

making the garrison flee safely, when we burned and also the Blockhouse

ave of Dresden we still railroad, burning bridges, and that there was a force after us, who had arrived and whom Maj. Taylor of oll's Regiment had been and we again formed our- msnade to await their arri- they were not coming in empted to cut flank them ington road between them y way of Maclemoresville. ad reached the road above managed to throw one brig-

just at the place where re on intersected the Lexm we immediately attacked who gave way and fell back a road so as to give us full whole force into the above , when they made a stand. oodward, Russell and Diffs flank of their infantry, and l Maj. Cox turned their left ten pieces of artillery, sup- Dibrel engaged them in flanking parties dismounted on in the rear, capturing one ry. Here we thought we whipped, as they were sur- quads and companies; when ur sad disappointment that de (4,000) had moved up in re had to fall back and leave possession of the bloodiest t cavalry alone ever fought

our pieces of artillery upon hree of them were disabled ited while the other one they was of non-effect, as it was a o, and we had, neither could ammunition for it, it being a h rifle piece; and this is the was in a condition to be used. osses are as follows since we Vest Tennessee:

aptured and paroled four Col- ajors, one staff officer, ten ty-four Lieutenants and over red non commissioned officers

killed, at Parker's Cross 31st ult, over 100, and I learn rgeon, who staid to care for and who also informed me on shot most awfully mangled nks we wounded a great many killed; while our loss in killed and wounded some 30 or 40,— rought off of the field at Par- loads, eight of their baggage losing two of our ordnance ; some 18 wagons and teams rood, and captured and paroled above mentioned, and I don't damaged them less than 150, o say nothing of the inconven- ent put them to by destroying and wires.

four obedient serv't,
PATAMIAN.
Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.

est for Extortioners.

Extortioners? has been a ques- to answer. The proper test at last discovered. One of ightest jewels, who has sealed to his country by his blood, ivate conversation: "The man r at the end of this war than ning, is an extortioner." This test. Every true patriot will nts and money in the cause of

Thursday Morning, January 22, 1863

House Burning by Authority.

The Yankees in Nashville, Tennessee thoroughly enraged and alarmed by the operations of the Confederate Cavalry on their lines and railways, have undertaken their repression by the adoption of the most cowardly measures of retaliation. Satisfied of their inability to meet and overcome the Confederates in a fair fight, they have converted themselves into robbers and incendiaries, hoping to accomplish by the use of weapons which none but dastards would employ, what they cannot effect by force. The destruction of railroad trains and railroad tracks above and below Nashville, has so inflamed the hearts of the Yankee officers, that an order has been issued by Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, commander of the post at Nashville, directing that the property of all persons engaged in interrupting the workings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, or any other railroad in the vicinity, or of the passage of the Cumberland River, shall be destroyed. The same fate is also accorded to the property of any "rebel" or "rebel" sympathizer, within one mile of any "outrage" on the railroads or the banks of the river. Under this order the property of any member of WHEELER, WHARTON or MORGAN's commands who may be engaged in movements against the enemy in Tennessee, is to be destroyed if possible. It is known that there are many Tennesseans owning property located within the lines of the Yankee army, who are now engaged with others in making raids upon the enemy's lines of communication, and the Yankees hope to be able to intimidate them by these barbarous measures. As an evidence of the earnestness of the Yankees in this cowardly business, the order directs Col. MOORE, of the 85th Illinois Regiment, to proceed immediately along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to the houses of RICHARD McCANN and THOMAS KILKIND; destroy their houses, barns, fences and all property, susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire or any other means at his command, and the order it is understood has been fulfilled to the letter. Gen. MITCHELL denounces those two men as leaders of a gang of outlaws, though it is known that both are officers in the regular service of the Confederacy. One of them, McCANN holds a commission as Captain. The justification for this outrageous act of incendiarism is that the workings of the railroad had been interrupted by the men whom the Yankee General is pleased to term "outlaws," and he takes this course to prevent a repetition.

The Yankee organ in Nashville, the Daily Union, is of course, jubilant over this evidence of energy on the part of the invaders, and it promises that the army of the Union will march by the blaze of a torch light procession from Nashville to the heart of Georgia. We have no doubt of the will of the Yankees to march entirely through the Southern country by the light of burning homes, but we shall be surprised if the "outlaws" whose operations they are anxious to repress do not adopt some measures in retaliation which will make the Yankees willing to forego the pleasure of destroying the property of every participant or sympathizer in the great struggle for independence. The men employed in cavalry expeditions in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and elsewhere, are doing the work of the Confederacy. If they were contending against a humane and civilized foe they would be perfectly justifi-

The Reported Naval Engagement.

