden sings a good comic song.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 12, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Socks! Socks! Socks!

Wanted for Georgia Soldiers before Winter: 5,000 pairs Cotton and Wool Socks. Go to knitting. I will pay for best cotton socks 85 cents. Best wool socks, \$1.25.--For the Georgia Relief & Hospital Association, by whom the socks are given, free of cost to Georgia soldiers.
Aug. 12 I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 12, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Cotton for Yarns.

The Athens Manufacturing Co. will purchase cotton and pay a part in yarn.--Would prefer to purchase in lots of from 1 to 5 bales, in order that all may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with yarn.

R. L. Bloomfield Agent A. M. co.

August 12.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 12, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

New and Brilliant Romances.
Just Ready at
West & Johnston's,
125 Main Street, Richmond.
Special Notice.

West & Johnston will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price. ...

I. No Name, a Novel, By Wilkie Collins, . . .

II. Les Miserables, (Fantine) . . .

III. Cosette. . . .

IV. The Royal Ape. A Humorous Dramatic Poem. \$1. It is a satire upon the Yankee Government and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess that such spiciness is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."--Magnolia.

V. The Stonewall Song Book. . . .

VI. The Soldier's Companion. . . .

VII. The London Index. . . .

VIII. The Romance of a Poor Young Man. . . .

IX. The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents. "No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated.--Register.

X. The Bold Soldier Boy Songster. . . .

In Press and Nearly Ready--Aurora Floyd . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

To Keep Fresh Meat in Summer.--Put the meat into a stone jar, and cover it with sour milk. By changing the milk once or twice, it will keep a week or more. Before cooking wash the milk from the meat, and lay it in a little soda water for a few minutes.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Camp Near Orange C. H. Va.

Aug. 31, 1863.

Miss Paulina Thomas,

Sec. Ladies' Aid Society, Athens, Ga.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles of clothing for the

"Athens Guards": ten pair socks, eleven shirts, and nine pairs drawers. Twenty-three Testaments were also received. . . . When the women of the south give their smiles and words of hope to cheer the Southern soldiers, while their needles industriously contribute to their comfort, we will not despair of the achievement of Southern independence. . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Clothing for the Army.

Now that the cold piercing winds of winter are fast approaching, our people at home should immediately set to work and prepare sufficient supply of such articles of clothing as will contribute most to the comfort of the noble fellows who are willing freely to pour out their blood in defence [sic] of our liberty. Let our noble women, who have done and are doing so much for advancement of our cause, and who are ever foremost in work of this kind, ply their delicate hands in the fabrication of the most necessary garments. Thousands upon thousands of pairs of socks and drawers and under and over shirts can be made in a few months. The Government will doubtless do what it can in this matter, but it cannot supply all that is needed, and unless our wives, mothers, daughters and sisters move in this matter, our brave boys will suffer more from the biting blasts of winter than from the bullets of the enemy. It is the duty then, of all who are at home to contribute freely of their means to procure the material necessary for the making of these articles, and that the good work should not be delayed, but [tear].

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

New Music.

Paul Vane; They said my Love would change; Come, Dearest, Daylight is Gone; The Captain with his Whiskers; Ah! I have Sighed to rest me; Child of the Regiment; Brightest Eyes; Castles in the Air; Come While My Love Lies Dreaming; Dreams' Every of Thee; I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls; I see her still in my Dreams; Juanita; Keep me Awake, Mother; Lorena; Lula is Gone; Rock me to Sleep, Mother, by Hewit; The Soldier's Grave; Strike for the South; You are going to the Wars, Willie; O Give me a Home by the Sea; Switzer's Farewell; Then You'll Remember me; What are the Wild Waves Saying; When the Swallows Homeward Fly; Yellow Rose of Texas; Anvil Chorus; Battle Flag Polka; Maiden's Prayer; Gen. Beauregard's Grand March; Gen. Lee's Grand March; Gen. Mercer's Grand March; Gen. Stonewall Jackson's March. Just received. Wm. N. White.
Sept. 9.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Lost!

On Sunday evening, 13th inst., a black crape collar. The finder will be rewarded, and will oblige the owner by leaving at this office.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The Queen on Crinoline.

Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

Windsor Castle, Aug. 1, 1863.

Ladies:--The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called crinoline.--Her majesty does not refrain making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should be example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion, is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons they are supposed to be.

I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant.

C. B. Phipps.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 23, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Notice!

The Athens Manufacturing company will only exchange Goods for wool, until further notice.

Persons living in the first ward of the Town, can purchase Thread and Cloth on and after the first day of October, until further notice at Hutcheson & Hampton's.

R. L. Bloomfield, Agent, A. M. Co.

Sept. 23.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 23, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Matches! Matches!

Made by the Confederate Match Company in Macon, Ga. A better match has never been offered for sale here.

Sept. 8.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

A young lady from Gainesville, Ga., disguised in men's clothes, attempted to join the army, a few days since in Rome. She gave as a reason for doing so, a desire to avenge the death of a brother who had been killed by the Yankees. She was sent to Atlanta, but has since escaped.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Feed the Wounded.

There is a great scarcity of provisions in Atlanta, and the wounded men of Bragg's army are represented to be in a suffering condition. The noble ladies of this place shipped a large quantity yesterday morning, and will send more this morning. We hope the people in North East

Georgia will contribute liberally to their relief. Those living off from the rail road should not send cooked provisions, as they would spoil before reaching their destination. Hams, sides, flour, lard, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and syrup are much needed. Let every body send what they can. The brave men who have driven the vandals from our soil must not suffer. Direct to R. A. Crawford, chairman Executive Aid Committee, Atlanta, Ga. Mark on the boxes: "Provisions for wounded soldiers," and they will be taken by the Express company free of charge.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Useful information.--In the absence of quinine, an effective substitute may be found in red pepper tea and table salt--say a table spoonful of salt to a pint of tea--which will answer every purpose for chills.--Commence some hours before chill time, and drink copiously of the beverage. It never fails to keep off the chill.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 30, 1863, p. 3, c. 6

Water Colors Wanted.

A Lady solicits Water Colors, particularly Carmine and Prussian blue, from those who have them and are willing to give to the Confederacy.

They are much needed in one of the Engineer Departments, and as they cannot be had at the Topographical Bureau in Richmond or elsewhere, it is to be hoped those at home--particularly the ladies, who have kindly responded to every call--will aid in this.

All contributions left at the "Southern Banner Office," with the name of the donor, will be immediately forwarded to headquarters. Sept. 16.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Receipt for Persimmon Brandy.

Editors Charleston Courier:--Put the persimmons in common tubs, mash them well with your hands or small pestles, then empty into the stand till you have it half full, then add enough of warm water to fill it, then stir or churn it well. Fermentation will begin at once in temperate weather, and they should be distilled in five or six days. They will make about a half gallon to the bushel. I have made three runs--distilling in seven to ten days, after putting up, and they done well. Many others waited two or three weeks, and made nothing but sour, disagreeable water. I am thus convinced that they should be distilled even sooner than I did. The distillation is the same as for other brandies or whiskey.--But another important item is, to save the seeds of the persimmons after they have boiled, and you let out the slop, for they are excellent for coffee, rather stronger or rougher than the genuine Rio; hence, I mix two parts of dried sweet potatoes to one of persimmon seed. Dr. Buck says this coffee is equal to Java coffee! By the boiling the seeds are rid of all mucilaginous substances, and just right for coffee or buttons. If you use them for buttons, the washer woman will hardly break them with her battling stick. For coffee they should be parched twice as long as any other substitute, so as to make them tender to the centre [sic].

Alabama.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Substitute for Blue-Stone.

Mr. E. L. Newton, of this place informs us of an experiment of Mr. Williamson, of Floyd county, last year, which will prove valuable to wheat growers, in the present scarcity of blue-stone. Mr. Williamson took common stable manure, and dripped it just as ley [lye] is dripped. He soaked a part of his wheat in this liquid, and a fine crop of clean wheat was the result. Other wheat, which he did not soak, was so full of smut that he did not cut it. Mr. Newton has some of the wheat, which can be seen at any time.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Cotton Cards.

We are authorized by a citizen of Clark county, to say that he will be one of ten or twenty, or any number of persons, more than ten, to contribute one hundred dollars each for the purpose of purchasing cotton cards for destitute families of this county. Those wishing to enter into this arrangement can report their names at this office. Money cannot be expended in a better manner for the relief of the poor, and it is to be hoped that the proposition will meet with a hearty response.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

Factory Yarn

Will be exchanged for desirable family supplies.
Oct. 15.

I.M. Kenney.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

A splendid article, by the sack, or at retail, as cheap as possible.
Oct. 15

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

"Munificent Donation."

