RICHMOND DURING THE WAR.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN'S STORY.

Interesting Revelations - Scenes and Iu-cidents in the Rebel Capital. Under the title of "Richmond during the War: Four Years of Personal Observation; by a Richmond Lady," there has recently been published an interesting volume which reveals more of the inner life of Richmond from 1861 to 1865 than any other publication that has yet appeared. The author is a Virginia woman, who lived in Richmond during the whole period of the war, sympathizing deeply with the Rebeilion, and alding it, like the Southern women generally, by active service in the hospitals and eleant. Her narraure is drawn chiefly from personal observation, although for her descriptions of battles she copies Pollard's history. Her accounts of the scenes in Richmond, the

incidents of the time, are told with considerable force and evident honesty. "The Pawnee Sunday" is celebrated in the annals of the war in the South as the day of the first alarm in Richmond. Our author talled

elation of the first six months of the war, the

terror which seized the people at different

periods, the sufferings of the poor, the starva-

tion which stared the whole population in the

face towards the close of the contest, and the

THE PAWNEE SUNDAY.

the story:-

On Sunday, the 21st of April, occurred the first of a wonderful succession of Sabbath day excitements. The services had proceeded until, just at their close in some of the churches, and in others during the last prayer, the premonitory sound of the bell on the Square disturbed the solemnity of the hour, and awoke the people to a dread sense of danger-from what source they could not tell. In an instant all was confusion. The men, in the excite-ment, rushed pell-mell from the churches, and the women, pale and trembling with affright, clung to their sons and husbands, wherever they could, but getting no response to their tearful question—"What is the matter?" Hasty embraces, sudden wrenchings of the hand, tearful glances of affection, and our men rushed to their armories, to prepare they knew not for what. On every female face was the pale hue of dismay; but mingled with it the stern, unmistakable impress of heroic resolution to yield up their hearts' most cherished idols upon the altar of their country, if need be. Silently, tearfully, our women wended their way to their homes, and from every closet the outpourings of supplicating souls, for protection to the loved ones, went up to the ear of the Eternal. The alarm. however, was groundless. It originated in a report that the Federal sloop of war Pawnee, which had been operating in Norfolk harbor, was making her way up James river, bent upon the destruction of Richmond. In a situation entirely defenseless, with no obstacles to prevent an easy and rapid communication with the city, either by land or water, it was by no means foolish to suppose such a plan possible, and even fea-

The gala days of the war in Richmond, and the gathering of the troops in and around that city in 1861, are described in vivid colors. "The dire realities, the sickness, the mutilation, the sufferings, the miseries," says the writer, "were yet unknown; only the glory which might accrue was shadowed forth." Regiments poured into Richmond from all parts of the South; the women of the city vied with each other to clothe and feed the soldiers; sewing societies were multiplied; "heavy tents of cumbrous sailcloth, overcoats, jackets, and pantaloons of stiff, heavy material, from the sewing on which women were frequently found with stiff, swollen, bleeding fingers, were nevertheless perseveringly undertaken."

The battle of Bull Run gave the South an extravagant idea of its own power and of the weakness of the Federal Government; but our anthor confesses, in a later chapter, that the "enemy's elasticity was not understood by us at the South; but we were soon taught to understand the mistake we made in our estimate of the energy of the Northmen, operating through a Government as determined as themselves on the subjugation of the daring Rebels."

The narrative of McClellan's Peninsular campaign opens with this statement:--"From General Magruder himself we learned that, with his little force of eight thousand, he so deployed his men that he kept at bay the enemy, who brought against him an army of perhaps a hundred thousand, until the arrival of reinforcements from the army of General Johnston covered the retreat from the Peninsula." This confirms similar reports from other

Of Grant's battles in the Wilderness a stirring account is given, and the following story is told:-

THE WILDERNSS FIGHT.

A Confederate officer, in speaking of one of these battles, remarked:-"I never witnessed such destruction of life. One day after a battle," said he, "my own horse being exhausted, I borrowed one to ride to a position of the field a mile or two distant. On passing a company of soldiers, I asked, 'Are there any Yankees in this direction?' they replied 'Yes; thousands, and in line of battle.' 'Well, then,' I rejoined, 'I must retreat; this horse is a borrowed one, and however little I may care for my own capture, I do not wish my friend to lose his horse.' I had turned my horse to ride back, when they shouted I had turned my 'Halloo, soldier, but they are all dead!' then pursued my way to that portion of the field, and such a sight met my gaze as I had never before witnessed, and pray never to see again! In a direct line for more than two miles, in every attitude of death, it seemed to me there was not a foot of earth uncovered by a human figure. In some places they lay in heaps of two, three, and four, which proved that a whole line of the enemy must have been cut down by our fire, and therethey lay unburied, their ghastly features distorted in the terrible repose of an agonizing

The effect of Sherman's march to the sea is thus described :-

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

We hardly dare to refer to the sufferings endured by the people of that section of the Bouth over which General Sherman drew the

trail of war. Enough to say that desolation | was written on almost every foot of ground, misery on almost every human heart.

