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# [Augusta, GA] Daily Constitutionalist, January-July 1861

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DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA]  
January - July, 1861

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Concert Hall.  
Commencing on  
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 2  
Two Nights Only!!  
George Christy's  
Minstrels!

The Largest and Best Organized Band of Minstrels in the world, under the immediate direction and personal supervision of George Christy, author of nearly all the choice Gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, whose performances in the United States and Europe, for the last twelve years is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the entertainment he offers for public approval. Engagements in New Orleans preclude the possibility of the Company stopping longer than two nights in Augusta.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance commences at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

John P. Smith, Business Agent.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

SECESSION.

If our readers wish to being aright the New Year, to consecrate its first moments by an action which will be a source of pleasing remembrance to them for the rest of the year just begun, a deed which will be a hallowed recollection in all coming years, and be told with a pride to grand children—

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

If there be any who look forward to a Southern Confederacy as the dearest ideal of greatness, who hope to see her banner assert the freedom of the white, and the proper servitude of the black, wherever the breeze of any land expands it above the universal sea; who wish to be free from all unity with those Abolitionists who set their puny wisdom above the laws of God and the decrees of the Constitution—

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

We appeal to the working men. If they wish to be freed from that competition with cheap Northern labor, which can make all kinds of things at such nominal prices as would starve our own people to compete with; if it is desirable to give employment at remunerative prices, to the artizans [sic] whose work is put down to nothing by miserable Yankee substitutes, to give work to the hundreds of industrious girls and women, who cannot now compete with those starved

thousands at the North, who make shirts at almost nothing; in short if it be right to encourage northern labor less, and our own labor more—

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

If any there be who wish to see realised [sic] that old hope of the South, ‘direct trade;’ who would no longer have the cities of the South, but suburbs of New York, but themselves great and prosperous; would wish to restore our worn out fields and whiten them with cotton, to cover with vineyards the sunny slopes of our southern hills; to make beautiful the bosom of our State, with an embroidery of grain and fruits and flowers, dotted here and there with villages, schools and churches; to have great metropolitan cities, garnering up the wealth of our rich soil, or sending it abroad under myriad white wings of commerce, to exchange for the wealth of other lands; to make our bright mountain streams turn machinery so ponderous, that the hills will tremble as the great wheels go round—in short to become in commerce and manufactures as we are in agriculture, first among the nations of the earth,

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

We appeal to the women of the land. If they would keep our fair South free from the curse of negro equality; would keep forever the slave in the kitchen and cabin, and out of the parlor; would wish a national Capitol, where they will not be elbowed by negroes in the galleries of its Senate, and see negro delegates, from Canada and elsewhere, sitting with the dignitaries of the land; if they would avoid that worse than Egyptian curse of flies, the vast population of impudent free negroes, occupying the pavements, and getting the best seats everywhere; if they (the mothers of the State) have sons who can vote, let them record their names on the roll of liberty to-day; if the daughters have brothers or friends who hesitate, let them give them a blue rosette, a smile, and a ticket to—

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

We appeal to all men! if you love the sunny South, if you would keep free from the profanation of Abolition feet, the home and grave of Washington, if you would save the border States from being Abolitionised, if you desire any part in those common territories, bought by the blood and treasure of the South, if you would preserve that species of property from destruction, which even at the low estimate of five hundred dollars per slave, is worth now two thousand millions of dollars, if you would hush this quadrenial [sic] struggle which convulses the land every Presidential election, and still political discord, and give peace and quiet to our disturbed land, go on! look not back! for daylight will now be sooner seen before than behind—

VOTE FOR SECESSION.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

“In Time of Peace Prepare for War.”

If any of our readers desire to embark in the war business, or wish to “go a sporting,” we advise them to call at the hardware store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Bones, a few doors below our office, on Broad street, and take a look at the weapons which they have for such purposes. There you will find the sabre [sic] rifle, the bayonet rifle, the artillery carbine, the cavalry carbine, all of Colt’s manufacture, and, also, a new style army pistol, with carbine breech attachment, and an arrangement peculiarly suited to spirited soldiers—in other words, a canteen in the butt. Of course, there are numbers of people, so far as the weapon is concerned, who would have no objection to “take the butt, Sikesy,” in preference to the barrel.

In addition to these weapons of defence [sic] and of sport, Messrs. Bones have a great variety of warlike stores, and as many of our friends are “putting themselves on a war footing,” we again invite the attention to the above largely supplied establishment for almost anything in that line.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Southern Goods.  
Gray & Turley  
Have just received the following South-  
ern Manufactured Goods, to  
which they invite the  
attention of the  
Public:  
Georgia Cassimeres,  
Made by the  
Eagle Manufacturing Company,  
Columbus, Ga.  
Heavy Wool Jeans,  
Made by the  
Eagle Manufacturing Company,  
Columbus, Ga.  
Heavy Wool Kersey,  
Made by the  
Eagle Manufacturing Company,  
Columbus, Ga.  
Heavy Wool Kersey,  
Made at the  
Rock Factory,  
Warrenton, Ga.  
Heavy Striped Osnaburgs,  
Made at  
Richmond Factory  
Richmond County.  
Shirting, Sheeting,  
and  
Osnaburgs,

Made at  
Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Peas that will Stand the Winter.—The hardiest peas for November or Winter planting, and those that will endure more severe frost than any others, without injury, are the old fashioned varieties, Early Frame and Early Charlton. They are good, early, and productive. In England, there [sic] have been found to survive frosts that killed all other varieties.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### An Augusta Made Cap.

We saw, yesterday, a very neat military fatigue cap, manufactured by Mr. A. Baum, of No. 118 Broad street. It is well made, and is quite creditable to the manufacturer. We invite the attention of military men to the article.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Edgefield Rifles.

A gallant corps of citizen soldiery from old Edgefield, the Edgefield Rifles, arrived in Hamburg on Sunday last, and left for Charleston on the 7½ o'clock P. M. train of cars. They number eighty-three men rank and file, and are under command of Capt. Cicero Adams.

While in Hamburg, a beautiful flag, of blue silk trimmed with gold lace, was presented to the Rifles by the ladies of Edgefield District—the presentation speech being made by Ensign Pierce Butler, Jr., in a neat and appropriate manner. On one side of the flag is a “Palmetto tree,” with the words: “give us a place near the flashing of the guns;” on the other side a [“]lone star,” with the words: “Edgefield Rifles.”

Previous to the departure of the company, Mr. James W. Meredith’s cannon was brought into requisite, and a salute of fifty guns was fired. As the train moved off, the large crowd of citizens of Augusta and Hamburg present gave loud and prolonged cheers for the Edgefield Rifles. Should duty call, it will be their pleasure to obey.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Eighth of January.

Yesterday was the anniversary of that great battle, which saved the Empire of the West from the grasp of British thralldom [sic], and won for the hero, Jackson, imperishable honor—the battle of New Orleans. Here, it passed off without any special observance; but, in Louisiana, the recollections of that memorable day were doubtless celebrated in an appropriate manner. It was a southern victory, and should be generally observed by the southern people.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

## Military Caps—Correction.

We were in error, in our statement a few days since, that the military fatigue cap, of Augusta manufacture, which we noticed, was made by Mr. Baum. The manufacturer is Mr. L. Loeser, of No. 118 Broad street, a gentleman who, we are informed, served for seven years as Sergeant Major in the New York militia; and who, by the way, manufactures not only caps, but also belts, cartridge boxes, cap pouches, and bayonet holders, at reasonable prices. We invite the attention of our military men to this branch of home industry, and suggest the propriety of giving it their patronage.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor: At a regular meeting of Vigilant Fire Engine and Hose Company, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Foreman appoint a committee of three, to design and procure a suitable southern rights banner, to be used instead of their old banner (the stars and stripes,) as a signal for meeting, &c.

The following gentlemen were appointed as that committee: O. T. Terry, J. H. Spears, and M. Clark.

It was also suggested, as it was the usual custom of the company, that the flag be placed at the mast head of the liberty pole on the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., the day following.

The suggestion was adopted, to commemorate the battle of New Orleans, a southern victory, and won by southern patriots.

Now, Mr. Editor, would any true-hearted southern man censure a company for hoisting the stars and stripes on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans? I think not; but the company have been censured, and, besides, have received injury to their property, at the hands of some malicious person, or persons. On the night of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., the halyards of the liberty pole were literally cut into pieces, by some miscreant unknown to the company.

Such acts are not intended to preserve the peace and harmony of the community, nor do they emanate from the law abiding citizens.

We had expected to have hoisted, in a few days, the Colonial flag of Georgia, made by the hands of a fair daughter of our city.

Now, I have this to say, in conclusion, that if such depredations are committed upon the property of our citizens, they (the citizens) ought to be indemnified by the City Council.

Vigilant.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From the N. O. Delta, Dec. 28<sup>th</sup>.  
The Free Colored Natives of Louisiana.

A very improper and unjust feeling is sometimes manifested towards a class of our population who have always demeaned themselves with patriotism and true devotion to their native State. We refer to our free colored population, who are not unfrequently and very

thoughtlessly confounded with the free negroes who come to this city from the North and form a class of people who require watching. The native free colored people of Louisiana have never given grounds for any suspicion, or distrust, and they have frequently manifested their fidelity in a manner quite as striking and earnest as the white citizens. The following extract from a letter signed by a number of this class of our people, commends itself to our warm approval and sympathy, and we willingly give it a place in our columns, and will respond very cheerfully to the demand it makes upon our sense of justice and duty:

There are certain persons who are disposed to believe and to make others believe—and some will do so from ignorance or mischief—that the free colored population (native) of Louisiana are not well disposed toward here, but this is not so; they love their home, their property, they own slaves, and they are dearly attached to their native land, and they recognise [sic] no other country than Louisiana, and care for no other than Louisiana, and they are ready to shed their blood for her defense. They have no sympathy for Abolitionism; no love for the North, but they have plenty for Louisiana; and let the hour come, and they will be worthy sons of Louisiana. They will fight for her in 1861 as they fought in 1814/’15. As you have always done them justice, they will ask you the favor of defending them in this case. If they have made no demonstration yet, it is because they have no right to meddle with politics, but not because they are well disposed. All they ask is to have a chance, and they will be worthy sons of Louisiana. Please give them a little article from your vigorous pen, and remember in all coming time, they trust in your generous and kind heart.

A Large Number of Them.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.  
Mrs. Mary E. Tillman.

Worthy of honor and reverential regard, is this patriotic matron of Edgefield. With the fortitude of a true heroine she has given up husband and sons to the service of her country, and now in the evening of a widowed life she exhorts a remaining daughter to stand bravely in the place of duty, whatever dangers may impend. We find the following extract from her letter in the Charleston *Courier*, addressed to Capt. W. W. Sale, and take pleasure in transferring [sic] it as a record to our columns:

“Tell ----- she is the last I have to cheer me in my declining days. I have almost reached my sixtieth year. she is well aware that when the requisition was made on South Carolina for volunteers, her father and brothers were among the first to obey the call. She is near where they mustered into service under the gallant Capt. Preston S. Brooks. I read the papers carefully, and have no fears for “ashes, tears and blood, following in the wake of secession.” If the worst comes, tell her to remember that she is from Edgefield, the land of Butler, Brooks and Ryan, whose kindred blood flows in her veins; that she lost her father, three brothers, and two cousins in the Mexican war, who died for their country, as Edgefield men are ready to do. I gave them up with a sad but willing heart to fight the foreign foes of my country, and I am ready to devote her and myself—women though we be—to the service of my State against the Yankees. We can mould bullets, and nurse the wounded. If war must come, tell her to remember who she is, where she is from, and do her duty.