The most munificent donation which we have yet had the pleasure of recording." says the Augusta Chronicle, has been made in this city. W. E. Jackson, Esq., President Augusta Factory, yesterday sent a check to Mayor May for forty thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of soldiers' families and the poor of Augusta. This princely gift is in keeping with the past reputation of the Augusta Factory for liberality and patriotism. They furnish weekly a large amount of cotton goods to the Purveying Association to be sold at low rates to the needy' they employ a large number of operatives who are daily made the recipients of their kindness and generosity; and in thousands of other ways, unheard of by the public at large, their charities are dispensed. Long

may they wave!"

We submit though, that while it must be conceded that this company is making a most excellent use of its profits, the large amount which it is able to give away affords incontestable proof that it has demanded extortionate prices from the public for its fabrics. Would it not be better for all concerned that it should give less in charity and do more in the price of goods towards putting down the fell spirit of extortion that is ruining the country?

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Athens Home Relief Association.

We are gratified than an association has been formed in this place, for the purpose of buying provisions, to be sold to needy families--especially the needy families of soldiers--at cost and freightage. Already, we are informed, between ten and fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed.

The association, we learn, have procured the services of Mr. R. T. Comer, to make the purchases, and attend to the business generally. He is a practical business man of undoubted integrity. The selection was a good one.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 4, 1863, p. 3, c. 6
Coperas [sic].--The article I have is an excellent substitute for bluestone.
Nov. 4.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 11, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

H. F. Russell,
Augusta, Geo.

Announces to the ladies of Athens, that he has a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c. which he will sell at a very small advance upon original cost. Orders respectfully solicited. Samples sent by mail when desired. Sales room at Henry Moore's Hardware Store.
Nov.11.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 18, 1863, p.3, c. 3

Delicacies of the Season.

We are indebted to the proprietors of the Lumpkin House for shrimps, celery, radishes and several other luxuries not often met with these days.--Mrs. Cade seems determined to supply her table with the best the country affords, regardless of expense.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Fall in Price of Blockade Goods.

A correspondent at Wilmington, under date of the 11th instant, writes: "Blockade goods are tumbling down with a crash. The last auction sale I attended was the 10th, when prices fell more than seventy-five per cent. below those realized at the preceding one. I am not at all surprised at this seemingly extraordinary change.--There are here now no less than fifteen entire cargoes warehoused, waiting a change in the market. The result may, in a great measure, be attributed to the large stocks already in the hands of the speculators but much is also due to the success which has attended home manufactures.

"A merchant tailor, whom I met at the sale, observed that it was astonishing to witness the great extent to which home made cloth had come into use in so short a time, and that almost nine out of every ten men he met wore a homespun suit. So he said it was getting to be the case with shirts and domestics. He said he intended to be very cautious in his purchases, as a panic was brewing, and he was not going to be caught among the victims."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 18, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Notice to Ministers.

All ministers residing in Oglethorpe, Madison, Hart, Franklin, Banks, Jackson, Hall, Lumpkin, Habersham, Rabun, Union and White counties, can purchase a limited supply of cloth and yarns at Hutcheson & Hampton's. A certificate from any minister in the town of Athens, or Clerk of the Inferior Court, setting forth that the applicant is an ordained Minister, and whose only means of support is preaching the gospel, will be taken as evidence. The number of their family will be required, white and black.

Nov. 18.

R. L. Bloomfield,
Agent A. M. Co.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 25, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

The Athens manufacturing Co. will exchange for Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Wool and Oak Wood.
Nov. 18.

R. L. Bloomfield.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 2, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

[mostly illegible article in which is reported from Selma, Ala. that they have heard that the Athens women are anti-refugee. Athens paper refutes this.]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Salt!

I will exchange two lbs salt for one of good fat pork.
College Avenue, Goodman's Old Stand.
Dec. 2.

S. W. Rumney,

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 9, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Notice.

The Athens Manufacturing Co. having taken twenty-five thousand pair of pants to dye for the Government, they will not be able to dye any more yarns or garments for our customers.

R. L. Bloomfield, Agent.

Dec. 9.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

A Military and Dress Ball

Will be given at the Lumpkin House, Thursday evening, the 24th of December. The proceeds to be given for the benefit of the Wayside Home. Tickets of admission can be procured of Mr. C. S. Reese, at Long's Drug Store, or of either of the undersigned committee.

Gentlemen wishing to obtain Ladies invitation tickets, can get them by applying to the Committee of Invitations, at Long's Drug Store, every evening between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

Tickets of admission \$10--Supper included.

W. N. Burrows,	}	
Thos. Hall,	}	Committee
W. H. Simms,	}	of
J. Harper,	}	Arrangements.
Chas. E. Stephens.	}	
W. M. Rudolph.	}	

Dec. 16.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 23, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Athens, Dec. 21st, 1863.

At a meeting of the ladies of Athens, it was deemed advisable to publish a denial to the slanderous reports, that have been circulated in regard to our mistreatment of the refugees in our midst. We will say that we have been deeply grieved at the want or proper feeling attributed to us. That so far from having any hard feelings towards those driven f from their homes by our common enemy, our kindest sympathies have ever been for them. We have welcomed them in our midst, with warm hearts, and so far as the pressure of the times would admit of, we have ministered to their necessities.

The only public meetings of the ladies of Athens, have been to aid our suffering soldiers, and all our works in those meetings have been labors of love. It has wounded us, that our good should have been evil spoken of, but we are only more determined, with warm hearts and hands to minister to all who are suffering, or may suffer in the cause of our bleeding country.

All newspapers which have published these injurious reports, will do us the justice to give publicity to our denial.

Mrs. Richardson, Ch'n.

Mrs. Rutherford, Sec.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Calicoes! Calicoes! Calicoes!

Cheap as can be found in this market, by

Jan. 13

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1864, c. 2, c. 4

The High Price of Provisions--the Meeting Next Saturday.

The prices of provisions have reached such exorbitant rates, and at the same time are so scarce, that it is almost an impossibility of men of moderate means to procure enough to live on. This scarcity, however, is more seeming than real. Several reasons might be given for the small amount in market. There are some men in the country utterly devoid of humanity and patriotism, holding their surplus back, in order that they may filch the last dime out of their suffering and needy fellows, and boastingly assert that their corn is not for sale until a fabulous price is attained. Appeals to this class are useless, and do no good. They are joined to their idols--let them alone. But another class give as a reason the difficulty of getting their produce to market. Ask them about corn, and they tell you they have not time, or else have nothing with which to haul it to town. Still another class, more independent, are deterred from doing an act of humanity as well as duty, from the fear of having the opprobrious epithet of extortioner applied to them. While this may appear a silly excuse, nevertheless, it does operate on the minds of some men. From all these causes there is a distressing scarcity. Besides, articles, when brought to market frequently pass through the hands of a half dozen hucksterers, before they reach the consumer. All these things combined, make it exceedingly hard upon consumers, a large number of whom are laborers [sic] and mechanics.

A public meeting has been called next Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a joint stock company, and establishing a store, where provisions may be kept on hand, to be sold at cost and expenses.--This we think is a good idea. Provisions are yet plentiful in the land, and through the agency proposed, we think can be bought up. Let all our citizens interested attend. Nine-tenths of our population are [torn page] subscribe [torn page] man, honest [torn page] accumulate enough [torn] A general provision [torn page] the effect of arresting to [torn page] further advance of provi-[torn page] and at the same time relieve the people from the grasp of the extortioner, and from the power of the unpatriotic farmer who holds his corn back until the price is beyond the reach of the consumer. We repeat, let all interested attend the meeting on Saturday, and subscribe liberally, and desirable results will accrue.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Java Coffee and Soda!! 100 Kegs Bi Carb. Soda for sale at \$2 75 per lb. 80 Barrels and Tierces Superior Java Coffee, price thirteen dollars per pound. Orders command immediate attention.

Charles Baker,
Grocery Merchant, Augusta, Ga. Feb. 4.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Socks for the Soldiers.

Wanted in any quantity. The highest market price or more will be paid. Be sure you come to me with them.

Feb. 3

I.M. Kenney.

Barley, Barley.--An excellent substitute for coffee, for sale by

Feb. 3 I.M. Kenney.
Red Pepper!--For the soldiers, by
Feb. 3 I.M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 4
Cotton Cards.--Another set of English cards, for sale by
Feb. 3 I.M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Clothing for the Army.

I am now prepared to exchange cotton yarns and shirting for jeans, blankets and wool.
J. Livingston, Major and Qm.
Feb. 10 Athens, Ga.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Farming Implements.

One of the great evils of the present condition of our country is the want of a sufficient supply of farming implements. Many factories formerly devoted to making such articles are now either closed or occupied in some other way. The consequence is that the supply of good ploughs, threshing machines, corn shellers &c., has become greatly reduced. Farmers now run ploughs which had been thrown aside before the war as unfit for use. The same is true of wagons and other implements. The result is, that work is done at greatly increased cost of time and labor.