* * The fall of Sayannah greatly in creased the despondency in the Confederacy. Calculations of failure now took the place of calculations of success in the minds of many. The morale of the Georgia troops of the Army of Northern Virginia was unhappily affected by it, and desertions became frequent among They seemed unable to endure sepa ration from their families, placed in such cruel distress by the devastations of the enemy that ravaged the territory of Georgia. The people began to count the cost of the sacrifices of the war, and to estimate the terrible depletion that had taken place in the armies of the Confederacy during the campaign of 1864. The causes of this extraordinary depletion can easily be made apparent. During the year that was fast drawing to a close, the prosecution of the war against us had been more vigorous, a greater number of severe battles had been fought; and consequently the casualties had been more numerous. There were in our armies, as in all large armies, a great number of stragglers; and as our situation grew more unhappy, and provisions for the sustenance of soldiers more scarce, desertion was most unworthily encouraged by our enemies.

The most striking passages of the book are those which tell the story of the suffering in Richmond during the war. We copy a few

paragraphs:-BARE MARKETS IN BICHMOND, The markets were so ill supplied [in 1862] that they had almost as well been closed. The meats were so indifferent as scarcely to be fit for food, and fish became the staple article. To secure these it was necessary to send to market for them before the break of day, and frequently then the crowd that pressed around the fish market was so dense that many were compelled to leave without anything for a dinner except potatoes and poor beef, and the marketmen declared the people might "starve!"-they would bring in no more supplies until the tariff was withdrawn, or the sale of imported articles regulated in a manner to protect them likewise from imposition. They argued, if they were forced to pay the exorbitant demands for sugar, tea, brandy, and other articles from abroad, they had a right to charge similar prices for their meats, poultry, butter, and vegetables, or they would not sell them. The greatest in-convenience arose from the want of such articles of food as were in the power of hucksters to control. Butter and eggs were never seen, and the fishmongers grew tired of the annovances to which they were continually subjected by their hungry patrons, and refused to keep up a supply. Finding our situation so deplorable, and soliciting relief, through a committee of citizens appointed to wait upon the Provost Marshal, the tariff was raised, and the merchandise of the hucksters again flowed into our markets. From that time until the end of the war we were entirely at their mercy. Being wholly dependent upon them for so much that was essential to existence, they charged what prices they pleased for their merchandise, and we were forced to pay them or abstain from many necessary articles of food altogether. As if to recompense themselves for time and money lost to them while the tariff was enforced by military authority, they doubled the old prices on their merchandise, and where the people groaned under the extertion before, they found the burden so much increased that the groaning was doubled in proportion. Fishmongers ran up the prices of the piscatorial tribe to such a egree, that it became no longer needful to send a servant to market before the dawn of day for a pair of shad or a rockfish for dinner, for so few could afford the luxury that the supply was greater than the demand. Butter dealers tempted the appetites of their customers with huge rolls of golden, fragrant butter, at the moderate price of one dollar per pound, increased from forty cents before the tariff existed. We were amused to see a sagacious-looking old gentleman put on his spectacles and peer curiously at a beautiful print of butter, as it stood on the table of a dealer. After a satisfactory investigation of the choice article, when asked by the polite merchant:-"Will you take this, sir?" he replied, "Oh, no, no! I only wished to see what kind of butter it could be to be worth one dollar per pound." Two and a half years

later the delicious article would have readily commanded twenty-five dollars per pound ! EFFECT OF THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS UPON PRICES.

The effect of the fall of New Orleans was felt immediately in Richmond in the increased prices charged for such articles of food as were brought from that section of our country. At once the price of sugar was enormously increased, and other groceries were made to share in the exorbitant charge upon that We were helpless victims of extortion. A fortunate speculator, having in store a vast quantity of salt when our troubles commenced, grew rich from the sale of this article alone, and was afterwards facetiously styled "Lot's wife."