Mary E. Tillman.”

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Montgomery Guards.

The Montgomery Guards paraded yesterday afternoon, and with their showy uniforms and beautiful new banner, they made quite a handsome display. This is the youngest company in the city, but under the command of its energetic and efficient Commanding officer, Capt. Cleveland, it is gaining a position, of which officers and privates may well be proud. We hope to see the Guards encouraged by our citizens, and the ranks of the company largely increase in numbers.

The flag alluded to above is white silk, with an artistically executed coat of arms of Georgia on both sides, and is altogether very neat and pretty, and quite an ornament to the company. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

M. C. Balzeau,  
From Paris,

Having served for many years in the capacity of Hair Dresser to the Italian Opera Troupe, respectfully tenders his services to the Ladies of Augusta, who may desire to have their Hair Dressed in the best style of the art, to appear at the Wedding, Ball, or Soiree.

Mr. B. has thoroughly studied the diseases of the Hair, and has in his possession all curative remedies for the same.

Those Ladies preferring will be waited on at their residences, by leaving a card at No. 304 Broad street, over the store of John Nelson.

Mr. B. also offers his services to the Gentlemen as Hair cutter, under the fullest confidence of giving general satisfaction.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Demonstrations on Saturday Night.

. . . Georgia Fire Company.—The patriotic spirits who man the ropes of Georgia Fire Company were among the foremost in the celebrations. They had one of Capt. Girardey's field pieces stationed in front of their engine house, and as soon as the news was received, with it was fired a salute of fifteen guns. Col. Meredith's "baby waker" was also brought into requisition by the company, and joined in the salutations. At night, the engine house was brilliantly illuminated, while in front of the building was suspended Col. Meredith's beautiful secession banner, and over the door a transparency having upon it a single star, and the words: "We will defend our name." . . .

Augusta, No. 5.—The engine house of this gallant company was in a blaze of light, while above it was an impromptu Southern Rights flag. This banner is still floating there, and will continue to do so until the Southern Confederacy adopts its new flag, when the company intends to get a splendid one of the kind, cost what it will. The one now suspended over the engine house is about sixteen feet in length, by eight and a half in width, and is of white ground with red



stripes; in the union is the coat of arms of Georgia, with five stars within the arch—one for each seceding State. Across the flag are the words: “Southern Confederacy.” . . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### The Demonstrations of Yesterday.

...

### At Night.

The Illumination.—This was really a magnificent scene—the glare of myriads of lights lighted up the city with dazzling brilliancy—while handsome transparencies, with appropriate mottoes, were suspended in front of many buildings. We cannot pretend to give all of them, but suffice it to say, that they were all patriotic and in approval of the secession of Georgia. A few of them were as follows: "Georgia always right, but Georgia right or wrong!" "Georgia is right!" "Joseph E. Brown, the champion of the South!" The preface: South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia; Finis: The Irrepressible Conflict!" "Come Sumner! Who's afraid?" Several with the words: "South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia," and "We will defend our name, Georgia!" In some of the windows were colored lights and stars handsomely arranged adding increased beauty and splendor to the brilliant scene. . .

The Firemen.—About eight o'clock, the following fire companies formed in procession, and marched into Broad street, with banners, torches, and transparencies, and preceded by the Augusta Brass Band, which discoursed some of its sweetest strains along the way:

Pioneer Hook and Ladder, No. 1. We did not get an opportunity to copy the mottoes upon their transparencies, several of which were tastefully arranged about the apparatus. Among them were several colored lights with the letters "G E O R G I A" successively placed upon them.

Independent Fire Company, Georgia, No. 1.—Among the transparencies borne in the procession were the following:

1. A tiger rampant.
2. In Georgia, Lord Lyons would meet a she tiger!
3. Georgia may convulse the world, and yet the principle of self government is a truism.

The engine was also illuminated, and on one side was the inscription: "Georgia Right—a Light to Freemen." On the other side: "Let Reason Govern—not a Drawn Sword." The hose reel was also illuminated.

Washington, No. 1, Steamer, Clinch, No. 2, and Vigilant, No. 3. The latter was covered over with a transparency bearing the inscription: "Vigilant, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia." . . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

[account of the surrender of the U. S. arsenal at Augusta] "At two o'clock the Governor left for Milledgeville. At three, Gen. Harris, with twelve of the Washington Artillery, and two cannon, together with a detailed squad of the Oglethorpe Infantry, proceeded to the Arsenal, and about half-past four the representative flag of Georgia was formally raised. It is pure white, with a large red, five pointed star in the centre [sic]. The salutes were as follows: For the sovereignty

of Georgia, one gun. For the seceded States, five guns. For the Southern Confederacy *in futuro*, a union salute of fifteen guns. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Concert Hall.  
Sixteen Performers!  
Unequalled and Incomparable!!  
Positively Three Nights Only!  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, January  
24, 25, and 26.  
Change of Programme Nightly—Double Troupe and Brass  
Band of  
Duprez & Green's  
Original New Orleans and Metropolitan  
Burlesque Opera Troupe

Will give three grand Ethiopian Concerts at the above Hall, introducing each evening an entirely new selection of Acts, selected from the gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Grand Serenade each evening in front of the Hall, previous to opening the doors, by the New Orleans and Metropolitan Troupe's Brass Band, led by Mr. J. Pratt.

Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 7 ½ o'clock precisely.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years, and servants, 25 cents.

C. H. Duprez,  
Manager and Business Agent.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], January 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

New Orleans Opera Troupe.

The first performance of this excellent band of Ethiopian delineators was well attended, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, and was satisfactorily received. they look and act the institution to perfection, while their singing, dancing, and music, is very good.

The brass band connected with the Troupe gave a free concert, in the balcony of the Southern States Hotel, yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, P. M., in which they performed several lively airs in an admirable manner.

This is the last night of their stay in this city, and, therefore, we advise our readers, if they want to enjoy a healthy laugh and some good music at the same time, to go to Concert Hall to-night. The programme is a rich one—embracing the Mocking Bird song, with variations; the infant prodigy and jig dancer, Master Charley; the Piccolomini burlesque, the Southern Marsellaise, the Secession Polka, the Spirit Rappers—together with a variety of songs, dances, &c. For particulars see small bills, and the entertainment also.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

W. E. Garrett & Sons,  
Extensive  
Snuff Manufacturers!

Works established in 1783, and still continues at the ancestral residence, in the State of Delaware. Shipping office, No. 246 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From their long experience in the business, they are enabled to produce an article of surpassing quality, which can be obtained of the principal Wholesale Druggists and Grocers in the cities of the United States.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Prof. Ellis, The Blind Phrenologist.

We had the visit, on yesterday, from Prof. Ellis, the blind phrenologist. We met him recently at Tallahassee, where he was examining the heads of the members of the Florida Convention, as well as those of the ladies and gentlemen of that locality. So far as we learned, he gave full satisfaction.

Prof. Ellis is a gentleman of ability in his profession, and being a native Virginian and a resident of Georgia, we trust he will meet with fair encouragement in our city. Deprived of sight, but endowed with good intellectual ability, well cultivated by an arduous and tedious study of raised letters, his claims to encouragement in his business are peculiarly forcible and worthy.

We hope our citizens will give him a call at the Augusta Hotel. He will take pleasure in showing to them works which the educated blind can readily read—will furnish charts of phrenological examination—and, although blind, and for recreation only, will prove a match for the best draught players that may visit him. Give him a call.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Young Men's Library Association.

At a meeting of the members of the above Association on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers and managers of the present year:

President—W. C. Jessup.

Vice President—H. Moore.

Secretary—A. C. Ives.

Librarian—S. Robertson.

Managers.—John Bones, J. W. Bones, G. M. Thew, R. S. Sayre, D. B. Plumb, J. S. Bean.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Young Men's Library Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association has closed its doors, which we regret; but in our opinion it has made the best possible disposition of its valuable library by transferring it to its senior institution, the Young Men's Library Association. This latter has now existed for some

thirteen years, and its various managers have faithfully struggled, sometimes under extremely adverse circumstances, to maintain its usefulness. For a few of its earlier years, it secured from the public all the support which could be expected or desired. At no period of its existence has it been deprived of the cheap offering of praise, but in later years, the material aid in the shape of subscription was wanting, or dealt out to it with so reluctant a hand, that it was difficult to keep it up to the standard to be expected and desired in a city of the population and wealth of Augusta. We are glad to learn that the past year has indicated an increased interest in this institution, and we have no doubt the addition of some hundreds of valuable works made over to it by its sister institution, and an additional supply of the current literature of the day, will largely add to its receipts, and increase its usefulness.

The subscription to the Young Men's Library Association, now the only public library in the city, not only secures a perusal of all the current literature and news of the day, but gives the subscriber the privilege of introducing gratuitously a non-resident friend, for two weeks, and his clerks or apprentices, or the members of his family, at the nominal rate of one dollar per annum. Transient residents may also subscribe at the rate of fifty cents per month, thus extending its benefits to all. No merchant, or man of business, should fail to invest five dollars in this institution, for by it, he will not only receive an ample return for the expenditure of that trifling amount, but increase its means of usefulness, and contribute to sustain the character of the community which is always measured by a niggardly or generous support of its literary institutions.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Professor Speliers.

In spite of the rain, a large crowd witnessed, with delight, the performance of the class of *Zouaves* at the Theatre last night.

They range in size, from eight years old, (small at that), to seventeen; and in perfection of drill, both in the regular tactics, and the French bayonet drill, they almost equal any company in the city, and know somethings which we do not.

The performance began with the small sword exercise, very well performed, and closed with the drill.

We hear, with much regret, that the Professor contemplates leaving the city. Cannot our companies and citizens offer him inducements to stay?

There are no other such teachers to be had in this section.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [ AUGUSTA , GA ], February 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The State Flag Hoisted on the Custom House.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Georgia Flag was displayed from the flag-staff of the Custom House, and was greeted with hearty cheers by the Custom House officers and the citizens in the streets in that vicinity. The flag, which is a very beautiful one, both in design and execution, was furnished by Mr. A. Bonaud, proprietor of the City Hotel, the needle work having been executed by the ladies of his family, and the painting by Mr. Cerveau, artest [sic], of this city. The flag is white, bordered with red. In the centre [sic] of the white field is represented the Coat of Arms of Georgia. Five red stars, with the blue star of Georgia at the top of the temple, and surrounded with a glory form the curve of an arch extending from the two lower corners of the flag. Over all is the All-seeing Eye. By this

arrangement, while the coat of arms of our own State is the prominent feature of the banner, the seceding States, as they come into the constellation of our Southern Confederacy, will find their appropriate places in the arch of strength or the bow of promise that spans our glorious banner of free and independent Georgia .