The only remedy we can suggest for this evil, is some special attention to repairing such implements as farmers are compelled to use, before the time for spring work comes on. . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 3-4

A Styptic which will stop the bleeding of the largest wound.--Scrape fine two dramchs [sic] of Castile Soap, and dissolve in two ounces of Brandy or common spirits. Mix well with it one drachm of Potash and keep it in a close phial. When [tear] plied, warm it and dip in pledgets [sic?] of lint. The blood will suddenly coagulate some distance within the vessel. For deep wounds and amputated limbs, repeated applications may be necessary.--Rebel.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 24, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

Confederate States Armory, Cook & Bro.,

Being employed in the manufacture of Arms in the Confederate Government, and having a large number of men in their employ, who must be supplied with bread, would propose to the planters of Clarke and adjoining counties to exchange the following articles for CORN:

Factory Thread, Leather, Iron, Bacon, Salt, Sugar Boilers, &c.
Feb. 24.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 9, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Tableaux Vivants.

We are requested to give notice that the ladies of Athens will give entertainments at the Town Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next, for the benefit of our soldiers. Tickets can be procured at the Book Store and the Jewelry stores of Mandeville & Bro. and Homer & Co. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The hall will doubtless be crowded.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 23, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,
Factory Thread, Cotton Cards,
Calicoes, Gingham, Spool Thread, &c.
Combs, Brushes,
Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes,
Pencils, Stationery, Salt, &c.

Call at the Drug Store, Carnesville, GA.
S. H. Watson, Druggist and Physician.
march 23.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

Blackberry Wine.

Mr. John H. Colt has presented us with a bottle of blackberry wine, in which he used sorghum syrup instead of sugar. The syrup should be used according to taste; but care should be taken that the wine is not made too sweet. Probably a safe rule would be to use the same quantity by weight as of sugar. The sample before us is fully equal, if not superior, to any we have ever tasted. This is a valuable discovery; as nothing is more useful in certain cases of sickness, than blackberry wine, and its manufacture has almost entirely ceased, on account of the scarcity of sugar. Mr. Colt deserves the thanks of the public for the prompt manner in which he has made the discovery known.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

Tan Bark. The highest Market price, CASH, will be paid for Tan Bark at the Steam Tannery.

March 30

Dogwood Poles Wanted!! We will pay 18c per pole for dogwood poles 8 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 inches thick at the large end--or we will give a bunch of thread for 200 poles, delivered at the Bobbin Mills.

March 30.

E. J. McCall & Co.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 6, 1864, p. 3, c. 6

Notice.

Athens Factory, April 4, 1864.

All persons living in the town of Athens can purchase one-half a bunch of yarn or seven and a half yards of cloth, at T. H. Wilson & Bro's. New Currency and small bills only, taken in payment.

R. L. Bloomfield.

April 6.

Agent A. M. Co.

Factory Thread and Salt.--To be exchanged for Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Wheat, Corn &c.

April 6.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 13, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Important Discovery.

We are informed that a gentleman has recently obtained a patent for the manufacture of Kerosine [sic] oil, which has been thoroughly tested and found to be equal, if not superior to the Yankee article. He has made some from the Alabama coal, which gives a brilliant light. The material is inexhaustible. We expect soon to have some of it, when we shall say more about it. This will prove very pleasant news to those of our readers who are using tallow dips at one dollar each.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 3
[From the Boston Traveler, Feb. 4]

The Desolation in Tennessee.

An enterprising adventurer, who has been on a tour in Tennessee of an extensive and somewhat dangerous character, on his return to Murfreesboro, writes, under date of Jan. 30, as follows:

In years gone, and not long ago, Tennessee was a paradise. Peace and plenty smiled; law and order reigned. How is it now? After a week's journey, I sit me down to paint you a picture of what I have seen. To the East and to the West, to the North, and to the south, the sights are saddening, sickening. Government mules and horses are occupying the homes--aye, the palaces--in which her chivalric sons so often slumbered.

The monuments of her taste, the evidences of her art, characteristics of her people, are being blotted from existence. Her churches are being turned into houses of prostitution, her seminaries shelter the sick and sore, whose griefs and groans reverberate where once the flower of our youth were wont to breathe poetic passions and dance to the music of their summer's sun. Her cities, her towns and her villages are draped in mourning. Even the country, ever and always so much nearer God and nature than these, wear the black pall. Go from Memphis to Chattanooga, and it is like the march from Moscow in olden time.

The State capitol, like the Kremlin, alone remains of her former glory and greatness. Let this point (Murfreesboro) be the centre [sic], and then make a circumference of thirty miles with me, and we will stay "a week in the womb of desolation." Whether you go on the Selma, the Shelbyville, the Manchester, or any other pike, for a distance of thirty miles either way, what do we behold? One wide, wild and dreary waste, so to speak.

The fences are all burned down; the apple, the pear and the plum trees burned in ashes long ago, the torch applied to thousands of splendid mansions, the walls of which alone remain,

and even this is seldom so, and where it is, their smooth plaster is covered with vulgar epithets and immoral diatribes. John Smith and Jo Doe, Federate [sic] and Confederate warriors, have left jack knife stereotyping on the doors and casings, where these, in their fewness, are preserved. The rickets and the railings--where are they?

Where are the rose bushes and the violets? But above all, and beyond all, and dearer and more than all else--where, or where, are the once happy and contented people fled who lived and breathed and had their being here? Where are the rosy cheeked cherubs and blue eyed maidens gone? Where are the gallant young men? Where are all--where are any of them?

But where are they gone--this once happy and contented people? The young men are sleeping in their graves at Shiloh, at Corinth, at Fort Donelson, and other fields of so-called glory. The young women have died of grief or are broken hearted; the children are orphans. Poor little things, I pity them from my heart as look at them--black and white--for they seem to have shared a common fate, and like dying in a common destiny.

Their lives--I mean the master and slave, and their offspring--seem to have been inseparably blended. In many cases I found two or three white children, whose parents were dead, left to the mercies of the faithful slaves; and again, I have seen a large number of little negro children, whose parents were likewise dead, nestled in the bosom of some white families, who, by a miracle, were saved from the vandalism of war.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], April 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Refugees.

We indulged ourselves lately in a few thoughts about these uncomplaining sufferers. It was indeed a privilege to tell them how much we admired their unostentatious heroism. The article has been extensively copied, and still continues to return to us in our exchanges. This is attributable to the general interest of the subject, for unhappily in every section of the Confederacy, as we then remarked, these houseless, homeless wanderers are to be seen. We had a higher object, however, than merely to excite sympathy. Our hope was to give a tangible form to the kind feelings generally felt for these unfortunate persons. And now, if the "bread cast upon the waters" can be made to return in a palpable and material shape, we will have been more than rewarded for our trouble.

The subject should be considered with full knowledge. There is suffering in the land. There is much that is known, and we very much fear there is much more than is felt but not known. It is necessary to inquire into the cause of the difficulty in procuring supplies. We believe it is due to other causes than the only one that would justify it, a scarcity in the country. We may, however, express the hope that the tax on provisions now so generally hoarded will soon liberate them into circulation.

But whatever may be the correctness or the error of our speculation as to the cause, there is unfortunately no doubt of the fact that there is suffering, and the refugees are the principal sufferers. The planter is not none; he is really the only independent person at this time. The families of soldiers are wisely and amply provided for by the State Legislature. In this State, and no doubt in others, in addition to liberal money contributions, a tax in kind is levied for this purpose upon provisions, productions and manufactures. We should gladly strain every nerve to increase rather to diminish, these wise and necessary measures for the families of those upon whose strong arms and brave hearts the fate of the country is at this moment suspended as it were

a weight on the balance.--But it has often struck us with some surprise that no legislation nor concerted action of committees has been had for men who have been deprived of their homes and stripped [sic] of their whole fortunes.

We have little doubt that this is owing to the silent, uncomplaining manner, in which these people have borne their privations. The world does not know how much they bear. They are generally of the better classes--well educated--of refined manners, and heretofore accustomed to the abundance of wealth at their own boards. With such surroundings it is a very natural element of Southern character to add--pride--in its liberal sense. The Southerner is the Bourbon of the days of Louis XIV. His wife and his children share and inherit his magnanimous spirit. The world knows not their trials--but a little one the other day in the ingenuousness of childhood unwittingly told the tale of suffering when her sister died, and she addressed her mother with these touching words: "Ma, I hope little sissy has gone to Heaven now, where she won't be hungry any more."

But this incident reminds us that we are again indulging our feelings about the refugees. We desire to invite attention to the necessity of some practical measures for their relief. Because they have suffered so long uncomplainingly, they should not be permitted to continue to suffer. As a general rule, with a few exceptions of narrow-minded and ignorant persons, there is a kind feeling for them, which is exhibited in generous actions. True different communities differ widely. Some blame them for high markets; in others we have known a man to plant expressly for them, and to sell them corn at \$1.00 per bushel without interest, payable on their return to their homes after the war. But such sentiment as this needs shape.

Action should be systematic and concentrated. There are many ways in which it can be made more efficient and less repulsive than that individual aid which may in their eyes assume the appearance of charity. There is no reason why there should not be "Refugees' Associations," "Refugees' Boards of Relief." Very many will gladly avail themselves of their benefits. Such associations would do incalculable good.