There is probably some mistake in the report of the recent naval engagement near Galveston, Texas. The New Orleans Picayune says the Yankee gunboat Hatteras was sunk by the Confederate steamer Alabama, but this could hardly be, as the Alabama when last heard from was in West Indian waters looking after vessels more valuable than any she could hope to find in the western portion of the Gulf of Mexico. She would not be likely to go so far from her usual cruising ground for the purpose of endeavoring to capture Yankee vessels in the waters of Texas. It is therefore more probable that the steamer which engaged and sunk the Hatteras was the Harriet Lane, recently captured by the Confederates in Galveston Harbor. It is understood that this vessel has gone to sea, and as she carries one fifteen inch rifled gun, as well as several others of smaller dimensions, she was doubtless perfectly competent to cettle the Yankee vessel beneath the waves. The Yankee officer who made a report of the engagement, may not have been on shore since her capture, and not being aware that the Confederates had any other steamer than the Alabama, took it for granted that this vessel was that dreaded cruiser. The Yankees have been at considerable expense in fitting up the Harriet Lane as a man-of-war, and we hope the Confederate officers in charge of her will be able to demonstrate that the money expended has been well applied.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Linden Jeffersonian says Messrs. Robertson and Pickens have very generously offered to grind corn for all the families of soldiers free of toll.

Sweet oranges were sold in Savannah on Saturday last at \$25 per hundred.

Salt is selling in some portions of Georgia at from 12 to 20 cents per pound.

At a meeting of New Englanders, in New York recently, Henry Ward Beecher made a speech, in which he said he defied the West to keep New England out of the Union. She was the pickpocket of the globe, the picklock of the world; that she could go where air could go, and where birds could fly. We have long known that New England was the pickpocket of the globe, but we did not expect to see an acknowledgment of that fact from Beecher.

The Charleston Courier suggests that some of the women who recently came to Virginia from the North by flag of truce, may be spies. Many of them are Northern women who have never before been South.

Faine is like an eel—rather hard to catch and a good deal harder to hold.

The last thing Nelson did was to die for his country, and it is the last thing some men intend to do.

Total number of emigrants arrived at New York for the year ending December 31, 1862, 75,967; arrived same date in 1861, 65,529. Increase over 1861, 10,438.

Mary Ann Bythers, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in the rebel army.

The National Advocate, at New Orleans, has been suppressed for publishing rebel reports of victories at Memphis and Vicksburg, and Jeff. Davis' speech at Jackson.

The lower Mississippi is rising fast. It is full enough to float all the Yankee gunboats.

Three negro regiments are doing garrison duty in Forts Jackson, St. Phillip, and Pike.

Grace Eldridge, wife of Mortimer D. Thompson, ("Doesticks") and daughter of "Fanny Fern," died in New York on the

List of Casualties in the 29th Alabama Regiment.

Commanded by Col. John C. Lead, 4th Brigade Wilber's Division.

Col Jno C Reid, slightly wounded, thigh; Acting Major, John H Turpin, seriously in shoulder; Sergt Major, A D Baily, severely in chin. (Total wounded 3.)

Company A—Lt A M Powlkes commanding. Lt Jno T Wilson, severely in thigh; 1st Sergt J W Madison, painfully in hand; 2d Sergt T W Boyd, slightly in arm; Corp'l W M Pool, severely in leg; Corp'l E Donaghy, slightly in arm; privates A W Spence, mortally in head (since dead); S B Hugben, seriously in leg; (amputated) W J Baird, slightly in breast; W J Smith, slightly in abdomen. (Total wounded 9.)

Company B—Lt E R Keiser commanding. Killed, orderly Sergt T S Murphree; privates P W Crone, A H McDaniel, J P Stotter and Wm Glover; wounded, C G Hopper in thigh; N V Dulin, seriously in leg; J W Samuels, painfully in hand; J M Hanley, seriously in shoulder; A J Bynum, seriously in thigh; A M Reed, slightly in hip; T Murphree slightly in thigh. (Killed 6—wounded 7—Total 12.)

Company C—Lt Carlos Reese commanding. Lt H A Green, severely in arm; orderly Sergt W A Davis, by concussion of bomb shell; Corp'l R T Lata, slightly in leg; Corp'l A Gurley slightly in shoulder; privates P S Engle, severely in thighs; F H Stone, severely in arm; Wm Raliff, slightly in ankle and shoulder; P A Grump, slightly in heel. (Total wounded 8.)