Other incidents of the war are told as follows:-

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DESERTED. Only boys under the conscript age were found in the schools; all older were made necessary in the field or in some department of Government service, unless physical inability prevented them from falling under the requirements of the law. Many of our colleges for males suspended operation, and at the most important period in the course of their

sterner lessons of military service. The operations of the Richmond Female college were suspended, or rather, the building was given up for hospital purposes, and the excellent institution of Mr. Lefebvre was

education our youths were instructed in the

entirely broken up. There was also a sad want of school-books. The stock on hand when the war commenced soon became exhausted, and there were no new ones to supply the consequent demand. Very few came to us through the blockade. Books were the last consideration in that ec-

centric trade. There was no time for authorship or com-pilation, and publication was conducted under such serious disadvantages, and at such enormous cost, that it grew to be almost lin-

. SCARCITY OF PAPER. There was a pitiable scarcity of paper. Our newspapers presented as singular a variety in

appearance and size as in the character of the sheets. Some afforded a double, some a single sheet, and the most important of the dallies were issued on a half-sheet of coarse paper, and sometimes on a poor quality of brown paper. Our epistolary correspondence was carried on upon such paper as, before the war, we should have considered indifferent for wrapping purposes. Not unfrequently letters were replied to in the same envelope in which we had enclosed our missive, but carefully unsealed, turned, and the superscription addressed on the inside.

LITERATURE.

connected with the all angrossing topic of the war. Histories of battles and sieges, of successes and defeats, of dangers by land and sea, were those with which the Confederate reader was usually entertained. But in our miseries and misfortunes we were frequently cheered by merciful visits from the Muses, who, picking their way through the blockade, and running the gauntlet of lines of battle, and ignoring whizzing balls and bursting, crackling shell, would sing a lullaby to anxious fears, or inspire strains of patriotism. The war poetry of the South would do credit to and would be

proudly claimed by any nation. Romance was little indulged. There was neither the time nor the means for it. The appearance of "Macaria," from the eloquent pen of Miss Evans, of Mobile, was a welcome exception to the literature of the times. A few books straggled to us through the blockade. "Joseph the Second and his Court," and Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," afforded us the most pleasurable recreation and enjoyment, and added a charming variety to ou reading. A few original novelettes appeared, but there was little literary endeavor. improvement was pursued under difficulties well-nigh unconquerable.

It was not in the power of the ladies of Richmond to manufacture their domestic dresses as did the ladies in other parts of the South, but they became proficient in making their carefully kept wardrobe (by judicious turning and mending and careful "brushings and cleansing) appear quite as well as they wished in the situation in which we were placed. Luxurious dressing was altogether given up, and for neatness, taste, elegance and refinement, even under the Confederate dress, the Southern women would compare favorably with those who never for a moment were shut out from the world of fashion and indulgence.

Our gentlemen appeared under their home made hats, their homespun coats, or well-worn broadcloth, brushed until the threadbare appearance indicated the length of time in which it had been in service, or better, the coarse Confederate grey was the fashionable dress of the Southern gentleman.

DINNERS AND DIET.

Our style of living was quite as simple as our dress. Hotels and boarding-houses, in consequence of the high prices and scarcity of provisions, had ceased to furnish a table d'hôte and "keeping apartments" was the fashiona-ble mode of living in Richmond. "We are living in the Paris style," did not mean, how-ever, the luxury of a suite of magnificent apartments where could be served to you all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, but generally the renting of a single room, which served at the same time the purposes of kitchen, dormitory, and parlor for the lucky family that could secure even such comfortable accommodations. The simple dinner was cooked in a saucepan on the grate, and often consisted only of potatoes and a very small quantity of meat and bread, varied with occasionally a fowl and tea.

At weddings we were served with unfrosted ake, and drank the health of the fair bride in domestic wine, if wine at all could be procured. We knew nothing of dyspepsir, and the thousand ailments of an overcharged stomach were unheard of. We practised a compulsory system of "Banting," and amused ourselves at the many laughable, yet instructive, inconveniences to which we were subjected. invited to breakfast with an intimate friend, the inducement to accept the kind invitation was frequently, "I'll give you a cup of nice pure coffee;" and for dinners we would someimes ask, "Will you give me something sweet?" (meaning a dessert). "Yes." "Then I'll come." There was something romantic, something novel in this mode of life, and the remembrance, though associated with much that is painful, is on the whole rather pleasant.

Tea, sugar, wines, and all imported liquors increased rapidly in expense as the supply grew scarce, but not in the same ratio as offee, which had been in universal use at the South-the low price at which it had been purchased, and its stimulating and pleasant effects, making it agreeable, necessary, and possible for even the poorest to indulge in

The leaves of the current, blackberry willow, sage, and other vegetables were dried and used as substitutes for tea by those who could not or did not feel justified in encouraging the exorbitant demands of successful blockade-runners and dealers in the article. When sugar grew scarce, and so expensive that many were compelled to abandon its use altogether, there were substituted honey, and the syrup from sorghum, or the Chinese sugar-cane, for all ordinary culinary purposes.