We have made our suggestions. It is for others to take them up. There is not a community in this State nor the Confederacy where they would not find an ample field for usefulness. [Columbia Guardian.]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Good batter cakes.--Excellent batter cakes can be made without either milk or eggs.

Take equal portions of corn meal and flour, make into a batter at night with warm water and a little yeast. Bake on the griddle in the morning, as you would any other batter cake. A little more flour than meal will be rather better than equal quantities. If kept too warm at night, the batter may become a little sour, which every house keeper knows can be easily remedied by adding a little soda.--Lex. Gaz.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

White & Ritch
Have on Hand

A good stock of Men's Linen and Marseilles coats; Men's Linen and Marseilles vests; Men's silk and Cassimere vest; Men's Cassimere and Alpacca [sic] Coats; Men's White Linen Drill Pants; Boy's Linen and Marseilles Coats; Boy's Linen, Marseilles and Silk Vests; Boy's Pants; Boy's

Cassimere and Alpacca [sic] Coats; Boy's Cloth Coats; Boy's Alpacca [sic] Jackets;
Also, a Large Lot of Spool Thread.

This stock of men's and boy's clothing will be offered by the single garment Ready-made for less money than the same goods can now be bought from the Piece.

Call and See.

White & Ritch.

May 11.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 11, 1864, p. 4, c. 1-2

To Prepare Wool for Carding.

At the present time, when wool is so much needed, it may be well to state a few facts, that are not known to all:

1. Wool sheared from sheep that are well kept is much the best.
2. When the shearing operation is to be performed, it should be done by a skillful, practiced hand, as wool that is cut up in shearing, always falls out of the cards and is lost.
3. The sooner wool is washed after shearing the better. It should never be packed away in a close pile, and left to lie in that position, either washed or unwashed.
4. The washing operation is the most important of all. A few years ago a premium was offered in one of the finest wool-growing regions in Kentucky, for the best mode of washing wool. The lot of wool that took the premium was washed after the following manner: It was thrown into a pot of boiling water, and kept well stirred just one minute by the watch. It was then instantly thrown out into water milk warm and washed, and then passed through several tubs of water of common temperature, being washed all the while until it was thoroughly clean. The writer has seen the thing tried, and it works finely.--Wool can be washed in this way without soap. But especial care must be taken that the wool does not remain in the boiling water longer than one minute, as it is in danger of being ruined. The philosophy of this quick scalding is to soften the gum, which is on all raw wool, so that it will wash off easily.
5. When wool is washed it should be spread out thin at once to run, and kept stirred until it is thoroughly dried. It should never be allowed to get wet after it is put out to dry.
6. Wool that has been dyed should have the dye stuff washed out thoroughly. Wool should not be allowed to start to a carding machine, even in a damp condition. It should be entirely dry.
7. When wool has been well handled in washing, it will have a glossy appearance in the sun, no matter what the color of the wool.
8. Some lots of wool will waste more than others in carding, and it is difficult to account for it. But clean wool that has been well handled in the manner above directed, should in no case lose more than one pound in eight or nine, and generally about one pound to ten.
9. But lastly, where there are no pains taken to fix up wool properly for carding, the owner should not complain, whether the rolls be few, or of an inferior quality. The wool should be lifted out of the boiling water with a fork made for the purpose with several prongs.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Feather Flowers.

Editors of Southern Cultivator--Gentlemen: The ladies, at present, are cut off from all the pretty things we used to get from abroad, and, of course, feel very uncomfortable, and try to get up all manner of substitutes. We must have something to trim our hats with, don't you think so? Feather flowers and wreaths are, of late, very much in vogue among us for this purpose, and, when made well, are really beautiful. I find directions for making them in an old magazine, and as we have no Southern Ladies' Book, I send them to you to re-publish in the Cultivator, for they are so much in demand, I fear I shall lose them. If you do not publish them, please be sure and send them back. The proper receipt for dyeing blue is: 1 oz. of indigo to ¼ lb. of Vitriol, add Soda the size of a pea; put it in a bottle, and shake it frequently. The rest of the receipts are right.
M. R.

The following rules are to be observed:

1. Procure the best white geese or swans' feathers, have them plucked off the fowl with care not to break the web, free them from down, except a small quantity on the shaft of the feather.

Having procured two good specimens of the flower you wish to imitate, carefully pull off the petals of one, and with a piece of tissue paper, cut out the shape of each size, taking care to leave the shaft of the feather at least half an inch longer than the petal of the flower. Carefully bend the feather with the thumb and finger to the proper shape; mind not to break the web.

3. To make the Stem and Heart of a Flower.--Take a piece of wire six inches long; across the top lay a piece of cotton or wool, turn the wire over it, and wind it round until it is the size of the heart or centre [sic] of the flower you are going to imitate. If a single flower, cover it with paste or velvet of the proper color, and round it must be arranged the stamens; these are made of fine Indian silk, or feathers may be used for this purpose. After the petals have been attached, the silk of feather is dipped into gum, and then into the farina. Place the petals round, one at a time, and wind them on with Moravian cotton, No. 4; arrange them as nearly like the flower you have for a copy as possible. Cut the stems or the feathers even, and then make the calyx of feathers, cut like the pattern or natural flower. For small flowers, the calyx is made with paste. Cover the stems with paper or silk the same as the flowers; the paper must be cut in narrow strips, about a quarter of an inch wide.

To make the Pastes of the Calyx, Hearts, and Buds of Flowers.--Take common white starch and mix it with gum water, until it is the substance of thick treacle; color it with the dyes used for the feathers, and keep it from the air.

To make the Farina.--Use common ground rice, mixed into a stiff paste with any dye; dry it before the fire, and when quite hard pound it to a fine powder. The bud, berries, and hearts of some double flowers are made with cotton wool, wound around wire; moulded [sic] to the shape with thumb and finger. Smooth it over with gum buds, and when dry cover the buds, berries, or calyx with the proper colored pastes; they will require one or two coats, and may be shaded with a little paint, and then gummed and left to dry.

Flowers of two or more shades of colors are variegated with water colors, mixed with lemon-juice, ultramine [sic] and chrome for blue, and gold may also be used in powder, mixed with lemon juice and gum-water.

[p. 2, c. 1]

The materials required are some good white geese or swans' feathers, a little fine wire, different sizes, a few skeins of fine floss silk, some good cotton wool or wadding, a reel of No. 4 Moravian cotton, a skein of Indian silk, the starch and gum for pastes, and a pair of small scissors, a few sheets of colored silk paper, and some water colors, with the following dye:

To dye feathers Blue.--Into two pennyworths of oil of vitriol mix two pennyworths of the best indigo in powder; let it stand a day or two; when wanted, shake it well, and into a quart of boiling water put one tablespoonful of the liquid. Stir it well, put the feathers in, and let them simmer a few minutes.

To Dye Feathers Yellow.--Put a tablespoonful of the best turmeric into a quart of boiling water; when well mixed, put in the feathers. More or less of the turmeric will give them different shades, and a very small quantity of soda will give them an orange hue.

To Dye Feathers Green.--Mix the indigo liquid with turmeric, and pour boiling water over it; let the feathers simmer in the dye until they have acquired the shade you want.

Pink Dye.--Three good pink saucers in a quart of boiling water, with a small quantity of cream of tartar. If a deep color is required, use four saucers. Let the feathers remain in the dye several hours.

To Dye Feathers Lilac.--About two teaspoonfuls of cudbear [?] into about a quart of boiling water; let it simmer a few minutes before you put in the feathers. A small quantity of cream of tartar turns the color from lilac to amethyst.

To Dye Feathers Red.--Into a quart of boiling water dissolve a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, put in one tablespoonful of prepared cochineal, and then a few drops of muriate of tin.--N.B.--This dye is expensive, and scarlet flowers are best made with the plumage of the red Ibis, which can generally be had of a bird fancier.

Before the feathers are dyed, they must be put into hot water, and let them drain before they are put into the dyes. After they are taken out of the dye, rinse them two or three times in clear cold water (except the red, which must only be done once). Then lay them on a tray, over which a cloth has been spread, before a good fire; when they begin to dry and unfold, draw each feather gently between your thumb and finger; until it regains its proper shape.

The leaves of the flowers are made of green feathers, cut like those of the natural flower, and serrated at the edge with a very small pair of scissors.--For the calyx of a moss-rose the down is left on the feather, and is a very good representation of the moss on the natural flower.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 25, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

A Remedy for Congestive Chills.--"The Mother of a soldier" has sent to the Petersburg Express a remedy for congestive chills, which she has never known to fail. She has (she says) for a number of years been managing a large boarding school, and has had some experience in nursing.

The remedy is spirits of turpentine, give from ten to fifteen drops, in syrup or toddy--rub the spine, chest and extremities well, adding a small quantity of oil of turpentine to prevent blistering. The extremities should be rubbed until re-action takes place. A cloth saturated with the mixture should be applied to the chest.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 8, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Factory at Lawrenceville Georgia Burnt.--We regret to learn that the extensive Factory at Lawrenceville was burned on Monday last. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery. By this misfortune a heavy loss is entailed upon the Company, the immediate community and indeed the public generally.