Company D—Capt Wm N Nabors commanding. Wounded, Sergt Richard Rowan, slightly in leg; Sergt S M Watkins, slightly in foot; privates, killed, Thos C Reed, Wm S Cost, Wm H Brown; mortally wounded, W G W Fuller, Jno Loveless, Wm H May, slightly in thigh; T D Watkins, slightly in leg; J M Wyatt, seriously in thigh; B Bearden, slightly in ear. (Killed 3—wounded 8—Total 11.) Sergt Moses, missing.

Company E—Capt H Lawler commanding. Killed: Musician, P F Baker; Wounded: Lt J B McDunkin, slightly in hip; 1st Sergt John Key, slightly, in arm; Corp'l B B McDaniel, slightly in elbow; G F Balou, contusion chest; T W Smith, severely in thigh; Privates R F Sumner, contusion leg; F M Sides, severely in hip; Missing: G W Key, Saml Bachelor. Killed 1, wounded 7, missing, 2—Total 10.

Company F—Lt Stewart, stunmed by bomb; Killed: Private W B Stewart; Wounded: Serg E Youngblood, slightly; Privates Jno Morgan, slightly; D M Day, slightly in thigh; G W Mauseo, slightly in thigh and back; Missing: Jas Morgan, John Henderson. Killed 1, wounded 5 missing 2—Total 10.

Company G—Capt G W Hewitt, commanding. Capt G W Hewitt, slightly in arm; Killed: Sergt Lyndey Thomas, Private Jas W Oldham; Wounded, Sergt Jo Wood, arm broken; Corp'l R A Miller, slightly in shoulder; Corp'l B K Draper, slightly in leg; Privates J N Miller, slightly in shoulder; W O G Miller, slightly in shoulder; S Geron, severely just below knee joint; P L Ponder, slightly in thigh; E W Hembree, slightly in arm; E Turner, slightly in arm and breast; A B Sewell, slightly in head; J E Robbins, slightly in arm; J W Brooks, severely in leg; P Gossett, slightly in arm. Killed 2, wounded 14—Total 16.

Company H—Capt W M Hawkins commanding. Capt W M Hawkins, mortally (since died); Lt W A McAdory, hip slightly; Lt Chas Jordan, arm slightly; Privates McDaniel Vines, leg slightly; W W Jordan leg slightly; John H Cole, breast slightly; T L Salter, breast severe; S L Keith head severe, skull fractured; D W Howton, shoulder joint severe; A D Waldrop, leg and face slightly; S Vines, arm severely; Hosea Vines, shoulder slight; Missing: Mathew Jordan. Wounded 12, missing 1—Total 13.

Company I—Capt F M Hopkins commanding. Privates Robt J Gilmor, mortally (since died) S B Jones, leg slightly; Emmett Campbell, slightly; A G Bradford, shoulder slightly; missing John M Sexton. Wounded 4—missing 1—Total 5.

Company K—1st Sergt W T Cochran, commanding. 1st Sergt T Cochran, arm slightly; 2nd Sergt W J Kersh, leg slightly; Privates T S Bolling, shoulder slightly; H J Davis, neck severely; Wm Foster, hip slightly; T W McCary, arm severely; M Nichols, knee slightly; J T Osborn, stunned by bomb; W A Tarraut, hip

Martgomery Weekly Advertiser
Jan 28, 1863

It being a million to be used. follows since we Tennessee: and paroled four Col. one staff officer, ten four Lieutenants and over non-commissioned officers killed, at Parker's Cross ult., over 100, and I learn n, who staid to care for d who also informed me shot most awfully mangled we wounded a great many led; while our loss in killed wounded some 30 or 40.— ght off of the field at Par's, eight of their baggage sing two of our ordnance me 18 wagons and teams l, and captured and paroled ove mentioned, and I don't maged them less than 150, y nothing of the inconven- it them to by destroying l wires.

FATAMIAN.
in., Jan. 9, 1863.

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Yankee Army.

a few days since, the off- the Yankee army, number, 000 officers and men. But pers figure this away to less actual service. They say e sick, 180,000 are stragglers ad that few will be disposed ad and wounded at less than 300,000, and many at ex- those figures. Say 300,000, s sum up 630,000, and have in service only 460,000, ot ho have been mustered from Another year should the war ill use up the remnant of all and armies, and they confess or raise another.

of Negroes at Port Royal.

ond correspondent of the curry says: e me a copy of Saxton's Gen- he helots at Port Royal. It h: The poor wretches have secured to them with a ven- of them, even down to the compelled to work. To "each "is allotted one acre and two ; one quarter task for pota- ; is a quarter of an acre. "In he government lands, etc. the is the official language—not brethren") are to plant and idition to the above allotment, for every male or horse be- plantation or the superinten- e for the superintendent him- a half for the ploughman, and every old or disabled person." the negroes are compelled to anure used in cultivating t is allotted to them. Utopia is ast.