The flag was hoisted over the Custom House by permission of Collector Boston, at the suggestion of Boarding Officer H. M. Davenport, and was hauled to its place on the staff by Major W. J. McIntosh, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and at present an Appraiser, and the oldest officer in our Custom House.—Sav. Morning News, Feb. 2.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Volunteers, Augusta Fire Company, No. 5, and Richmond Fire Company No. 7, have appointed committees to make arrangements for celebrating St. Patrick's Day—the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint—March 17<sup>th</sup>. We have been requested to notify these committees to meet at the engine house of Number 5 on to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making the arrangements above alluded to.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The following list of prices for cannon, shot and shell submitted by Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond, Va., may be interesting. In the "price" column the figures mean so many cents per pound. Of course, the cost of each kind and size of gun may be ascertained by multiplying the weight in pounds by the price in cents. Thus, a nine inch Dahlgren gun weighing nine thousand pounds, at seven and a half cents per pound, will cost six hundred and forty-five dollars:

	Weight In Lbs.	Caliber Inches.	Price.
Iron Guns—Dahlgren's.....	9,000	9	7½c.
Columbiads, w't about.....	8,500	8	8½c.
Columbiads, w't about.....	16,000	10	6½c.
42 pounders.....	8,000	"	6 c.
32 pounders..... { from.....	3,800	"	6 c.
{ to.....	5,600		
12 pounders.....	3,500	"	5 c.
18 pounders.....	4,750	"	6 c.
24 pounders.....	5,500	"	6 c.
Flank defence howitzers.....	1,480 [?]	"	9 c.
Iron Howitzers—Seacoast.....	9,500	10	6½c.
Seacoast.....	8,800	8	6½c.
Siege.....	2,600	8	6½c.
Brass Guns—Army pattern, 6 pdrs.....	880	"	46 c.
Army pattern, 12 ".....	1,800	"	46 c.
Dahlgren " 12 "			
(Light).....	430	"	60 c.
Dahlgren " 12 "			

(Medium).....	760	“	50 c.
Dahlgren pat. 24 “.....	1,310	“	46 c.
Dahlgren pat. moun- tain 12 pounders howitzers.....	220	“	75c.
Shells, according to weight.....			5 to 6 c.
Shot, according to weight.....			3½ to 4 c.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: Discussion on new Confederate flag, supports the phoenix motif as proposed by Professor Tucker of Mercer University.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### The Flag of Georgia.

As several of the military companies of Georgia are having new flags made, and there is some doubt as to the proper device for the State, we suggest that the only emblem on the banner (on both sides) be the present coat of arms of Georgia, to-wit: the pillars and arch. Around, or above it, a five pointed star for each State now out, would not be inappropriate; and Savannah shows her trust in the God of Battles by the “All seeing eye,” irradiate.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### Editorial Correspondence.

Exchange Hotel, Room 37, }  
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 7, 1861. }

The weather is lovely now, although it was very annoying and disagreeable a few days ago, while heavy rains prevailed. The streets are in fair and rapidly improving condition; the river is receding to its channel, and business is again resuming its usual activity and animation.

I must confess to a partiality to Montgomery. There is a business air about this city that pleases me much. The stores are generally kept with more neatness and mercantile taste than in any city I have ever been in in the South. It is New Yorkish in many particulars, and in many particulars it is not New Yorkish. There are no sharpers here, such as you find in many places—and yet there are men, or rather young men, as “fast” as they “usually make them;” and where that is the case, there are always persons to promptly and practically clog such wheels of progress—but here the “fast” men run their spool out as long as there is a thread on the cylinder, without meeting with “confidential friends,” such as are so common and ubiquitous in northern latitudes.

I can only refer to the ladies of Montgomery as I notice them on the streets, in their carriages, and in the gallery at the Capitol. There is a graceful elegance about their movements, that must attract the attention of strangers; every countenance seems lit up as if there was a grand jubilee in their hearts, and they had illuminated their sparkling eyes and fascinating features with the effulgent joys that animate them. They must be happy who create so much pleasure by their winning smiles and affable manners. I have noticed no gorgeous tawdry about the dresses of

their graceful movements, easy and elegant manners and beautiful faces, may have caused me to neglect compliments to fine dresses [sic?] It may be so. the ladies here although it may be possible that [sic]

It seems like a cruel act for members of the Congress to compel ladies to withdraw from the Senate chamber—the “lovely dears” appear so anxious to witness the deliberations, and evince so much desire to encourage, by their presence and smiles, the political movements in operation, that if it be not treason to the charms of lovely woman, it is a constructive overt act that gallantry should reprobate. Of course, if ladies are admitted, reporters for the press should also be admitted, because there are thousands of ladies throughout the land who can only know what is transacted in the Convention by reading the reports. We can readily be excused, then, for advocating “woman’s rights” to seats in the Convention. . .

P.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### The National Flag.

Among the many and beautiful devices proposed for the banner of “the Confederate States of America,” we doubt if any will be presented for the consideration of Congress, more beautiful than the one just completed by our esteemed friend, Jacob B. Platt, of the firm of C. A. Platt & Co., of this city.

The general desire seems to be, to preserve, as nearly as may be, the features of the old banner; and our readers can judge of the fidelity of Mr. Platt to this ideal, by the description of his flag:

It is, of course, only a model on a small scale. The material is silk, six feet in length and three in width. The upper—staff corner—is occupied by a *union*, or field of azure, eighteen inches square. In the centre [sic] of this blue *union*, is a large *six* pointed star, formed of equilateral triangles, the one reversed upon the other, but forming simply a perfect six pointed white star. This represents the nationality, with its power derived from, as well as radiating through, its six points, each point a State. Around this great central star, are six smaller stars, each, also, six pointed and white. Thus is symbolised [sic] the power of the new Government, with a distinct reference to its source; and the fullest ideal of State rights and sovereignty is maintained by the six lesser lights which will light up the new constellation of the South. But each of the lesser stars is also six pointed, and the children of other days will be reminded of the brotherhood which brought the seceding sovereignties again into unity. The stars can be increased with new accessions of States, but the points and the central star will stand as historic mementoes of the second American revolution.

The rest of the flag is taken up in equal stripes, six inches wide, of alternate crimson and white. Thus, here are three broad red, and three white stripes.

The distinguished characteristics are presented of the old banner, and yet the difference can be readily discerned at any distance; as the white central star will show to a much greater distance than the thirty-three stars did, and the six stripes will show plainer than the old thirteen.

We have embodied, in substance, what Mr. Platt seeks to express by his flag, and it has this advantage over the one we recommended a few days since, it can be made of bunting and stand wear, much better than a painted one.

He forwards it to-day to Vice-President Stephens, for the inspection of the committee.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Ash Wednesday.

This day is known as Ash Wednesday in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and is the first day of the religious season known as Lent, which closes on Saturday, the 30<sup>th</sup> of March. Easter Sunday being this year the 31<sup>st</sup> of March.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

St. Valentine's Day.

The pictures in the book store windows indicate that St. Valentine's Day is approaching. This anniversary falls on Thursday, Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>, which will be tomorrow. Our young friends should, therefore, purchase the missives of love and wit soon; they will find an excellent variety to choose from at the several book and stationery stores in the city.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Southern Flag.

A correspondent writes to us as follows, on this subject:

Savannah, Feb. 12, 1861.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your issue of this date, the description of a flag, proposed by a citizen of your place, for our New Confederacy. I like the main idea of the design much, which is to preserve, in substance, the old banner.

"Don't give up the flag," should be a southern sentiment. I write to make a single suggestion as to a matter of detail. It is this: Instead of placing the stars in a square, let them be placed in a perfect circle, on the end of the flag next the staff—the circle occupying two-thirds or three-fourths of the width of the flag; disposition, in the circle of the stars; colors and stripes as described by you.

Reason for the change: The circle is an emblem of perpetuity—it is endless. If deemed worthy, please suggest to your fellow townsman.

I am, yours truly,

J. S. S., of Texas.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Mississippi Uniform.—The Jackson *Mississippian* understands that the Military Board have ordered that the army uniform of Mississippi shall be grey [sic] frock coats, grey [sic] trowsers [sic] loosely made, red trimmings for infantry; yellow for cavalry; and orange for artillery. The hat is black felt, looped upon three sides, with horse hair pompon for men, plumes for officers—color to correspond with color of trimmings.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Hardee vs. Macomb.



It will be seen by reference to the order published in our columns to-day, that the War Department has prescribed Macomb's tactics for the instruction of infantry of the line. This is decidedly a step backwards. It is simply retrograding twenty years.

The infantry of the line, in the United States service, are now drilled by Hardee, and the old, slow, and cumbrous system thrown overboard. Hardee is the drill of West Point, the South Carolina Military Academies, and other military schools of standing in the country. Besides this, nearly all the companies in the State, raised under the military bill, have been drilling by Hardee, and this, too, by authority of the Adjutant General. We give a copy of a letter from this  
Executive Department, Jan. 10, 1861.

To -----.

Adjutant General Gist instructs me to say, in reply to your letter, that Hardee's tactics are prescribed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. McMaster,  
Aid-de-Camp.

We hope that this cange [sic] by the department will not be submitted to. We do not advise insubordination, but respectfully submit that this department has not the authority to prescribe the system of instruction. The order published to-day purports to be issued by virtue of power conferred by the "act to provide an armed military force." Now, no such power is conferred—no discretion whatever is left to the War Department or to any officer. The act provides as follows:

"Sec. 15. That the army regulations, approved works on courts martial, and books of instruction for the different arms of service now in use in the United States army, shall be used by the troops raised under this act, and the same system of drill and discipline shall be enforced."

Hardee's Tactics is not only superior to Macomb or Scott, but is the production of a southerner. Nearly every infantry officer in the State has been at the expense of purchasing a copy, and we hope they will continue this efficient drill, so as to be able to meet our enemy upon terms of equality on the field of battle.—Winnsboro' (S. C.) Register.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Augusta Choral Society.

Mr. Editor: Will you oblige the ladies, by calling the attention of the public to the concert to be given on Wednesday evening next? Aside from the intrinsic merit of the entertainment, it should be generally known that the proceeds of the concert are to be paid over to the Needle Women's Society. This latter is a purely charitable association, conducted by the ladies of this city, and we learn that more than eighty females are dependent upon the Society for the very bread on which they exist. May we hope that a generous public will respond to the call, and show their sympathy for "the poor, the destitute, and the afflicted?"

D.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Summary: A fuller description and analysis of the Platt national flag, by Henry F. Campbell.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Juvenile Military Parade.—The three juvenile companies, known as the Orange Blues,

Capt. Clark; the Richmond Guards, Capt. Leckie; and Brown's Independent Riflemen, Capt. Ketchum, paraded yesterday afternoon, in battalion. They presented a very creditable military appearance, and went through some of the evolutions very cleverly. We venture to suggest that our citizens subscribe a fund for the purchase of miniature guns for these young companies. The plan of amusing themselves by these military organizations and displays, is not a bad one. It may be beneficial in several respects, and at the same time afford the boys an opportunity of obtaining pleasure at a small expense. By all means, let the juvenile military companies be encouraged.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

#### Professor Speliers.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of witnessing the exercises of Professor Speliers juvenile pupils in the celebrated Zouave drill. The rapidity and correctness with which several of the movements were executed, was very pleasing and commendable. The Professor certainly deserves credit for his success in this respect; for he appears to be untiring in his energy and in his devotion to his pupils. Our citizens, and particular[ly] those connected with military companies, who feel interested in this subject, should attend the exhibition at Concert Hall on Saturday evening next, when they will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the professor's qualification, as a teacher of military tactics, fencing, &c.

By the way, it has been suggested that the schools in our city for boys should engage Prof. Speliers to give them instructions in military tactics. Each school might arrange to give him a salary, the city also contributing for the purpose so as to include the public schools. Thus the foundations of a very good military education would be laid, and as the boys grew up to manhood, they could form the nucleus of a well drilled and efficient militia organization. Besides, it is a healthy and agreeable exercise for the boys; and by taking up some of their leisure time after school hours, might keep them out of mischief for a time, at least. Arrangements might thus be made to keep the Professor in our community for six months in the year; after which time his services could be given to military companies in other portions of the State. The suggestion is made by a military friend, and endorsed by our military editor, and is, we think, at least, worthy of consideration by those interested.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Long description of Washington's birthday celebration

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 22. More About Gunny Cloth.