We wish to call particular attention to the card of E. Steadman, Agent, in today's paper, in reference to the employees and operatives thus suddenly thrown out of employment, and are

requested by Mr. Steadman to ask the papers of the State to give circulation to his card.--Atlanta Intelligencer.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 15, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Etiquette for Ladies.

. . . Good temper and good nature, are the real essentials to true politeness, and the most useful [sic?] polish can never impart the "je ne sais quoi" of elegance, where these two requested are wanting.

Propriety in the carriage of the body is especially indispensable to ladies. It is by this that in a walk, or any assembly, the people, who cannot converse with them, judge of their merit and their good education. . . .

It is not a good *ton* for a lady to speak too quick or too loud. When seated, she ought neither to cross her legs nor take a vulgar attitude. She should occupy her chair entirely, and appear neither too restless nor too immovable.

It is altogether out of place for a lady to spread out her dress for display or to throw her drapery around her in sitting down as upstarts do to avoid the least rumple. But what is especially to be avoided in ladies, is an unquiet, bold, and imperious air, for in it unnatural not allowable in any case [sic?]. If a lady has cares, let her conceal them from the world, or not go into it.

Whatever be her merit, let her not forget that she may be a man in the superiority of her mind and decision of character, but that externally she ought to appear woman.--Field and Fireside.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 22, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

A Chance for the Benevolent.

We have been informed by several gentlemen whom we know to be reliable and truthful, that there are persons in Rabun county, who are actually subsisting upon grass, weeds and roots. It is well known that the corn crop in that section was destroyed last year by the frost. The State is furnishing corn for them, but the great difficulty is in the transportation from this point. Cannot some of our people who have wagons and teams aid them? The prayers of women and children, and the blessing of God will follow those who will engage in this good work. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." Let those who are surrounded with plenty think of this matter, and do something. If any should doubt our statement, we can give names.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 22, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

For the Southern Banner.

From Young's Command.

Disaffection of Women--their Influence--Love Affair and Marriage--Battle
in E. Tennessee--Falling Back of the Enemy--No Mail Facilities--Post
Masters, &c.

In Camp 30th Ga. Cav. Batt.
Near Blairsville, June 14, 1864

I will state to your readers a fact, which is so at variance with the facts as they exist, in every other locality in the Confederacy, of which I have any knowledge, that they will be surprised at its recital. It is well known that in this section of Georgia, there is much disaffection to our cause. More than half of the people are not what they ought to be, and of these, much the larger portion are women. Many of them have induced their husbands to desert their country's standard, and join the enemy's, while they stay at home.--Some have the impudence even to come to Blairsville, and demand corn for themselves and families--corn voted by the Government of the State to indigent families of soldiers. A wag said, on seeing the failure of one such woman to procure the staff of life, that he did not see why Judge Wright could not let the corn go, inasmuch as Judge Rice was determined to see to it, that the property left behind by their husbands, should be scrupulously [sic] respected for their especial benefit. It may be asked, why all this disaffection?--The answer is brief; it may be given in one word--IGNORANCE! But I would do no injustice to those noble and patriotic women and men, a goodly number of whom are here, and who would make any sacrifice for the cause.

An incident occurred in Cherokee county, N. C., last week, which shows the strong influence of that passion about which we have heard and read so much--love; or rather, the influence of woman over man. Some of the scouts of Young and Vaughn met two ladies walking along the public road. Being comely and neatly dressed--unusual in that region--they were watched and soon were seen to meet with two men. All the party were arrested by the scouts. The men were of the name of Rich--well connected--deserters from our army, going to the Yankees. One of the women was engaged to one of the Rich's, and she insisted that her legal existence should be merged into his; in other words, that they should be united in the holy bands of matrimony as soon as possible, to which he consented, saying that he expected soon to be shot or hung for desertion. The scouts being more kind hearted than usual, guarded them to the house of a neighboring Justice of the Peace, where the solemn ceremony was performed.

A day or two afterwards, the husband was being guarded in a house, when, on a sudden, he humped from it, running at the top of his speed, and making his escape.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Proposals

To supply the hospitals at this place with wood are solicited. J. Livingston, Major and Q.M.
Athens, June 29.

Lost.

In Cobbham, a lady's jet pin, with a spray of grapes and jet pendants. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.
June 29.

To Gardeners & Farmers.

The army is suffering with Scurvy for the want of vegetables. I am directed to obtain all I can by purchase or otherwise. I will receive daily at my office under the Franklin House and forward by express. It is hoped that none will omit this their duty to aid in this call of humanity.

By order of Major J. F. Cummings, C. S.

Jno. W. Nicholson,
Gen'l Agent C. S.

June 29.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], June 29, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Bluestone! Bluestone.--A genuine article, for sale by

June 29

Black Pepper, Spice, Brimstone, Epsom Salts, Borax, Extract Logwood, Soda, by

June 29

I. M. Kenney.

I. M. Kenney.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Vermin Riddance.--Half an ounce of soap boiled in a pint of water, and put on with a brush while boiling hot, infallably [sic] destroys the bugs and flies are driven out of a room by hanging up a bunch of the plantain or fleawort plant, after it has been dipped in milk. Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered squills. They devour this mixture with greediness while it is innocent to man. When it is remembered how many persons have lost their lives by swallowing mixtures of strychnine, etc., it becomes a matter of humanity to publish these items.--Hall's Medical Journal.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 9, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

Ley [lye] Wanted.

Strong Hickory or Oak Ley [lye] wanted at the Southern Banner office. A liberal price will be paid for it. We hope some of our country friends will accommodate us.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 9, 1864, p. 3, c. 6

Black Lace Veil,

Lost from a carriage on the evening of the 17th of June. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery in good order.

July 6.

M. H. Henderson,
Near the Episcopal Church.

Negro Dogs Wanted.

Two well-trained negro dogs, for the use of the town, are wanted. A liberal price will be paid for them. Apply to

July 6.

S. C. Reese, Intendant. [sic?]

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 9, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

To Gas Consumers.

Notice is hereby given that from the 1st of July, instant, I will charge \$25 for 1000 feet for gas. According to instructions I have made a close calculation for the cost of producing gas for the last six months, and find it exceeds the income at present prices by several hundred dollars. Those who do not wish to burn it at the above advanced rate, will please notify me, or Mr. Starnes at the Gas works, and it will be cut off from their houses.
July 6.

Wm. H. Dorsey.
Agent for W. S. Grady.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 6, 1864, p. 4, c. 1

Blackberry Wine and Vinegar.

We find in an exchange some useful hints about making blackberry wine and vinegar. Here they are:

Blackberry Wine.

The blackberry contains a very large quantity of juice, but it is contained in numerous small cells, all of which must be broken in order to effect its perfect liberation. This may be done by rubbing the berries in a tub with a wooden pestle if no better means are at hand, though a wine press might no doubt be used to great advantage. The berries should be ripe, fresh and clean to make the nicest product.

Taken them as many ripe, fresh and clean blackberries as you please, and, as fast as y you rub them up so as to break the cells, throw them into a vat or tub of sufficient size to hold all you propose to use at one time. When they are thus prepared, add to the whole mass the quantity of sugar you intend to use. Ordinary brown sugar will do very well, and the proportions may be from half a pound to two pounds for each gallon of berries. If you desire a very light wine of the claret order, use very little sugar--if a stronger, heavier, bodied wine, use more but be careful not to use too much, or you will have a supply of cordial and not wine. According to experience two pounds is the extreme limit. It is very probable a good light wine may be without any sugar at all, but this we have not tried.

Having mixed the sugar with the berries, then add for each gallon of berries, one quart of boiling water, and stir the whole well together. The heat thus communicated to the mass will cause a fermentation to commence without the use of yeast or any other substance whatever. After standing about twenty-four hours, the seeds and skins will most of them rise to the top and may be skimmed off, and the clear liquid may be drawn off into the casks or other vessels destined to receive it.

The vessels containing the wine should now be removed into a cool cellar or vault, and nothing remains to be done but to allow the vinous fermentation to go through its regular course. This it will do in the course of three or four weeks, and the vessels may then be stopped or bunged up.--We have lost two five gallon demijohns by putting in the stoppers too soon. They exploded and went to pieces.

Wine made in this way will keep well without bottling. Any family, therefore, that can have access to berries--and almost every farmer's family can obtain them--may have a five, ten, or forty gallon cask of excellent wine--worth ten times the same quantity of cider, and a great deal better than the foreign wines which--at a very small cost of money and labor.

Blackberry Vinegar.