EXCELLENT SOAP.

The fol- pe, handed to us by a South ter, will be most acceptable in f scarcity. He assures us no an be made. quarts of strong ley, add three gum or three pounds of resin; or six hours, stirring well to from burning at the bottom.

proceed immediately along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to the houses of RICHARD McCANN and THOMAS KILKIND, destroy their houses, barns, fences and all property, susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire or any other means at his command, and the order it is understood has been fulfilled to the letter. Gen. MITCHELL denounces those two men as leaders of a gang of outlaws, though it is known that both are officers in the regular service of the Confederacy. One of them, McCANN holds a commission as Captain. The justification for this outrageous act of incendiarism is that the workings of the railroad had been interrupted by the men whom the Yankee General is pleased to term "outlaws," and he takes this course to prevent a repetition.

The Yankee organ in Nashville, the *Daily Union*, is of course, jubilant over this evidence of energy on the part of the invaders, and it promises that the army of the Union will march by the blaze of a torch light procession from Nashville to the heart of Georgia. We have no doubt of the will of the Yankees to march entirely through the Southern country by the light of burning homes, but we shall be surprised if the "outlaws" whose operations they are anxious to repress do not adopt some measures in retaliation which will make the Yankees willing to forego the pleasure of destroying the property of every participant or sympathizer in the great struggle for independence. The men employed in cavalry expeditions in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and elsewhere, are doing the work of the Confederacy. If they were contending against a humane and civilized foe, they would be perfectly justified in all that they have done, but when it is recollected that the men who are denounced as outlaws are striving to defend their hearthstones and their homes from pollution, the propriety of their adopting any measure calculated to enhance the chances of success, will be readily admitted by all reasonable men. The Yankees, however, are not reasonable. "They are intent on the accomplishment of their designs, and care not what measures are resorted to for the purpose. They are destined to fail in this as in other things they have attempted, but they will at least succeed in securing for themselves an eternity of infamy. This last order only serves still further to illustrate the character of the people against whom we contend.

The Boston papers give a list of semi-annual dividends payable in January, the recapitulation of the amounts showing a total of \$7,055,606, against an average of about three millions for the preceding four years. It is stated that to a large number of the corporations the past two years have proved the most profitable periods ever experienced.

To the manufacturers and speculators of the New England States, the war has thus far proved a blessing. They have been gathering wealth more rapidly than ever before, and are, as a matter of course, interested in its continuance. They are troubled with no conscientious scruples in regard to the justice of the war. To them the groans of the sick and dying Yankee soldiers, and the wails of the bereaved ones at home are as nothing. So long as their manufactories and their contracts pay them handsomely, the war must go on regardless of the damage it may inflict upon other sections of the country. The people of New England, true to their instincts, have contrived to grow rich, while the balance of the people of the North have grown poor. They have fattened at the expense of their country, and vampire-like they still thirst for blood.

Among the arrivals at Columbia, S. C., on the 13th inst., were the Marquis of Hartington, Col. Leslie, M. P., Hon. F. Lawley,

at from 12 to 20 cents per pound.

At a meeting of New Englanders, in New York recently. Henry Ward Beecher made a speech, in which he said he defied the West to keep New England out of the Union. She was the pickpocket of the globe, the picklock of the world; that she could go where air could go, and where birds could fly. We have long known that New England was the pickpocket of the globe, but we did not expect to see an acknowledgment of that fact from Beecher.

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The lower Mississippi is rising fast. It is full enough to float all the Yankee gunboats.

Three negro regiments are doing garrison duty in Forts Jackson, St. Phillip, and Pike.

Grace Eldridge, wife of Mortimer D. Thompson, ("Doesticks") and daughter of "Fanny Fern," died in New York on the 13th ult., at the age of 22 years.

Mrs. Tremont has published a book, which it seems was intended for a defense of her husband in his Missouri campaign and defalcations.

The New York Tribune says if the North had said to the seceding States at the outset of the rebellion, "kindly but firmly, we do not wish to part with you; but, if you will go, go in peace," their invidious denunciations would have been utterly taken aback and disconcerted.

Now Orleans advises to the Yankees say: "twelve thousand rebels and twenty guns are at Port Hudson, with earthworks four miles in extent."