We alluded, some days ago, to the successful importation of a cargo of gunny cloth by a firm in this city, and announced that, encouraged by the experiment, they had ordered two more cargoes, containing near a million and a half yards, and to arrive from Calcutta in the course of the spring.

The fact is one of general interest to the cotton growing section, and we refer to it again

with the view of bringing the matter to the attention of the Congress now in session at Montgomery. Georgia has commenced the trade for herself, and whilst Congress is engaged in arranging the details of a tariff, we submit that it has the power, in this particular article alone, to make a bold stroke for Southern independence.

The trade in gunny cloth has heretofore been monopolised [sic] by the city of Boston. Her East India merchants are among the strongest in the Union, and their large capital, aided by the protection of United States tariffs, has enabled them to import all the India bagging used in the cotton States, from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred miles off from the port of entry. The article is consumed exclusively in the South, and yet our planters have been dependent for it upon Boston merchants—having to pay, as a consequence, the additional tax of freights and intermediate profits between themselves and the original importers.

Now, under our independent government, we have it in our power to upset this state of things and divert the greater portion, if not the entire, trade to southern ports, where all these intermediate expenses will be saved, and the article brought to the very door of the planter. We would not advocate an entire abolition of duties on the India bagging, for being an article of steady consumption, it is a source of certain revenue which should not be thrown aside altogether. A material reduction of the tariff, in our judgment, would produce the desired result. Gunny cloth now pays a duty of fifteen per cent, *ad valorem* to the Government of the United States, a duty of five or eight per cent. in southern ports, would divert, we think, a very large amount of the trade to our own section. On the Boston importations this five or eight per cent. would, of course, be added to the fifteen now paid under their own tariff, and hence it will be seen we shall have a decided advantage in a competition with that port.

We throw out these general suggestions for what they are worth, hoping the suggestion will attract attention among our Legislators and merchants, and that at no distant day the South will be in full possession of a trade that is rightfully her own.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

#### That Cat.

We mentioned in our report of the firemen's procession, on Friday last, that a cat had taken up her abode on the engine of the Georgia Fire Company. This feline is of the feminine gender, and seems to have taken up her residence altogether on the machine. On Sunday night, while the company was running to the fire with the engine, the little animal retained her position, going and coming. The boys have taken quite an interest in her, and feed her with the scrapings from the tables of Augusta Hotel. As to the cause of this cat taking such a fancy to the machine, we are unable to give any information. The fact may be classed in the *cat*-egory of unaccountable circumstances, unless it be for the good care that is taken of her, or the relish for George's stewed oysters; but if it is not a *cat*-achresis, we should be pleased to have some one *cat*-adioptricate upon the subject; and in the meantime a *catagraph* of her feline ladyship might be taken to be placed in the hall of the engine house.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Attention, Ladies.  
Picquet & Daub

Have just commenced business at the  
Store on Broad Street, four doors  
below the Post Office corner,  
where they are prepared  
to do all kinds of  
Hair Braiding,  
Jewelry,  
&c., &c.,  
And execute the same  
In a superior style of workmanship.  
They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], February 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### A Handsome Photograph.

Mr. Tanner, of the Photograph Gallery, corner of Broad and McIntosh streets, has taken a Photograph of the Georgia fire engine, with a few of the members who happened to be present at the time, and also with the cat that we have mentioned recently, as having taken up its abode on the engine. The picture is said to be a very handsome one, and was sent on last night, by Adams' Express, as a present to the celebrated Seventh Regiment, of New York city .

Of course it will occupy a prominent place in the armory of that well known regiment.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Equipping the Infantry.

We observed, yesterday, some of our juvenile friends going around with a subscription list, to raise money to purchase arms (toy guns) for the Brown's Independent Riflemen. Of course, the little fellows will not have their request refused, and it will not require a very large amount to equip them; therefore, help them to get their guns.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA , March 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The New National Flag.

The flag recently adopted by the Montgomery Congress, as the National emblem, consists of three horizontal stripes, two red ones, with a white one between them, and a blue union, reaching down to the edge of the lower stripe, with seven stars in a circle in the union.

Our patriotic friends of Georgia Fire company have the honor of displaying the first of these flags in Augusta. They hoisted one over their engine house, on Washington street, yesterday afternoon. It will remain there for some time.

The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company has also completed a large *bunting flag* (20 feet by 10,) of the Southern Confederacy, and it would have been flying yesterday morning, but for some repairs to be done to their flag-staff and halyards.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Blankets, Blankets.

1,200 White and Blue Mac. Blankets;  
400 “ Navy “  
200 “ Twilled “  
500 Dark Colored “  
100 Alpacca [sic] Blankets—just received and for sale by

Jackson, Miller & Verdery,  
August, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Another Flag.

A Southern Confederacy flag was yesterday raised on the flag staff of Firemen’s Hall, corner of Greene and Jackson streets, by that patriotic company, Pioneer Hook and Ladder, No. 1. The flag is made of bunting, and the size is about ten by twenty feet.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Clinch Rifles—Flag Presentation.

The Clinch Rifles paraded yesterday afternoon, in full dress, with fatigue caps, under command of Captain Platt, and made their usual handsome military display.

This popular company presents a very soldierly appearance; and, as a general rule, execute the several manoeuvres [sic] of the manual of arms with a skill and proficiency that entitles them to much credit and admiration.

Between three and four o’clock, P. M., the company proceeded to the green in Broad Street, in front of Messrs. Platt’s furniture establishment, and there received a beautiful flag of the Southern Confederacy, which had been prepared for, and was presented to the Clinch Rifles by two of the original members of the company.

W. D. Tutt, Esq., presented the flag, in behalf of the donors in the following neat and appropriate speech:

Fellow Soldiers: By solicitation, it becomes my pleasing duty, in the name and behalf of two worthy and honored original members of the Clinch rifles—Lieut. Adam and ex-Sergeant Platt—to present to you a new flag—the flag of the Southern Confederacy. I shall not attempt to examine or explain its design, for the world *now*, or soon will, know it by heart. We all, gentlemen, regret the necessity which compels us to furl the “old Stars and Stripes.” Every star and every stripe has had a place in every American patriot’s heart; as each successive star was added to the bright galaxy [sic] of Freedom’s constellation, the patriot’s heart swelled with emotion, when contemplating the destined future of his country; but, alas! alas! while the efforts of time proved utterly unavailing to tarnish the brilliance which was shed forth to all the world, tyranny succeeded in entirely obliterating it; and now, seven of them—stars of the very first magnitude—have left their accustomed orbit, and are now revolving around Freedom as a

common centre [sic].

We are pained to see that standard sheet, which commanded the respect of all nations—which floated triumphantly over every sea—and which waved a proud defiance even from the halls of the Montezumas; we are pained, I sway, to see it removed from its proud position. Yet, we feel that an inevitable necessity has forced it upon us, and we readily accept the alternative, of tearing it from its proud pedestal, rather than allow it to float freely and fearlessly over an enslaved and subjugated people.

This is no spasmodic feeling. It is a feeling which has been engendered by the meekness with which we have borne the wrongs and insults heaped upon us, for the last ten years; and now, when the worst has come—when “Birnam wood has come to Dunsinane,” the South, after mature deliberation, and calm reflection, has decided to cling to her institutions, as the mariner clings to the floating wreck when the storm fiend howls in the blast, and the spirit of despair settles upon the face of the waters.

These gentlemen, then, “our brethren in arms,” whom I represent, have, in this necessity, provided another ark of the covenant of Freedom to go before the Clinch Rifles, in this their journey through the wilderness of revolution to the promised land of liberty beyond. They have presented it, because they believe you will be among the first, when your country calls, to rally to the rescue—they have presented it because they believe that it will be carried through the thickest of the fight, and you, soldiers, will never permit it to trail in the dust. Then, take it as a trust, delegated to each one individually, and to the Clinch Rifles collectively; and if grim visaged war shall stalk among us, and the bugle’s shrill tones shall call us to arms, let us follow where this glorious flag shall lead, and let the wave of its silken folds beckon us on “to victory or to death.”

Capt. Platt took the flag, and handed it to Ensign Ells, with a few brief remarks. Ensign James N. Ells received the beautiful flag, which is of fine silk, regulation size, and replied as follows:

Sir: In receiving this beautiful flag from you, the representative of patriotic donors, the heart of every Clinch Rifle is overflowing with peculiar emotions. Its resemblance to one we have loved for years, one cherished with an affection known only to Americans, calls up most pleasant memories, indulged until the hand of oppression blotted out its stars and rent its folds asunder. As we gaze on the standard before us, we renew our vows of fealty to our new Confederacy, and from our heart of hearts thank the God of all nations that there is still one Republic of freemen in the world; one favored land where citizens may walk erect, in all the dignity of their calling; and where men of the South, resisting oppression, and bidding defiance to tyranny, have exchanged the miseries of despotism for the glorious fruition of the rights of sons of our own sunny clime.

Sir, in our keeping, we promise it shall never know dishonor. Our hands shall wave it in triumph—our lives defend it. The gallant States designated by its starry gems shall never blush for its fate, or may it prove our winding sheet. We unfurl it now to the breeze, invoking the blessing of Heaven to attend us in peace or conflict, as citizens or soldiers, come weal or woe, in life or death! Aye,

“Forever float our standard sheet,  
Whate’er old Time may bring before us;  
‘Tis Southern soil beneath our feet—  
A Southern flag is waving o’er us!”

The speaker was applauded several times during the delivery of these remarks.

The Rifles, after the close of these remarks, marched down Broad street to the front of the Augusta Hotel, where a photograph of the company was taken by Messrs. Tucker & Perkins, Daguerreans and Ambrotypists, on Broad street.

This accomplished, the company then proceeded to the Place D'Armes, where they went through several evolutions in a very skillful and creditable manner, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled there. Among other tactics, the company again went through their old skirmish drill, which they had laid aside some years ago, much to the regret of their many admirers. As the times betoken war, the company has thought proper to resume HARDIES [sic] skirmish drill, in order to be ready for any emergency.

After the company returned to their armory, there was a pleasant little incident enacted, in which a number of appropriate toasts and sentiments formed a part of the proceedings. It was a late hour when the company was dismissed.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Young Wife.—The marriage of middle age is companionship, the second marriage of maturity, perhaps the reparation of a mistake, perhaps the pallid transcript of a buried joy; but the marriage of the loving young is by the direct blessing of God, and is the complete ideal of a lovely human life. Let those who have found that pearl hold it fast and keep it safe. Within the doors where love dwells no evil thing should enter, and the loving bride who would be the happy wife must speedily guard against her own impatience and despair when the lover is merging into the husband, the flatterer into the friend.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### St. Patrick's Festival.

On Monday next the Irish Volunteers will celebrate their ninth anniversary by a target excursion in the day, and a grand ball at Masonic Hall at night. St. Patrick's day is the National anniversary of Ireland—the day dedicated to her great [fold in paper] memories and hopes of Irishmen in every land. It is then that they can gather around their quiet hearthstones, in this land of liberty, and think and converse upon the scenes and acts of other days; or, kneeling around their altars, pray for the deliverance of their dear old isle. It has always been a pleasant occasion in this vicinity, with our Irish fellow citizens; and they certainly have our best wishes that it may still be so, on the approaching festival.

We acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the target shooting, and to the ball—for which we must return our thanks to our gallant and patriotic friends of the Irish Volunteers.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Mississippi Rifles.