Do not throw away the seeds and skins after drawing off the must. Pour warm water over these until they are entirely covered, and let them stand in an open vessel three or four days.-- Then draw off the liquid and let that stand until the acetous fermentation takes place. A small quantity of coarse sugar or molasses will hasten the process. In this way a most excellent article of wine vinegar may be obtained; and those who have used the delectable stuff commonly sold under the name of vinegar, will consider the quantity thus obtained from the blackberries worth more than the cost of all the materials used for making both the wine and vinegar.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 9, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

New Plan for Drying Fruit.--As the furze [sic?] which covers the peach is very objectionable in drying them with it on, and as peeling them for drying is a tedious process, and causes the loss of the sweetest and best parts of the fruit, a plan which will obviate both of these objections, and give us the dried fruit as good as if peeled, and in fact even better, is a desideratum the supplying of which would be very acceptable to all who are in the habit of drying this most excellent and desirable fruit for table use. A lady friend of the writer has found it out and communicated it to him. He will here describe it: Make a tolerable strong lay with wood ashes by boiling them in water, letting it stand after being boiled sufficiently, until the ashes settle to the bottom when pour off the ley [lye]. Then put the peaches to be dried in this warm but not hot enough to cook them any, and rub them in it a while. Then take them out and wash them in clear water. The process will take all the furze entirely off, and leave them slick and smooth as nectarines, with nothing but a skin on them. Then cut off and dry as usual. Peaches dried this way will be very sweet, and have all the advantages of not losing any by the usual process of peeling, as the sweetest part of the fruit is generally that next the peeling. We have eaten pastry made with such peaches and can speak from experience--Cor. Louisville Journal.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], July 13, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

To be or not to be--a Refugee.

Many persons are now much interested upon this question. We take the following sensible remarks upon the subject from the Atlanta Confederacy--the writer, we believe, being a refugee himself, and therefore speaks from experience:

To be a refugee or not to be a refugee, that is the question. For some time we have been acquainted with the fact that numbers of our people had their household goods ready packed preparatory to a flight to a more tranquil and less warlike atmosphere. We know that there are many who entertain doubts of the safety of Atlanta, and who are planning their wings for migration to the interior or points closer to the Gulf.

We have a word of advice for all such people. In the beginning we disapproved of the practice of constantly flying before the enemy. The noncombatants throughout the country would be much better off to remain where they are, and by so doing would best serve the interests of the cause. There is not a more senseless or useless thing than the blocking up of transportation trains with women and children and household plunder in the panic to avoid the enemy. Every additional family of refugees into the farther South, takes so much more of the

sustenance which the army requires. Neither the cause, nor the soldier nor the individual are benefited. On the contrary, the inconvenience of all is increased. As the invasion gradually encroaches upon our territory, people swarm Southward, abandoning house and home, trusting to the genius of adventure, seeking a resting place they know not where, and for a purpose they cannot explain, save that they are flying from the Yankees.

We have witnessed many retreats, we have experienced many evacuations of city and village. The depredations of the enemy, even, are not so saddening as the needless sufferings these helpless refugees entail upon themselves by flying before the army and cumbering its movements.--The man who urges that non combatants should crowd the railroads and other public avenues in their refuge from the enemy, as a patriotic principle, is without reason, candor or humanity.--They are far better where they are. Nine cases out of every ten have proven that the non combatant remaining quietly at home suffered less than the friendless refugee seeking hospitality among strangers who have not the means, if they had the inclination, to tender their hospitality. Cool reflection upon these matters

"Puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not off."

Those who are able to go, and have the means of subsistence in the new homes they may select, should certainly make refugees of themselves if they choose, but in doing this they by no means enhance the cause of the South. Our advice to those who are not able to subsist themselves in a strange country, is, to remain where they are. After all, the chances are in many instances that removal may not be necessary at all. A great deal of anxiety, a great deal of inconvenience and incalculable privation may be avoided by the exercise of a little philosophy and reason.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies' Greeting to the Kentuckians.

The ladies of Athens, desiring to testify to the brave men composing General Williams' Brigade, their gratitude for the important service rendered in defence [sic] of the town, tendered them a dinner last Thursday. Although there was but short notice given, every body went to work with a will, and the result was as handsome a dinner as any could desire even in peace times. Six tables, the entire length of the College Chapel, were spread with all the substantial and delicacies of the season. . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Salt for Every Body.

I have about fifteen thousand pounds of salt which I will sell or exchange at the following low rates: I will take wheat from persons at \$15 per bushel, and charge them only 60 cents per pound for salt. Soldiers' wives can get the salt at 50 cents per pound, and pay for it in wheat at the same price. I will also take flour for salt giving one pound of salt for one pound of flour and letting a person have as much as they need for their own use. Salt having advanced lately in market, and the great difficulty with which shipping is procured, and also, the way not being open to Atlanta

from the upper counties, will make it the interest of every person who wants salt to make application as early as possible as it is very probable this will be the last lot sold at the above prices. Persons who have neither flour or wheat to spare can procure the salt at \$75 per hundred. Persons buying by wholesale to sell again will not be charged as much--the price will suit the purchaser.

The salt can be found at my house 25 miles above Athens, 10 miles west of Jefferson, on the Hog Mountain Road, or at Sansome & Pittard's, Athens, Ga., who are my only agents, and will wait on persons at any time when called upon.

J. T. Whitehead

Marcus, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Seasonable Suggestions.

To those who are fond of the Okra, Tomato and Lima Bean, we would commend the following directions for their preservation. If carefully observed, these vegetable luxuries may be enjoyed in almost as much perfection at mid-winter as if they were fresh from the garden.

Okra for Winter.--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.

Tomatos [sic] for Winter.--Gather the Tomatos [sic] 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. Scale 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 preparations; for stews, soak them in warm water a few hours beforehand.

Lima Beans for Winter.--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, or any 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.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], August 24, 1864, p. 3, c. 6

Coffee! Coffee--For sale cheap.

Aug. 24

I. M. Kenney.

Cotton Cards.--The best offered since the blockade and cheaper.

Aug. 24

I. M. Kenney.

Lost.

A Gold Stone Ladies' Breast Pin. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. Some person, unknown, carried it to Mandeville's to be mended.

Aug. 24.

Goods--Goods!

Salt, by the sack or pound; Soda, by the keg or retail; Tobacco by the box, or 20c worth; Coperas [sic], Bluestone, Logwood, Borax, Epsom Salts, Alum, Black pepper, rice, ginger, spice, starch, Bar, Toilet and Castile soap; Pocket and Case Knives; Fine, coarse and pocket combs; Pocket Glasses; Spurs; Curry Combs; Paper, Envelopes; Pens, Pencils; &c, &c., &c

Wanted!

Socks, country Stripes, Gray Jeans, Bacon, Wheat or Flour, Beeswax, Tallow, Rags, &c, &c.
I. M. Kenney,

next door above Bank of Athens.

Aug. 24, 1864.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 7, 1864, p. 3, c. 6
Shirting! Shirting. Augusta 7-8, extra heavy, for sale low by
Sept. 7

I. M. Kenney.

For the Ladies--Brown Windsor Soap, Chalk, Lily White, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs,
Scissors, Knitting Pins, Thimbles, etc. etc. I. M. Kenney,

Next door above Bank of Athens.

Sept. 7

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

From the Griffin Rebel.

From the Front.

Lovejoy's Station, Sept. 14, 1864.

--The banished citizens from Atlanta continue to arrive. Some five hundred families have already come thro'. Many of them report the most deplorable condition of the Atlanta populace. About one half of the population elected to go to Tennessee, and the rest were coming and preparing to come south. Scarcely any of them saved anything but a few articles of clothing [fold] of the household goods having been sacrificed to the insatiable Moloch of invasion. The Federal soldiery, tho' not permitted to commit personal outrage, were insulting to a degree. One venerable lady relates that a cerulean shouted to her on the street, in unmistakable New England twang:

"Where are you going--North?"

"No sir--seen enough of the North--we are going South!"

"Then you are going to h--l!" ejaculated the polite puppy.

"Well, was the redoubtable dame's rejoinder--"if we do, old Sherman will have a chance to flank us out of it, for he is mighty certain to get there first. . . .

Some of the families who have come out were transported by wagons over a rough road, and are naturally much fatigued and travel stained from their toilsome pilgrimage. Altogether, the procession is a sad one, reflecting with pathetic eloquence upon the cowardice and brutality

of the Federal commander at Atlanta, who aspires to the dignity of statesman as well as warrior, to say nothing of his contemptible and absurd pretensions to epistolary distinction.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 5, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Shoes for Corn!

I will exchange Shoes (of Cook & Bro's. make) for Corn.

Oct. 5

H. Nickerson.
Agent Athens Foundry.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Sep. 26th, 1864.

Col. Jared I. Whitaker, Commissary General:

Colonel: Information reaches me from various parts of the State, that the families of our gallant soldiers are again in great need of salt, and some of them must soon suffer if their wants are not relieved.--While those who are their natural protectors are required to leave them and confront the enemy on the battlefield, those who remain at home, and especially those in authority, must do all in their power to relieve their wants, and prevent distress for the necessaries of life. Considering the State as the natural guardian of the helpless families of absent soldiers, I have as its Executive, done all in my power to contribute to their comfort. Notwithstanding the means of bringing the salt from the works in Virginia into the State, have been greatly curtailed during the present year, I have nevertheless succeeded in bringing in from there and in procuring from other sources, since the last distribution to soldier's families was made through you, about thirty thousand bushels, as appears from your reports made to me; and which quantity is now in store ready for distribution. Although this will not be enough to supply all, it will, if distributed, relieve a great many; and the others can have assistance when more can be procured.