The following joke is current at Peoria: During the Grand Jury's investigation of the shipplaster nuisance, a day or two ago, a witness was interrogated as to what he knew in regard to these shipplasters, when he deliberately pulled from his pocket a lot and exhibited them as having been issued by one of the Jury themselves.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has returned from Fredericksburg, represents that Burnside's movement was a great blunder, and the repulse of the Federal army the most disastrous and disgraceful of the war.

We learn that Bill Holmes and Jim Smith, imprisoned in the county jail of Chambers county, Ala., for murder, broke jail Friday night last and made their escape. From the tools left behind it is certain they were assisted in so doing. This makes two instances of the kind in Lafayette! Will not the authorities be more vigilant? Now is the time for the criminal law to be strictly enforced.—West Point Sentinel.

Fire in Columbus.—A fire occurred in Columbus, Ga., on the night of the 18th, by which the postoffice building in that city was entirely consumed. The Columbus Sun of the 20th says:

We learn that with the exception of a few mail bags and postage blanks, everything of material value was saved last night from the fire. The large building in which the office was kept, was entirely consumed, and is now a heap of ruins.

Dr. Jeter, the efficient Postmaster, has secured the commodious building, formerly occupied as a store room by Messrs. Manly & Hodges, on the corner of Randolph and Broad streets. The key to the Eastern mail bags was lost, and the mail cannot therefore be opened and distributed until the key can be had, which will prob-

missing, 2—Total 10.

Company F—Lt. Stewart, stunned by bomb; Killed: Private W. B. Stewart; Wounded: Serg. E. Youngblood, slightly; Privates Jno. Morgan, slightly; D. M. Day, slightly in thigh; G. W. Mansoo, slightly in thigh and back; Missing: Jas. Morgan, John Henderson. Killed 1, wounded 5, missing 2—Total 10.

Company G.—Capt. G. W. Hewitt, commanding. Capt. G. W. Hewitt, slightly in arm; Killed: Sergt. Lyndsey Thomas, Private Jas. W. Oldham; Wounded: Sergt. Jno. Wood, arm broken; Corp. R. A. Miller, slightly in shoulder; Corp. B. K. Draper, slightly in leg; Privates J. N. Miller, slightly in shoulder; W. O. G. Miller, slightly in shoulder; S. Geron, severely just below knee joint; P. L. Ponder, slightly in thigh; E. W. Hembree, slightly in arm; E. Turner, slightly in arm and breast; A. B. S-well, slightly in head; J. E. Robbins, slightly in arm; J. W. Brooks, severely in leg; P. Gossett, slightly in arm. Killed 2, wounded 14—Total 16.

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Company L.—Capt. J. M. Musgrove, commanding. Capt. J. M. Musgrove, fore arm above wrist, severe; Lt. J. N. Fraunce, thigh slightly; Corp. I. Wm. Worthington, leg slightly; private Chas. McMillon, arm slightly; killed, Wm. P. Piler; missing, B. F. Pake, H. C. Payne. Killed 1—Wounded 4—Missing 2. Total 7.

Total killed, wounded and missing in 28th Reg't Ala. Vol's 106. SUMTER LEA, Adj't 25th Ala.

From the York River County.

A week or two since, a body of Yankee cavalry landed at Cappaheiss wharf, on York River, and went through the county of Gloucester, on another of their stealing expeditions. They have taken from the citizens all their best horses, besides many cattle, and have plundered the poultry yards without limit. One of the cavalrymen was captured by a youthful Confederate soldier—a mere boy—just after the Yankee had ordered him to halt and surrender. After conducting his prisoner to a place of security, our young soldier appropriated the horse and equipments to his own use. The enemy have visited West Point and the White House within the past day or two, though not in the large numbers reported.—Rich. Whig.

A new species of food for army uses, called the extract of flesh, is highly commended for invalid soldiers and others. A half ounce represents the whole amount of nutriment in a pound of fresh beef. The method of preparation is thus described: "The whole process consists in taking lean beef, free of bone and fat, chopping it fine as when used for sausages or mince meat, and mixing it with its own weight of water. It is then slowly heated to boiling and allowed to boil briskly for a moment or two, when it is strained through cotton cloth to separate the coagulated albumen and flour. The evaporation to dryness of the solution must be conducted at a low temperature by a water bath or a steam heat. The powder is readily soluble in water. When properly dried it will keep for months. Enough can be stored in an ordinary watch box to sustain a soldier a week. An ordinary porcelain lined kettle, holding a gallon, is sufficient for the preparation of the extract. To dry the solution put the kettle into a larger