The Walker Light Infantry, of this city, we understand, are much satisfied with their new arms—the Mississippi rifles. These rifles are well finished, handsomely ornamented, and are said to be very efficacious at long range. We presume that members of the Walker Light Infantry will exhibit this rifle to the members of other companies, who feel an interest in the matter.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

St. Patrick's Day—The Celebration.

. . . After the close of this part of the programme, Augusta Fire Company, No. 5, received a handsome flag—the presentation of which being made by Col. Locklane, and the response by President Geo. T. Barnes, of No. 5. Both speeches were neat and appropriate to the occasion. The flag is the design, we understand, of our young townsman, Mr. Sharpe; and on one side has the coat of arms of Georgia, with seven stars, and on the other a “sun burst,” a harp of Erin, and seven stars. It is very neat, and in worthy hands. “Long may it wave” over the engine house of patriotic No. 5!

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Correspondence.

Mount Zion, March 18, 1861.

Mr. Editor: We have a military company in its embryo state in the quiet little village of Mount Zion. It numbers some fifty members, bids fair to increase, and is composed almost entirely of young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty. The “Mount Zion Rifles” is the name of the company, with A. D. Sarpefor its Captain—and a most worthy officer is he. The members willingly forego their sports of Saturdays to undergo the toils of a day's severe drilling. They have purchased their uniforms at Roswell's Mills, thus throwing in their mite in the great cause of Southern independence.

Citizen.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Sons of Temperance.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated their fourteenth anniversary, at their hall on Jackson street, last night. There was a very large audience assembled there when our reporter looked in, and he says that there was a brilliant array of ladies present, who gave their bright eyes and smiling faces to the great cause of Temperance.

Mr. Jones and others made eloquent speeches and at the close of the exercises, temperance refreshments were partaken of by those who were so fortunate as to be present. The lateness of the hour at which we write, prevents a fuller notice of this interesting occasion.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Edgefield Rangers.

This company of mounted men paraded near Hamburg yesterday afternoon. Their uniform is of gray cloth, with black trimmings—the hat surmounted with a blue pampoon [sic]. We noticed several of the members in our streets after the parade was over.



DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### A Miniature Flag.

We saw, yesterday, a beautiful little miniature flag of the Confederate States, with seven steel stars in the union. This little flag was tastefully placed on a scarf worn by a lady at the ball given by the Irish Volunteers, on Monday night last.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Flag Presentation.

The Walker Light Infantry, Capt. S. H. Crump, paraded yesterday afternoon. At four o'clock, the company marched to the City Hall, where a beautiful banner, "the work of fair hands," was presented to them. John B. Weems, of the *Southern Republic*, made the presentation, accompanying it with some patriotic and appropriate remarks.

Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, of the Walker Light Infantry, made the response in a very neat and really appropriate little speech.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery fired a salute of seven guns, on the river bank, for the flag.

The juvenile company, the Richmond Guards, who were on the balcony of the City Hall during the presentation, gave the banner three cheers.

The flag is of white ground, having the coat of arms of Georgia on one side, with the motto: "Dear our country; our liberty dearer." On the other side is an uplifted arm grasping a sword. The flag is hemmed with a neat fringe, and is altogether creditable to the fair donors whose work it is, and they have entrusted it to worthy hands.

After the presentation, the company paraded for some time in Broad street.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 30, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Tents for the Army. The Governor of the State is using energetic means to lace those who have enlisted for her defence [sic], in a proper condition while they are in service. Contracts have been made for the manufacture of that indispensable article, tents, for the army of the State. We observe that Mr. D. Keith of this city, is completing his preparations to fill an order for five hundred, which he has received from the State. We are assured that, like everything else manufactured in Columbus, they will be found, when completed, to answer their purpose in every respect.

Columbus (Ga.) Sun, March 28.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], March 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Home Industry.

The Colonel has *invested* something in patronage in home industry. We observe that he has been wearing a homespun vest for the past few days; and he boldly asserts that it can be readily taken for "satin-striped"—at the proper distance. The vest may be coarse, but, after all, is it not the best course to patronise [sic] our own home productions?

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Departure of the Military.

. . . Afternoon, the Augusta Independent Volunteer Battalion assembled, pursuant to orders, in front of the City Hotel, on Broad Street, for the purpose of escorting to the railroad depot their comrades in arms, who were about to leave.

Lieut. Col. J. K. Jackson was in command, with his Aids-de-Camp, Adjutant T. Barrett, Quartermaster Albert Hatch, and Paymaster Jos. B. Cumming. . . Lieutenant Colonel Jackson and his staff were out with the Battalion for the first time yesterday. They wore the regular official uniform, but their hats were of the felt or slouched quality, with a black feather or two on the left side, and the opposite rim tucked up with a brass ornament. This made their costume neat and picturesque. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Military Affairs in Atlanta.

The Newnan Guards, Ringgold Volunteers, and the Etowah Infantry, arrived in Atlanta on Monday on their way to Macon. They were appropriately received by the military and citizens of the Gate City. Two hundred and twenty-three young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute, presented to each member of the Gate City Guards a beautiful miniature flag of the Confederacy, with the inscription: "From the young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute. None but the brave deserve the fair."

Hon. L. J. Gartrell and Hon. T. R. R. Cobe, made speeches during the reception ceremonies.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Confederacy Flag.

We understand that Mr. J. B. Platt, of this city, has an order to make a Confederacy flag for the Arsenal, and also orders for flags for other institutions. Patronise [sic] home industry.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Fresh  
Mattings.  
We have just Received our  
Spring Supplies  
of  
Fresh Canton Mattings,  
in  
Red Check,  
White,  
Chene,

Fancy Striped,  
Fancy Check, and  
Brussels Mattings.  
Also,  
Large Additional Supplies  
of  
Carpeting,  
In All Grades.  
Floor Oil Cloths,  
In all Widths made,  
New Patterns,  
And Thoroughly Seasoned.  
Window Shades  
and  
Curtain Goods,  
In Great Variety.  
Matting Laid at Short Notice!!!

Oil Cloths Cut and Laid by Competent Workmen, Free of Charge.  
The public are respectfully invited to examine the assortment.

Jas. G. Bailie & Bro.,  
Importers and Dealers,  
205 Broad Street.  
Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Attention Military!  
25 Dozen  
White Military Gloves,  
For Sale By  
Jackson, Miller & Verdery,

Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Home Made Flags.

We saw, yesterday, the flag which was ordered from Mr. J. B. Platt, of this city, for the Confederate States Arsenal, near this city. It is a handsome bunting flag of the United States. Its size is twenty by thirty-six feet. If there are any who doubt that bunting flags can be made in the South, we hope the illusion will now be dispelled. Mr. Platt will receive orders for any size, and will make them as cheap as they can be made at the North.

Mr. Fisk, of this city, is also engaged in the flag painting business. He has already filled several orders for silk and satin painted banners, and gets them up in handsome style.

Here is now an opportunity to patronise [sic] home industry in another branch of

business, and it should be done by those who desire to procure flags of any description or quality.

The Arsenal flag will be raised this morning.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2-5

Summary: Map of Pensacola Bay, Fort Pickens, Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, barracks, cemetery, marine hospital, navy yard, Fort McRae.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: List of volunteer companies in Georgia, with captains and counties, taken from the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 2.

#### Special Correspondence.

Montgomery, Ala., April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

. . . You can tell B. that his favorite tune of "Dixie" is considered here as the national air of the Confederate States. I was at the theatre a night or two ago, when the Confederate flag was unfurled upon the stage, and the orchestra immediately struck up "Dixie." On yesterday evening, I was almost startled by the loud peels of music floating over the city, and immediately caught the air, "Dixie." Upon enquiry, I found that it was made by that Steam Piano, called the Calliope, and attached to one of our river packets, which was preparing to leave for Mobile . . .

Admiral.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 2.

Protection for Woman's Foot.—Women must go much in the open air at all seasons of the year, or become pale and feeble. But in order to do this, their boots must be radically changed.

As preliminary to this greatly needed reform, we must first get rid of the strange hallucination that where a strong man needs cowhide, a feeble woman needs only morrocco [sic]; that where a strong man needs an inch of hard, impervious sole, a feeble woman needs only a quarter inch of soft, spongy sole; that where the strongest Irishman needs thick woolen socks, a delicate, consumptive lady needs only a gauzy silk stocking. This singular madness must be first scattered.

But surely one need not seriously discuss such a matter. If women must go much in the open air at all seasons of the year, (and no one with five grains of common sense doubts it,) then it needs no argument to show that women should wear as much protection on their feet as men find it necessary to wear. Neither can it require much argument to show that those rubbers which prove so pernicious to the feet of men, must, to say the least, be quite as unhealthy for women.

Prescriptions for a Fashionable Lady.—Madame, allow me to prescribe for you. I have had a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present, I prescribe only for your feet:

1. Procure a quantity of woolen stockings, not such as you buy at the store, under the name of lamb's wool, that you can read a newspaper through, but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, thick as a board, that will keep you dry and warm, in spite of

wind and weather.

2. If you want to be really thorough, change them every morning, having the fresh ones hang by the fire during the night.

3. Procure thick calf skin boots, double uppers and triple soles, and wear them from the first of October until the first of April. Make frequent applications of some good oil blacking.

4. Avoid rubbers altogether, except a thick layer, which you should have cemented to the bottom of the soles.

5. Hold your feet in cold water an inch deep, five or six minutes before going to bed, and have them rubbed hard with some one's naked hand.

6. Now, Madame, go much out of doors at all seasons, and believe me not only will your feet have a good circulation, but, as a consequence, your head will be relieved of its pain and congestion, and your heart be relieved of its accumulations.—Boston Journal of Physical Culture.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA , April 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Home Scene.—A member of one of our gallant companies on leave of absence in the city received a summons to appear at his post on Sullivan's Island on one of the nights of last week, when the air was rife with the most startling rumors of the coming of an overwhelming fleet. With cheerful promptitude the brave soldier prepared to obey the imperative call. He is a husband, and the father of a blue eyed little girl, who has just begun to put words together. After the preparation for the camp had been made, the soldier nerved himself for the good bye. Those present thought that the wife felt the parting less than the husband. Lively words flowed fast, and her fair face was as bright and as calm as a morning in May. Her heart seemed to be full of gladness.

She cheered him with pleasant earnestness to show himself a man, and running on in a gleeful strain admonished him not to come back if he were shot in the back. With incredible fortitude she bade her child tell papa good-bye, and to say to him that she would not own him her father if he proved to be a coward. The echo of the soldier's footfall through the corridor had hardly died away when a ghastly pallor was seen spreading over the lady's face. In a voice weak and husky she begged a friend to take her child, and before she could be supported, she fell from her chair prostrate on the floor.

By a tremendous effort of a powerful will, the noble woman had controlled and concealed the feelings that were convulsing her delicate frame, but nature could bear the tension no longer, and she fainted. The swoon was deep, and it was some time before consciousness returned. At length she opened her eyes languidly, and looked around upon the sympathising [sic] group, and in a tremulous tone, inquired, "*if she had fainted before her husband left the room.*"

We know of no instance of self-command, of unselfish affection that partakes more largely than does this one of the moral sublime.