My intention is, so soon as it can be had, to make a distribution of one-half bushel of twenty-five pounds, to the family of each officer and soldier in State or Confederate service, from Georgia. You will, therefore, give notice immediately, to the justices of the Inferior courts, of the respective counties of the State, in all cases where it can be done, that they are required, without delay, to ascertain and report to you, the name of each soldier's widow; each soldier's wife; each widow having a son, or sons, in such service; each other family dependent upon the labor of a soldier in such service for support; and the family of each disabled soldier who has been discharged from such service on account of wounds or other disability, in their respective counties. In making up such reports or lists, no distinction should be made between those coming properly within the above named classes whether they are permanent residents of the county, or are refugees or exiles from other counties of the State; but if they would have been entitled to receive State salt in the county from which they came, they should be returned as entitled in the county where they may be found.

But in all cases of indigent soldier's families found in the county, who have come in there from other counties which have drawn the fund appropriated for relief of indigent soldier's families for them, the court in making out the return to you as above required, should designate all such refugee or exiled families, stating from what county each came. Where this is done, the

six dollars for each half bushel of salt sold to each of such refugees or exiled indigent soldier's family, will be paid out of the relief fund appropriated to the county from which the family came, and not out of the fund of the county in which the family may be found when the report is made.

So soon as the Justices of each county shall have made their report, and have sent you six dollars for each family reported as entitled, you will furnish them one-half bushel of salt of twenty-five pounds, for each soldier's family in the county; and the aggregate quantity going to each county, you will ship, at the expense of the county, to such railroad depot in the State, not in possession of, or in immediate danger of being taken by the enemy, which the respective Courts may designate--or, if so requested by the Justices, you may deliver the salt, from the State's house, to such agent or carrier as they may authorize to receive and convey it to the county to which it belongs.

On account of the great increase in the cost of everything used in the manufacture of salt, including the increased cost and difficulties of transportation, and, from the further fact that the bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, will lose several pounds by drippage and other waste, before it reaches the consumer, the half bushel of twenty-five pounds cannot be delivered to the consumer for less sum than the above mentioned. When I caused the first distribution of salt to soldiers' families to be made, I adopted the rule of deducting from the half bushel the usual wastage from the place of manufacture to place of delivery; but I found that there was much complaint that the Courts, in distributing, did not always give each family an equal quantity.--I think it best, therefore to fix the price at such sum as will enable the State to lose such wastage, and deliver to each family the full half bushel of twenty-five pounds. This plan was tried last year, and was found to secure equality. As most of the drippage and wastage will have occurred before the salt leaves the store house, you will carefully weigh before shipping it to each county, so that you can detect any unfairness, should any be attempted in any county. . . .

I am, very respectfully, &c.

Joseph E. Brown.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 12, 1864, p. 3, c.5

Grand Concerts!!
The Palmetto Band,
(Attached to Maj. Girardey's Battalion
of Local Troops, Augusta, Ga.)
Respectfully announce that they will give two grand Instrumental
Concerts, at the Town Hall, Athens, on Thursday & Friday Ev'g.
Oct. 13th and 14th.

Tickets \$5 each.

Doors open at [blank] o'clock--concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Oct. 12.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

More New Goods. Bleached homespun, spool thread, flax thread, fig. blue indigo, madder, coperas [sic], logwood, bluestone, cotton cards, best article, cavalry spurs. Pocket and case knives, tooth brushes, sealing wax, gum camphor, pepper, spice, alum, castor oil, spts. turpentine, pistol caps, tobacco, sperm candles, factory thread, for money or barter.

Oct. 12.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], October 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Your Georgia readers will be glad to hear that the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association continues to dispense its benefits to the soldiers from that patriotic State. Mr. E. Saulsbury is the present agent of the Association in Virginia, and has charge of the Wayside Home in Richmond, the store, baggage of the soldiers &c., &c. Dr. James Camak is the Surgeon, whose duty it is to look after sick and wounded Georgians wherever they are to be found, whether on the battle field, on the ambulance trains, or at the Wayside Home. He is one of the best men and most energetic and faithful officers I have ever known. Rev. Mr. Crumley, the Chaplain of the Association, has his headquarters at the Home, but devoted all his time to the spiritual welfare of the sick and wounded in the hospitals around the city, in the field, on the cars, in the streets, wherever indeed there is a suffering Georgian who requires comfort and encouragement, or a deceased one to be buried. . . .

The St. Charles Hotel, on the corner of Main and 15th Streets, was opened as a Georgia Wayside Home the 20th of April, 1863. Here all Georgians passing through Richmond, either on the way to their homes on furlough, or on their return to the field, or when proceeding from the hospital to their commands, are accommodated with food and lodging free of expense. In this way 32,342 men, besides officers, has been lodged and fed here up to the 25th ult. Government furnishes about one half of the rations consumed; the balance, as well as the house, furniture and servants, is supplied by the Association. . . .

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Pleasant to Refugees--Georgia Women Hired Out as Servants.

Readers will remember that Sherman, as he advanced towards Atlanta, came upon a certain factory where four hundred young Georgia women and girls were employed, and that, deciding cotton weaving in Georgia to be contraband of war, he sent the whole four hundred to the North. Louisville papers, soon after this occurrence, announced that there were in that city and Nashville one thousand five hundred banished women and children in a destitute condition. Of course, the cotton weavers and other helpless banished women were to be supported somehow, but the Yankees are not the sort of people to support any one in idleness, except (for the present) runaway negroes. So, in Louisville, these women--the sisters, wives, daughters of Confederate soldiers--were advertised to be hired as servants, to take the place of the large number of negroes liberated by the military authorities, and which liberated negroes, says the Louisville paper, are now gathered in large camps throughout Kentucky where they are fed in idleness and viciousness at the expense of the loyal tax papers."

The following notice was also published by the authorities:

"Notice--Families residing in the city or country, wishing seamstresses or servants, can be suited by applying at the refugee quarters, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth. This is sanctioned by Captain Jones, Provost Marshal."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], November 16, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Athens Home Relief Association.

We learn that a subscription is now being raised to enable this most useful institution to dispense its blessings for another year, to the families of indigent soldiers and other necessitous persons in this lace, by affording them the necessaries of life at the lowest possible prices. Our fellow townsmen, Ferdinand Phinizy, Asbury Hull, and John H. Newton, Esq., have each subscribed \$1000 to the funds of the institution, and we hope that a sufficient sum will soon be raised to accomplish the laudable purposes of those who have this enterprise in charge.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], December 14, 1864, p. p. 3, c. 1

A number of Atlanta refugees passed through this place last week on their way home.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 4, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

To make hard tallow candles. To one pound of tallow take five or six leaves of the prickly pear, split them and boil in the tallow without water, for half an hour or more; strain and mould [sic] the candles. The wicks should have been previously dipped in spirits of turpentine and dried.

If the tallow at first is boiled in water, and the water changed four or five times, it will be bleached and rendered free from impurities. Then prepare by frying with the prickly pears, to harden it.

In this way we have made tallow candles nearly equal to the best adamantine.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 4

Lost.

On Sunday last, a Coral Cross, between Dr. Lipscomb's house and the Methodist Church. The finder will be largely rewarded by leaving the article either at this office, or Dr. Lipscomb's house, in the College Campus.

Jan.11, 1865.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

From Savannah.

A large number of refugees have arrived in our city from Savannah. . . .Chronicle & Sentinel, Jan. 15th.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 18, 1865, p. 3, c. 2

Leather! Sole leather, upper leather, kip and calf skins will be exchanged for corn, peas, wheat, fodder, tallow, &c., on fair and reasonable terms, at the Steam Tannery in Athens.

J. Bancroft.

Jan. 18.

Mill Notice. Until our Ferry is ready for transporting teams, corn and wheat will be received at the Factory office for the mill.

Jan. 18.

Factory Notice. The Athens Manufacturing Company will exchange yarn and cloth for all kinds of produce and cotton.

Jan. 18.

R. M. Bloomfield.

Ag't. A. M. Co.

R. M. Bloomfield,

Ag't. A. M. Co.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 25, 1865, p. 1, c. 2

To Make Toilet Soap.--Take the common country soap, cut it up in a plenty of water, as soon as it boils, throw in a handful of salt, and then strain through a cloth to free it from grit; do this two or three times, until the ley [lye] which settles at the bottom has lost its strength, then melt it (without water) and scent with some of the essential oil, or a cake or two of highly perfumed soap. Pour into cups or any other shaped mould [sic] to cool. When properly made this is far better for the skin than most of the soap we buy.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], January 25, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

Subscription Rates in Produce.