THE BREAD RIOT IN RICHMOND. Another revelation is that of the so-called bread riot which occurred in Richmond in the spring of 1863. This event was hinted at in the despatches and letters of the time, but no particulars were given; the Richmond press suppressed the facts. Our author says:-

The rioters were represented in a hetero-geneous crowd of Dutch, Irish, and free negroes-of men, women, and children-armed with pistols, knives, hammers, hatchets, axes, and every other weapon which could be made useful in their defense, or might subserve their designs in breaking into stores for the purpose of thieving. More impudent and defiant robberies were never committed than disgraced, in open light of day, and on a bright morning in spring, the city of Richmond. The cry for bread with which this violence commenced was soon subdued, and instead of artiles of foed, the rioters directed their efforts to stores containing dry goods, shoes, etc. Women were seen bending under loads of sole leather, or dragging after them heavy cavalry boots, brandishing their huge knives, and wearing, though apparently well fed, that they were dying from starvation—yet it was difficult to imagine how they could mast cate or digest the edibles under the weight of which they were bending. Men carried immense loads of cotton cloth, woollen goods, and other articles, and but few were seen to attack the stores where flour, groceries, and other provisions were kept.

This disgraceful mob was put to flight by the military. Cannon were planted in the street, and the order to disperse or be fired upon drove the rioters from the commercial portion of the city to the Capitol Square, where they menaced the Governor, until, by the con-tinued threatenings of the State Guards and the efforts of the police in arresting the ringleaders, a stop was put to these lawless and violent proceedings.

It cannot be denied that want of bread was at this time too fatally true; but the sufferers for food were not to be found in this mob of vicious men and lawless viragoes, who, inhabiting quarters of the city where reigned riot and depravity, when followed to their homes after this demonstration, were discovered to be well supplied with articles of food. Some of them were the keepers of stores, to which they purposed adding the stock stolen

in their raid on wholesale houses. The real sufferers were not of the class who would engage in acts of violence to obtain The literature of the time was almost wholly I bread, but included the most worthy and

bighly cultivated of our citizens, who, by the suspension of the ordinary branches of business and the extreme inflation in the prices of provisions, were often reduced to abject suffering; and helpless refugees, who, driven from comfortable homes, were compelled to seek relief in the crowded city, at the time insufficiently furnished with the means of living for the resident population, and altogether inadequate to the increased numbers thrown daily into it by the progress of events. How great their necessities must have been can be imagined from the fact that many of our women, reared in the ntmost ease, delicacy, and refinement, were compelled to dispose of all articles of taste and former luxury, and frequently necessary articles of clothing, to meet the everyday demands of life.

THE NECROES. There is a curious contrast between the thirty-fifth and fiftleth chapters of the book. The former is headed "Fidelity of the Negroes," and abounds in praises of the peaceable disposition of the blacks; the latter is headed "Trouble with the Negroes." The writer says that at the beginning of the war the slave felt "an infinite gratification in taking care of his mistress and the little ones, while his master was absent in the field." Towards the close of the war, the human chattels made use of their legs and departed, helping themselves to sufficient amounts of portable property to make amends for lives spent in earning money for the masters. The following passage tells the story:-

Domestic troubles of an irritating nature now arose to yex and annoy us. There was unquestionably as underground agency to decoy away our negro servants, or to assist any who meditated flight from their owners. Thefts of the most provoking character were everywhere perpetrated, usually under circumstances which pointed to family domestics as the perpetrators. For everything stolen purchasers could be found among the low and depraved in questionable quarters of the city, and the extraordinary amount of money ob tained in Confederate figures was a temptation to dishonesty with those who did not understand the real value of the money in circulation. The storeroom or pantry of a citizen, or a gentleman's or lady's wardrobe, would be plundered and the articles mysteriously disappear, and all efforts of the police to discover the thief, or the destination of the missing goods, would generally prove unavailing, to be followed in a short time by the singular disappearance of one or more of the domestics of the robbed establishment, to be heard of no more in Richmond.

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On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers
S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—
Leave CHESNUT street wharr at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.,
leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 1239 P. M.,
stepping at CHESTER and HOOK each way, Fare
to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M.,
boat, 25 cents, Fare to Chester or Hook, 10
cents.

DAM.Y EXCURSIONS TO WIL.

mington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX
will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at
10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET
Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trib. Fare for the round trip ... For further particulars, apply on board. 7 221f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1916),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:-They are very attentive to the wants oftheir cua-

They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merits. They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over \$40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city. They have the i rgest and most complete stock in

Philadelphia,
All Harness over \$25 are "band-made." Harness from \$14 to \$505. Gents' Saddles from \$6 to \$75.

Ladles' Saddles from \$10 to \$125. They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9148m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO., IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1821 MARKET STREET, Offert or sale a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH 1000 KEGS NAILS AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thatu

CUTLERY. 050 A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, BAZORS, BAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCIS-SOES, PAPER AND TAILORS' BHEARS, ETC.

L V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.

The Anditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISE-MINGER, Executor of the last will and tentament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 18th purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, inst. at 4 o'clock F. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (account story), in the City of Philadelphia,

REHERT E. NICHOLS,

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