Charleston Courier, April 16.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA,GA], April 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Confederacy Flags,  
Of All Sizes,  
Made to Order by

J. B. Platt,  
Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2-4

Summary: Map of mouth of Savannah River, with Savannah , Fort Jackson , Fort Pulaski and Tybee Light.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 21

Rooms of the Young Men's Reading Room  
and Library Association

The rooms of this association, at the corner of McIntosh and Ellis streets, are crowded daily. They have been long visited and appreciated by a few subscribing citizens, but just now the news room of the association has become the favorite resort of those who keep up squarely with the stirring events of the day by curiously exploring every avenue of information. The library room has been thoroughly renovated, and made more comfortable.

The book shelves have been rendered more attractive, even than heretofore, by the addition of many new and popular works, judiciously selected.

The tables, also, are well covered, as usual, with the best current periodical literature of America and Europe. Yet, at this critical juncture in public affairs, the crowning attraction of the institution is the news department, with its copious files of newspapers. These reflect every shade of political sentiment and public policy in all sections of the two Confederacies. It need scarcely be added, they are closely scrutinised [sic] by crowds of inquisitive readers, who throng the rooms daily, upon the arrival of the mails.

Never before was the importance of the daily newspaper press more clearly recognised [sic] by the reading portion of the American public, and in this community, the perusal of its issues is fast becoming a daily necessity with all classes of mind.

We would respectfully suggest to every non-subscribing citizen of Augusta the manifold advantages thus enjoyed by the members of this flourishing association. The board of managers will gladly extend the enjoyment of these facilities for acquiring information, to their fellow citizens generally; and they desire us to state that the small subscription fee—the condition of membership—may be handed in to the Librarian at the rooms at any hour of the day or evening.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2.

A number of ladies of Atlanta, Ga., are employing their leisure time in making lint and bandages for the Confederate troops at Pensacola. Will the kind-hearted ladies of Augusta also assist in this work? While we hope that it may not be needed, still it is always well to be prepared for emergencies.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2.

Prof. Mallette Burned in Effigy.

Our fellow-citizen, Prof. Mallette, Musical Director of the Augusta Choral Society, has been roughly treated in his native State. The Boston (Mass.) *Traveller* [sic], of April 15<sup>th</sup>, gives

the particulars as follows:

[“]A Traitor Burned in Effigy.—The usually quiet town of South Reading was in a high state of excitement yesterday and last evening.

Some months since, while Kemp’s Old Folk’s Concert Troupe were on a Southern tour, one of their number named Charles S. Mallette, of South Reading, was induced to remain in Georgia, and teach singing. When the secession fever was at its height then, he joined a company known as the Oglethorpe Guards.

The South Reading *Gazette* noticed his treachery. In reply to this, he wrote to his old friends that if they came down South, in a hostile spirit, they would find bloody graves.

Thursday night Mallette returned from the South.

Yesterday morning an effigy was found suspended on a tree in front of [the] post office, bearing the words “Traitor Mallette.” He had by this time become satisfied that he had better leave town, and his baggage was sent to the depot and forwarded by the first train to this city, but there was a larger crowd at the depot than he desired to meet, and he did not accompany it.

He, however, came to the city by the ten o’clock train, having got upon it from the side opposite the depot, without being seen. It is said that tar and feathers had been provided for his benefit, but of this there is some doubt.

The effigy was cut down about nine o’clock in the forenoon, and kept secreted till night, when it was brought out and escorted about town by a crowd of boys and young men, after which it was suspended upon a liberty pole and burned.[“]

The Professor may be driven from the land of his birth, and the home of his childhood, but warm Southern hearts will welcome him, and strong Southern arms protect him here.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Letter from the Sergeant.

In Camp, Near Pensacola, Fla., }  
April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

Editors of the Constitutionalist:

. . . We go to bed at nine o’clock, and rise at half-past-four o’clock; drill at seven—we have breakfast; at one we have dinner; and at seven supper. Our bill of fare for to-day was as follows: mess pork, mess beef, rice, white beans, middling bacon, sea biscuits, coffee and sugar, and we get a plenty. Each Sergeant receives one bar of soap and two candles—these articles to last five days. . .

E. E. P.

P. S.—Letters for members of this company should be directed to the care of Capt. Girardey, Washington Artillery.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Southern Bag Factory,  
255 Broad Street,  
Augusta, Georgia.  
Bags, Tents, Awnings, Flags,  
&c., &c., &c.

Constantly on hand and made to order, Flour, Grain and Guano Bags, of every description.

Contracts can be made for Tents of every style now in use, and of guaranteed material. Awnings and Flags made to order with neatness and dispatch.

Have just received, and will keep on hand, Colored Silk and Spool Cotton, of all sizes. All orders will meet with prompt attention.

R. A. Jones, Proprietor.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Silver Greys.

This company, composed of our more elderly citizens, is now fully organised [sic]. The following is a list of officers. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Athens Paper Mill Burnt.

We understand that the paper mill near Athens, in this State, was destroyed by fire a few night since.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Letter from "Edward" to "Father" from Pensacola, describing the Navy yard and buildings.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Negroes Volunteering.—About fifty free negroes in Amelia county have offered themselves to the Government for any service.

In our neighboring city of Petersburg, two hundred free negroes offered for any work that might be assigned to them, either to fight under white officers, dig ditches, or anything that could show their desire to serve Old Virginia. In the same city, a negro hackman came to his master, and insisted, with tears in his eyes, that he should accept all his savings, four hundred dollars, to help equip the volunteers. The free negroes of Chesterfield have made a similar proposition. Such is the spirit, among bond and free, through the whole of the State. The fools and scoundrels who calculate on a different state of things, will soon discover their mistake.

Richmond Dispatch.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 30, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

#### Letter from the High Private.

Head Quarters Burke Sharp Shooter, }  
Tybee Island, Ga., April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

Editors Constitutional:

. . . Our rifles have been taken from us and muskets supplied in their place. This caused



considerable dissatisfaction in our company, and a few of the members withdrew. These leave for Burke county this afternoon. We think that an imposition has been practiced upon us in thus changing our arms; but our country's cause is ours, our company's honor is ours, and if our officers are willing to submit to the change, we shall accept their decision and use these muskets to the best of our ability—satisfied, at the same time, that we could have done better service with the rifles to which we have been accustomed. . . Our bill of fare to-day consists of sailor crackers, corned beef, pork, coffee and rice. We have facilities, however, of adding to the luxuries of our tables, (out of our own pockets, of course,) as we have daily steamboat communication with Savannah.

The reveille beats at half past five o'clock in the morning; we then form company, and the roll is called; after which we are dismissed—the absentees being put on extra duty; we have breakfast at seven o'clock, drill at ten, dine at one, have supper at eight, and at nine the roll is again called, when we retire to bed. . .

High Private.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], April 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

#### Commendable.

We are pleased to learn that steps have been taken by the ladies of Augusta to provide for the sick and wounded of our army in the field. The Church of the Atonement has taken the initiative. At the services on Sunday, notice was given of a meeting at the Rector's house to furnish bandages, and such other articles as may be needed. A collection was also then made for the purchase of materials, &c. We understand that a large number of ladies, and several of our distinguished surgeons, gathered at the Parsonage last evening, and entered with spirit upon the work. All who feel an interest in this laudable object—and, of course, every lady in our city is thereby included—are invited to be present at the subsequent meetings. The Rev. Mr. Harrison has consented to receive any contributions made by our citizens, and devote them to the purchase of such materials as may be needed. Having been taken in hand by the ladies of the Church of the Atonement, we rest assured that Augusta will do her full share in this good work, and alleviate the possible sufferings of those who, in noble patriotism, offer themselves in defence [sic] of our altars and our homes.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

#### Meeting of Ladies.

The ladies of Augusta will hold a meeting this morning, at Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock, to which they will come prepared with needles and sewing machines, ready to do any needle work for any of the volunteers now in the city. Any soldier wishing any garment made, or any sewing done will please hand in his materials, or make known his needs, at Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock, when the ladies will cheerfully work for any and all, and ask no other recompense than to be remembered on the march, in the bivouac, or the battlefield.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

[Communicated.]  
Talbot All Right!

Mr. Editor: Old Talbot is doing her whole duty in this emergency. She has already raised two companies with their full complement of men, and a third is rapidly being formed. Capt. Curley's company took up the line of march for your city last Friday, which was the most interesting time I have ever witnessed in our town. Mrs. Baxter made a beautiful flag for the company, which was presented to the company with an eloquent speech by Judge Warrell. After which, Rev. Mr. Atkinson made a very touching speech, and presented to the company a Testament apiece, which were a donation from Mr. Couch. The company was then marched to a splendid table, where they feasted themselves upon the many luxuries which was spread before them. . . The company is constituted of the very best material, and the flag which has been entrusted to their care will never be disgraced.

J. R. A.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

#### Ladies' Meeting.

Masonic Hall was the scene all of yesterday of patriotic industry. Many of the ladies of Augusta were there, busily engaged in making uniforms and other garments for portions of our gallant soldiery thus far on their way to the Northern frontier. Never did our fair and patriotic townswomen appear to greater advantage. Their prompt and cheerful compliance with the call made upon them will cause them to be gratefully remembered, and give our citizens fresh reason to be proud of their wives and daughters.

The ladies will meet again at the same place this morning at nine o'clock, and continue these meetings daily until further notice.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Burning of the Pioneer Paper Mill.—The paper mill three and a half miles from this place, was totally consumed by fire on Wednesday morning last, together with all the paper and stock on hand. the origin of the fire, we believe, is considered doubtful. It may have been accidental, or it may have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at sixteen thousand dollars. There was no insurance. We believe it is the intention of the stockholders to rebuild—we hope so, at all events, as it is a great convenience to us to have our paper manufactured at home.--Athens Watchman.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### “Dixie's Land.”

This popular and ever favorite air has resounded through our streets for several days past. It has been rendered by the Brass Band, and by field bands; and when all of the volunteer companies shall have left us, we shall miss “Dixie.” We hope, however, that it will not be long before all of those brave boys shall return safely to “Dixie's Land.”

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Price of Paper.—There seems to be some misapprehension with the press generally in the Confederate States in relation to the price of printing paper under the operation of the new tariff. Since the tariff went into effect, paper has advanced about fifteen per cent. This per cent. is not only asked on foreign paper, but on that manufactured in South Carolina and Georgia. Now, there has been much talk about building up home industry, etcetera, and so on, but when it is done at our expense, for the benefit of capitalists and manufacturers, we strenuously object to it. We are of opinion that it cannot be shown that the manufacture of paper in the Southern States is conducted at more expense now than it was before the adoption of this tariff. This is the effect of a protective tariff, but somehow the people won't see it. We agree with the *Columbus Corner Stone* when it says "we are opposed to building up and fostering anybody's industry anywhere, because it is always sure to be done at the expense of somebody's, and indeed everybody's industry, for the benefit of capital. All that industry wants is to be let alone; and properly directed, it will build itself up anywhere.—Sandersville Georgian.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Rules and Regulations of the Silver Greys home guard of overage men.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Confederate Flag Waves Over The Globe.

Some lady boarders at the Globe Hotel, in testimony of their appreciation of the exertions of Mr. Mullarkey in behalf of the volunteers, last evening presented to him a beautiful Confederate flag. Of the speeches made on the occasion, we were unable to obtain a correct report, but we can personally testify that the flag was duly saluted with a volley from champaign [sic] bottles. The flag is to be displayed this morning. Long may it wave.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Knights of the Golden Circle.

By an order of Gen. Bickly we learn that he has been laboring in Kentucky since the first of February last, principally in Louisville and has added to the order one thousand four hundred and forty-three members, five hundred and thirty four of whom have been sent to the army of the Confederate States. Two regiments are now being formed in the State to be held subject to the orders of the Governor. The order has now seventeen thousand six hundred and forty-three men in the field, and the president has no hesitation in saying that the number can be duplicated if necessity requires.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2-3

Summary: Very detailed description of Fort Pulaski

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### Flag Raising.