As we have received a number of letters inquiring our terms in produce, we will give them here, in order to save the trouble of answering each one individually:

Two bushels of corn or wheat will pay one year's subscription to the Banner.

Four gallons of good syrup will pay one year's subscription to the Banner and other produce in like proportion.

Those who find it inconvenient to send their produce at the time their subscription express, can notify us of their desire to do so, by letter, and the paper will be continued.

We will also receive produce for job work and advertising at fair rates.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 1, 1865, p. 1, c. 1

To the Citizens of Athens and Vicinity.

The Ladies' Volunteer Association appeal to citizens of Athens and vicinity to send all the provisions (uncooked) that can be spared, to the society, to be sent to the Army of Virginia. A liberal response is expected, when it is known that Lee's noble veterans need them. Let all contributions be delivered to the society by next Tuesday.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 1, 1865, p. 1, c. 1

A Much Needed Article.

Mr. Edward Bancroft of this place has shown us an excellent article of glue, manufactured by him. This is an article much needed now by planters and others. The specimens exhibited we think would make excellent rollers. From Mr. Bancroft's known energy, we have no doubt he will put his manufactory in successful operation. The material for making glue can be found in abundance now, in almost any part of the Confederacy.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 15, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Terrible State of Affairs in North Georgia.
Correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 23, 1865.

Having just returned from upper Georgia, a line to you may not be uninteresting. I may not be able to give any news so much has been written. I was through the counties of Milton, Cherokee, Bartow, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, and the lower end of Whitfield. The general destitution of the country renders it almost impossible to travel there. One has to carry his rations for self and horse or both will suffer in many places.

There is no flat in the Chattahoochee River between Green's Ferry, seven miles below the railroad bridge, and Warsaw. The belt of country from Dalton, from twenty to thirty miles wide, is devastated. Houses are mutilated, fences down and burned, women and children look dirty, ragged and hungry. But sir notwithstanding these things, the spirit of the people is not subdued. I talked with an old lady in Cherokee county, who said there was one thing Lincoln, Sherman and Grant could never do--"subjugate the South." In many places the people could get along very well if they were let alone. The whole of North Georgia is to a great extent filled with deserters and tories. All of the Northwestern counties are subjugated by those calling themselves Confederate scouts. The great body of the men are deserters from our army, and many of them have been in the Yankee home guards. I am more than mortified to say so; but the people generally were infinitely better off when the Yankees occupied the country.

The people are ready to testify to the truth of the book that says, "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

These scouts are made up and headed by deserters from our army. They are eating up the people's subsistence and stealing their stock. In many counties the people are compelled to suffer.

I know of but two men in Northwestern Georgia who are authorized to be there with any commands--Capt. T. P. Edmonson and Captain Benjamin Jordan. They have some good men and who are doing good work; but they must soon abandon the country unless some steps are taken to rid it of innumerable marauders.

. . . Sir, it is heart rending. I spent some ten days in that section of country and I am sure that there was not a day but what I saw one or more women hunting for stolen stock. . . .

Mr. Editor, will you not plead for Cherokee? She needs help, and that speedily, or her women and children must starve. Good citizens are brutally murdered and robbed in daylight. There is no civil law. Law and order are put at defiance. . . . Murray.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 15, 1865, p. 3, c. 4

The latest wrinkle is the introduction of square buttons. With these the ladies most plentifully trim their dresses. They (not the ladies, but the buttons,) are of all sizes, up to an inch square. The *haut ton* is the big button, about the size of a square on a checker board.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 22, 1865, p. 1, c. 2

How to Make Pencil Writing Indelible.--A correspondent of an agricultural paper gives the following information, which may be of service to some of our readers:

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil.--This is

particularly the case with the letters our brave soldiers send home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink. Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spot not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is wet all over with the milk take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with a feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe, and a good one."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 22, 1865, p. 3, c. 4

Mob in Hart County.

We understand that some soldiers belonging to Hood's army, at home on furlough, made a "raid" on the Commissary store in Hartwell last Thursday, and helped themselves to what they wanted. They afterwards went to McMullen's mill, where the Government grain was ground, and distributed to about fifty females a sack of flour each.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], February 22, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

Physicians' Fees.

Athens, Jan. 18, 1865.

A meeting of the physicians was held this morning at the office of Drs. C. W. & H. R. J. Long, and was organized by the nomination of Dr. G. L. McCleskey as Chairman, and Dr. R. M. Smith as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to take into consideration the prices to be assessed for professional services, and if possible to arrive at a just and equitable schedule for the same.

Upon consultation, it was unanimously agreed that the fees should be--

Single visit, day light,		\$15 00
" " , night,		25 00
Mileage, in day time,		5 00
" " night		10 00
Fee for accouchement, simple,		200 00
" " , complicated,	250 00 to	350 00
Extracting teeth,		5 00
Cupping and phlebotomy,		5 00
Opening abscesses,		5 00
Examination and prescription,		10 00
Consultation fee,		25 00
Cases of small pox per visit,		150 00

It is with regret that we are compelled to advance the fees, but the necessity for it is sufficiently obvious to need no comment.

The sentiments of the meeting are, that professional services should be at the old standard prices, if payment is made in produce or the necessary articles of life at old prices.

On motion, it was resolved, That all bills are due when the case is dismissed, and

settlements required every three months.

R. D. Moore,	G. L. McCleskey,
C. W. Long,	J. B. Carlton,
R. M. Smith,	H. R. J. Long,

Cicero Holt.

Feb.22

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 1, 1865, p. 3, c. 4

A Good Dinner.

It is not often that an editor has a good meal, these war times. But we had one the other day, at the Franklin House. An old fashioned, *anti-bellum* dinner--pork and beans, turkey elegantly dressed, pickle, mince pie, custard, pudding, etc. The public will always find good cheer and polite attention at the Franklin House.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 15, 1865, p. 1, c. 2

Black Pepper and Mustard.--How to make good substitutes.--An esteemed correspondent of Gainesville, Ala., writes us:

"I will give a receipt for making black pepper, and I could not tell the difference from it and the genuine. Prepare some red pepper tea, as strong as long boiling will make it. Soak fine wheat in it till saturated, then parch the wheat brown outside, and grind up.

To take the place of mustard: Take the inside of walnut bark, heat it up and make a plaster, and it will draw and even blister."

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], March 15, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

Substitutes for Coffee.

Editor Southern Cultivator:--Nobody has had more occasion to mourn over the blockade than that numerous and highly respectable class, the coffee toppers. Many a one would cheerfully munch his dry crusts at breakfast, if he could wash them down with the cheering beverage which used, in former times, to atone for the short-comings of cooks and fortify him against a day of vexations. For the stimulating property to which both tea and coffee owe their chief value, there is unfortunately no substitute; the best we can do is to dilute the little stocks which still remain, and cheat the palate, if we cannot deceive the nerves. The best substitute which we have yet found for either tea or coffee, is plenty of good, rich milk, which is at least nutritive, if not stimulating. But alas! the price of butter plainly tells that milk is almost as scarce as coffee, and many persons want something hot to drive off the fogs of the morning. After many unsatisfactory trials of rye, wheat, corn, potatoes, okra, acorns, and almost everything else that can be purchased, we have found in molasses, we will not say a *substitute* for, but an adulteration of coffee, which leaves but little to be desired, *but the stimulus.* Don't be alarmed, Mr. Editor, we are not about to propose "long sweetening." Molasses when boiled down until it scorches, is converted into an intensely bitter substance, called by chemists caramel. Our method is to put a quart or more of sorghum syrup into any convenient vessel, and stew it down over a slow fire, as if making candy, stirring constantly until the syrup is burnt

black; then pour it out into a greased plate to cool. The blackish porous mass thus obtained is pounded, when quite cold, in an iron mortar. We mix it with twice its bulk of ground coffee, and use a teaspoonful of this mixture for each person; thus one teaspoonful of caramel and two of coffee will make six cups of a beverage which, as far as taste is concerned, is far preferable to pure Rio coffee. The burnt molasses or caramel, attracts moisture when exposed to the air, and must, therefore, be kept in a close vessel. It would be well, for the same reason, to prepare it in small quantities. If the molasses is burnt too much, it is reduced to charcoal and loses all taste. By the way, though a very simple matter, many housekeepers do not know that it is perfectly easy to clear coffee by adding a small quantity of cold water, just as it "comes to a boil."

CHEMICUS.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 31, 1865, p. 1, c. 1

Until we obtain a better article of ink, we can print on but one side of the sheet. Printing on both sides renders it illegible.

SOUTHERN BANNER [ATHENS, GA], May 31, 1865, p. 1, c. 1

Athens a Military Post.

Attention is directed to the circulars of Capt. A. B. Cree, in this paper, who assumes command of this Post as Provost Marshall . . . [circular prohibits officers wearing CS uniforms--if can't get citizens' clothes, must "take from the grey cloth all military buttons, trimmings, or insignia of rank."]