A handsome flag, of the Confederate States, was raised over the Georgia Railroad Machine Works yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. It was gotten up for the purpose by the employees of the shop, and was raised to its position by the master mechanic, Mr. Hardman.

A speech was made by Mr. B. Walker, which was loudly cheered; and a salute was fired in honor of the occasion, with Mr. Philpot's steamboat battery.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### Flag Presentation.

A banner was presented to the Edgefield Rangers at Beach Island yesterday, and was the occasion of some very agreeable exercises.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Wm. Atkinson, of Beach Island.

There was also a fine barbecue, at which several speeches were made, and a number of good things, of course, were said, and many more ate. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

[Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.]

Flag Presentation at Mercer University.

Mr. Editor: On the 10<sup>th</sup> instant, I witnessed a flag presentation and reception from the ladies of Penfield to the Mercer Cadets, connected with Mercer University. Miss Mollie Hillyer represented the donors in the presentation, and private Estes, the Cadets in the reception. The address of Miss H. to the company was quite appropos [sic], evincing cultivation both of heart and mind, at the same time exhibiting modesty, that quality which so highly adorns the lady. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### Even to the Girls!

We perceive that the military spirit has reached even the girls. A company of them paraded yesterday afternoon, with drum and flags. We presume that, as they grow older, if they give the call "to arms!" there is not one gallant young man but who will promptly obey the call. We do not know the name of the company, but suggest that it should be "The Fairy Light Guard."

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### From the Camp.

Camp Oglethorpe, Near Macon, }  
May 18, 1861. }

Dear Constitutionalist: If you have ever visited this beautiful locality, you will readily

comprehend my reluctance at attempting a description of its charms wrought by Nature and art. In groves of trees, its emerald shining verdure [sic], gentle slopes, and purling streams—all must be seen to be justly appreciated. Just now this spot of ground presents an unusually animating scene. Entering the gate leading from the city, the eye falls upon a veritable camp picture: The snow-white tents arranged in line with military precision; marquees at the heads of avenues, from whence our starry standards, floating proudly, kiss the passing breeze; here and there, squads of soldiery practicing the manual and going through the various evolutions of the drill; scattered through the camp may be seen artists copying, by the aid of the sun, groups of soldiers in every variety of postures around their tents—securing mementoes to be left behind with the dear ones at home, while they are far away contending for the rights of their native land.

A week's experience of camp life convinces me that amid its hardships, there are many enjoyments. This is emphatically true with respect to that portion of "the tented field" from whence this rambling manuscript is indited—the ground of the Clinch Rifles.

At daylight, the reveille is sounded, and as each man assembles in line, every knee is bent (and I truest every heart is bowed) as our worthy Chaplain earnestly returns our gratitude to the Author of all good for His preserving care, and invokes future blessings from the same Almighty arm. As we listen to his supplicating voice from the now hushed camp, we almost involuntarily recite the expression of Congreve—

"His pure thoughts are borne  
Like fumes of sacred incense o'er the clouds,  
An wafted thence on angels' wings, thro' ways  
Of light to the bright Source of all."

(Sojourning here, in Nature's temple, it is easy to believe that a religious sentiment is inherent in the human race; it gives a beauty of its own to all the external forms of creation, and everything that is true and noble in man's soul springs from its source.)

Two drills each day are conducted by the non-commissioned officers—morning and afternoon. The balance of the day is passed by the men in cooking, washing, polishing their arms, pleasant converse, or visiting the many attractions in and around the beautiful city. We have large numbers of lady and gentlemen visitors, who are a unit in their expressions complimentary to the appearance of the "Clinch," and the order and harmony visible throughout the camp. The ladies vie with each other in extending courtesies. Every day brings numerous delicacies, as well as substantial, from their fair hands—and here let me say, respecting our beloved Captain, that nothing tempting to the palate reaches the marquee that is not immediately and generously shared out to every tent.

An incident transpired in our camp, soon after the tents were pitched, which I must mention, as it speaks well for all the parties interested. This was the presentation of a beautifully bound copy of the Holy Bible to Rev. Mr. Carter, Chaplain of the Regiment, by Sergeant Geo. Adam, Corporal Sumner W. Brown, privates G. T. Jones, F. J. Cook, and Samuel House. Subsequently, the Chaplain sent them the following letter:

"Gentlemen: The presentation of a beautiful copy of the Word of God to me this morning, made by you, was so unexpected, and took me so much entirely by surprise, I was wholly incapacitated to return anything like a suitable acknowledgement—neither do I feel myself able to do so now. Really, gentlemen, it is impossible for me to express the gratification you have afforded your Chaplain and 'comrade.' I thank you, sirs, not only for the valuable present, but also for the use, in the presentation of it, of that word 'comrade.' I shall ever deem it a high honor to be considered a 'comrade' of the noble-hearted, whole-souled Clinch Rifles.

God bless you, is the prayer of your Chaplain and comrade,

L. M. Carter.

Prominent among our pleasures of camp life *music*, vocal and instrumental, must be mentioned. During the afternoon and evening, some of the Clinch—with guitar, violin, flute, bugle, and violincello—congregate around a tent, and, aided by many well-tuned voices, make the air vocal with strains of melody. Even as I am writing, they are approaching the Ensign's tent. Here they come—John Moore and Henry Mealing, with their violins; Doctor and Lew. Ford, with their flutes; Whiting and McGregor, with guitars; Hatcher, with bass viol—all flanked by such vocalists as Lieut. Charlie Day, Sergeants Rowland and Adam, privates Bones, Hopkins, Davis, and several others—and who does not envy the listeners the treat in store for those who enjoy genuine melody?

Most of our men attended Church on the Sabbath—some heard Bishop Elliott at Christ church, and a large delegation attended the Baptist Church, where our Chaplain, at the solicitation of Rev. Mr. Warren, Pastor, preached one of his best discourses, in uniform, from the words, “Not by might, nor by power, but my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.” In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Wills, of the Presbyterian Church, repeated his celebrated “Sermon to the Soldiers”—a masterly production.

I have alluded to the attractions of, and near, the city of Macon. No one should ever come here without visiting Rose Hill Cemetery, one of the best arranged and prettiest abodes of the dead to be found in America. I have not time, nor you space, to transcribe the peculiar thoughts and memories that rushed through my mind as I visited this “city of the dead” after an absence of ten years—gazed once more (will it be the last?) upon well remembered graves, and read, upon newer ones, the familiar names of many who were my playmates and companions in childhood and youth. How beautiful is the memory of the dead! What a holy thing it is in the human heart—how it melts our unkindness, softens our pride, kindles our deepest loves, wakens our highest aspirations! Dear friends of other days, sleeping here so sweetly, will I find you waiting for me, in garments of beauty, on the heavenly shore?

But I must hasten. Your readers have been advised of the result of field officers for the regiment. The companies are leaving every day. The Clinch Rifles and the McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, will leave on Tuesday night, 12 o'clock.

Postscript.—This, my first, will also be my last letter to you from the camp of the Clinch Rifles. 'Cause: Honorable Joseph E. Brown, Governor of the State of Georgia, is here; and, by virtue of the authority vested in that functionary, he has issued peremptory orders that only eighty-four men shall be in any company mustered into the service; and that there shall only be one flag in the Regiment. Now, the Clinch Rifles number ninety four men, and have a flag. According to this mandate of His Excellency, nine of the privates, and the standard bearer, will have to return home. The feeling of “the nine” and the color-bearer may possibly be imagined—but I doubt it. We (the Clinch) think it hard that our flag—the first one made and hoisted, after the adoption of the standard by our Southern Congress—should not have a place in the picture. But so it is. The new army record prescribes the color-bearer to be the Fifth Sergeant of the centre [sic] company of the Regiment.

I may add that it is the universally expressed opinion here that our company is better equipped than any which has yet left the State. In one respect we fared better than our neighbors, the McDuffie Rifles. Captain Pottle sent in his bill to have refunded the money expended by him in fitting out his company. The Quartermaster razeed [sic] it to the amount of seven hundred and ten dollars. Captain Platt sent in his, and the same official razeed [sic] it *only* six hundred and

forty dollars!

I leave, homeward bound, to-morrow, after again partaking of the hospitality of my excellent friend, Eliphalet E. Brown, whose hotel has deservedly earned a reputation, for bed and board, second to none in the States.

Good-bye, ye gallant Clinch! When the turmoil of life shall have ended, may you meet with joy the Captain of our Salvation—and found in the front rank, at roll call, each man be ready to promptly answer, ‘Here!’

E.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

[Communicated.]  
To the Public.

Dedicated by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, in behalf of the Confederate States and their worthy officers, at the prayer meeting held this day in the Synagogue on Greene street—Augusta, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

May He; by whose dispensation assistance is granted unto Kings, and dominion unto Princes—whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword, who maketh a way in the sea and a path through the mighty waters—bless, preserve, guard, and assist our Presidents and Vice Presidents, and all the constituted officers of these our Confederate States. May the Supreme King of Kings preserve them and their Constitution, grant them life, and deliver them from their oppressors, and assist them in this their utmost need.

May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, incline their hearts, and the hearts of their counsellors [sic] and officers, with benevolence to us and all Israel . In their days, and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety and may the Redeemer come unto Zion; and may this be the will of God, and let us say, Amen.

Max Kempner, President.  
L. Loser, Vice President.

Myer Kolasky, Secretary.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Special Correspondence.

Fort Pulaski , May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

Dear Constitutionalist: As life in a fortress is considered by many, to be merely a kind of elegant leisure, and the profession of the soldier to be that of a gentleman loafer, permit me to give you the routine of daily duty:

At daylight, we are awakened by the field music of the reveille, or first roll call, accompanied by the discharge of a six-pound field piece on the ramparts. The music passes in front of the officers’ quarters, through the casemates, out through the tents in rear of the Fort and back again; beginning with some air that is easily played, and has little music in it, but always winding up with our National air, “*Away down South in Dixie.*” Our field and regimental bands play “*Dixie*” as the English play “*Yankee Doodle,*” that is, they go at it in a tearing manner, as if

bound to get through with a certain quantity of notes in a certain time, and the time was nearly out. Just—

“Like messengers sent forth from some infernal clime,  
To stun the ears of melody and break the legs of rhyme.”

After reveille, the companies are required to put in order their quarters, and clean up the space around them—the guard and prisoners taking care of the guard house.

At six o'clock A. M., the “surgeon's call” is beat, and the sick are placed on the list or returned to duty.

At half-past six, “breakfast.”

The “fatigue” call is at seven, and the details from each company assemble for mounting the heavy guns and other military labor.

“Guard mounting” is at eight o'clock, when the men detailed from each company, are marched to the centre [sic] of parade ground (inside the Fort,) and formed in a line two deep, with the supernumeraries behind them.

The Regimental Band plays during the inspection of arms by the officer of the guard.

The guard is marched in platoons past the new officer of the day, and again by flank past the old guard; any quantity of salutes are exchanged and by the time it is over, and we get fixed comfortably for writing, conversation or sleep, eleven o'clock comes, and we drill an hour and a half at the heavy guns. This latter elegant amusement consists in teaching the men the various parts of the gun and implements, and in running the mass of iron in and from battery, loading, etc., occasionally varying the monotony of the drill by sending a ball whizzing across the waves for a mile or two, much to the announce of such stray porpoises as may be in range.

As soon as the drill is over, we are examined for an hour or more in “Heavy Artillery,” and get dinner at the pleasure of particularly lazy cooks. There is an orderly call at twelve M., at which time the sergeants go after the company's order book, by which we learn the new items in our bill of fare. The fatigue party are recalled for a while at twelve and a half P. M. I omitted to mention that the morning report, giving, in a suitable book, the exact condition of each company, duties of the men, number of men absent, sick, &c., and the names of those changed in condition since the morning previous, has to be made out, properly signed, and in the Adjutant's office at seven o'clock A.M.

At one the men get dinner; in half an hour the fatigue party go to work again. At three the officers are examined in infantry tactics, and get through about four, in time to put the men through the same thing for an hour, experimentally.

The “recall” is at six, when working parties come in.

Retreat is at six and a half, P. M., and at that hour we have “Dress Parade,” the most beautiful display of military life; excepting, of course, Battalion Drill and the splendid evolutions of the line.

The companies form on their respective parade grounds, the Sergeant-Major places the markers with little flags as guides of the centre [sic]; our fine brass band strikes up some favorite air, and the companies form in line of battle, dressing on the centre [sic].

The usual formation of a Regiment of ten companies is as follows: The companies posted from right to left, in the following order: *First, sixth, fourth, ninth, eighth, third, fifth, tenth, seventh, second*. The companies are numbered and lettered according to the rank of Captains, as “A” No. 1, “B” No. 2, “C” No. 3, &c.

The Adjutant is the prominent personage on this occasion, as he directs the whole proceeding, the Colonel simply standing some forty paces in front of the line, facing it. The men



are at *Support Arms* and the first Sergeants posted as guides to dress by, facing up and down the lines; Captains on left of companies, and other commissioned officers, with the file-closers, in the rear. The Adjutant then gives the order *Carry Arms* and *guides post*, when Captains and the covering Sergeants take their proper position on the right of companies.

The next command is "prepare to open order" and the Sergeants step backward four paces as guides to the line, and (the line being two deep,) at the second command "to the rear open order, *March!*" the rear rank dresses back, taking an interval of four paces down the whole line. At the same time all the officers align themselves four paces in front of the Regiment, opposite their respective places.

The Adjutant then walks down the front, to a position opposite the Colonel, or senior officer, and facing the line, gives the order, "Present arms." At a previous stage of the proceedings, however, the brass band marches up and down the front, beginning and ending at the right, wheel out of the front of the line, and at the third roll of the snare drum, the sunset gun is fired, and the broad flag sinks from the staff to the ramparts. We have the splendid Confederacy flag, twenty feet hoist, by thirty-six fly, which floated for awhile over the Augusta arsenal.)

At the command "Present arms," the whole line of perfectly burnished steel, barrels bright and bayonets fixed, flashes into position, and at the same time the officers salute, so that the point of the sword falls at the last motion of the musket. Every eye is to the front, and statues could not be more immovable, while the Adjutant reports to the Commandant.

The First Sergeants march to the front and centre [sic], and report the condition of their various companies. The Battalion then executes the "manual of arms," by the commands of the Colonel; the ground trembling under the simultaneous shock of eight hundred muskets at "Order arms," and all desire to emulate the Swiss patriot, effectually dispelled, as the barrel rings in the left hand, and the long line of glittering bayonets descends to the "charge."

After the commanding officer is satisfied with the performance, the Adjutant publishes new orders; and the detail of the officers for the next day, when the parade is dismissed. The officers then face and march to the centre [sic], the band playing as they march from the centre [sic] to the front, halt at four paces, and the sword being sheathed at dismissal, salute the commandant by an extremely [sic] graceful movement of the right hand. The officers disperse, and the companies are marched off by the Sergeants and dismissed.

Speaking of the publication of orders, the following is our tribute of respect to our late brother in arms, Lieut. Nelson.

Head Quarters 1<sup>st</sup> Reg't Ga. Regulars, }  
Provisional Army, C. S. A., }  
Fort Pulaski, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

{Regimental Order, No. 54.}

The commanding officer has the melancholy duty of announcing to the regiment the death of Second Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, in consequence of which, the flag at this fort will be lowered to half-mast during the remainder of the day, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of

Col. Chas. J. Williams,  
Commanding.

Gen. P. Harrison, jr., Adjutant.

Another order, which doubtless gave great pleasure to their friends, was that of Col. Williams, discharging the deserters who have been arrested, without further trial or punishment.

The poor fellows appreciate the kindness which has saved them from death, and are making excellent soldiers.

After supper, we have a recitation of an hour in army regulations, then the “tattoo” beats for the last roll call of the day, at eight and a half o’clock, “taps” at nine, require all lights in soldiers’ quarters to be extinguished, and the men all in bed. After that, little more is heard during the night, save the monotonous tread of the sentinels, and an occasional challenge.

When this routine of daily duty is connected with the fact, that the officers have to see that each man is properly clothed and gets his proper rations, every article being drawn by special requisition from the Quartermaster—that there are various monthly reports of the companies, giving the name of each man, his age, where and when born, color of his eyes, hair, complexion, when, where and by whom enlisted, etc., besides pay rolls, clothing, books, in which a receipt is taken and witnessed from each man, target practice boooks [sic], etc.—it will be seen that the Congress of the Confederate States was not extravagant when it fixed our pay at \$130 per month for Captains, \$90 for First Lieutenants, and \$80 for Second Lieutenants.

You noticed the arrest of United States officers at Savannah, and their release on the ground of sickness. The [sic] were vouched for by Lieutenant West of the Confederate Army, and his prompt vindication of motives of sick alien enemies, won him many expressions of favorable opinion in Savannah. He is on duty there with the Troup Artillery.

I promised to tell you to whom is due the present excellent condition of our fort, but have so unintentionally lengthened out my letter, that I have little faith that the patience of your readers will follow me much further.

Our esteemed Colonel, Charles J. Williams, of Muscogee, won his spurs on the battle fields of Mexico, being a Major at twenty-four. He is better known to the public as the Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives. Strict and efficient in discipline, he is yet the most popular man with officers and men, that I ever knew.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chastain, is better known as a politician than a soldier, having been formerly Representative in the Congress of the United States, of the Fifth District. He was Colonel of the Georgia Mounted Regiment in Florida.

Major Harden has not been at the Fort during my stay, but his reputation is wider than the circulation of the *Constitutionalist*.

Major Smith is here, and if there be truth in the old maxim, “*perseverentia omnia vincet*,” he will speedily overcome all obstacles in the way of the perfect drill of our Regiment. He has been some fifteen years in service, is not so willing to excuse unintentional error as Col. Williams, and is consequently not so popular. We are looking for Major Cumming, of the C. S. A., as our instructor in infantry tactics.

The mounting of the heavy barbette guns on the ramparts, has been since my arrival, under the control of Lieut. E. F. Bagley, late U. S. A. now of the Fourth Artillery. He is a quiet, unostentatious man one of the best in the Army, and but for the fact that a swarm of red shirted men is constantly busy on the ramparts, at the levers or at the wharf, and that the vast masses of iron, someway or other get into place day after day, one would not know that he was about the Fort. The work is done like magic, and the numerous accidents recorded of the Charleston batteries, seem here to be impossibilities.

Lieutenant Lane C. S. A. is the ordnance officer here, and a son of Gen. Lane of Oregon. The remainder of the organization I have previously posted you upon.

Gen. Lawton, of Savannah, is in command of this brigade and I will give you its organization as soon as I can get it. We heard several times last night, discharge of heavy

Artillery, but suppose it must have been from Fort Jackson. Batteries are being erected below Savannah, and troops are rapidly being concentrated on Tybee Island.

Twenty days are out, and we are looking for a fleet off our harbor every day. We have not yet been able to disperse and cannot go quietly to our homes until we get leave of absence from the Colonel. I am afraid Lincoln will be offended, but can't help it.

Novissimus.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Elephant Rangers.—Quite a sensation is expected on the streets on the forthcoming appearance of the Elephant Rangers on parade. This company, we learn, is in process of formation, and is to be composed exclusively of citizens weighing one hundred and eighty pounds and upwards, *ad libitum*. Various prominent citizens have been discussed for the various offices, and Vannuchi has been applied to, to negotiate for a *vivandiere* of appropriate dimensions. The company, we understand, will be retained for home service, being short winded and unsuited for long marches; but they will form an impregnable rampart for home defence [sic].

New Orleans True Delta.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 18 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Worthy of Praise and Emulation. The Ladies Soldiers' Relief Society, of Macon, sent off yesterday to Pensacola eight large boxes, containing one hundred and sixty pairs pants, one hundred and sixty pair draws, one hundred and sixty hats, one hundred and sixty shirts, one hundred and sixty pair shoes, one hundred and sixty pairs socks, a lot of blankets, lint and linen bandages, all designed for the Brown Infantry and Independent Volunteers, our two companies from Macon at that place. They have also completely fitted out the Sparks Rifles, and are now at work for the Macon Guards at Tybee, below Savannah all this in two or three weeks. The same amount of clothing would have cost the Government from three to five thousand dollars. Is not this a noble and patriotic example for the ladies of the Confederate States everywhere? Surely our soldiers shall never suffer for clothing if our fair ones put their hands to the work in this fashion.

It will be seen from an article copied to-day from the *Montgomery Advertiser*, that the volunteers will be allowed commutation money for that purpose, and be required to clothe themselves out of it. This they cannot well do in the field, and it appears almost indispensable, therefore, that similar relief organizations should be formed everywhere. The Macon ladies have shown how the volunteers may be clothed.

Macon Telegraph.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Don't Send Cake to Soldiers!

We have been shown a letter from Pensacola, in which the writer, though showing himself duly grateful to friends at home for their attentions says that the presents sometimes sent them are not only ill judged, but injurious to the health of the recipients, who think themselves in duty bound to eat everything that comes from home, in remembrance of the dear ones there. A good sugar cured ham is a much more appropriate present than cake or the most elaborate of

sweatmeats [sic]. We are glad to learn our boys are excellently well fed, and most things they have to buy are as cheap as in Augusta.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: Flag presentation speech by Miss Emma Simpson to the Sidney Brown Infantry of Hancock County, and the response by Lt. James M. Reid. No description of flag.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Lost Cat.

The valuable cat which we noticed a short time since as having taken up quarters at the Georgia Engine House, has been lost, strayed, or stolen. She had on, when missed, a red leather collar, with a silver plate, on which is engraved the name of the cat, "Georgiana." Any person finding the animal, and leaving it with Captain T. A. Bones, at his hardware store, will be suitable rewarded.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

#### The Movement in Northern Texas.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, says:

We had a telegraphic dispatch yesterday showing that the people of the Northern counties apprehended some difficulty with the United States troops at Fort Washita. Some very exaggerated reports seem to have grown out of the affair in Eastern Texas. The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Sunday, was informed by passengers by the steamer J. M. Sharp, from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that place on Tuesday last, by express, in a letter to J. M. & J. C. Murphy, that Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of three thousand men, had taken Fort Washita. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places for men, money, guns, powder and lead. The same reports had reached Shreveport, La., and volunteers were turning out there to march against the marauders.

The following is, we presume, about all the foundation for these reports: James E. Harrison, Esq., one of the late commissioners to the Indian nation, has returned to Austin, and the *State Gazette* says: "He thinks that there is ground for apprehending an incursion of the Black Republicans by the way of the Indian country."

The Chickasaw Indians having called on Gen. Young for protection, through Gov. Harris of the Indian Nation, the former crossed over Red River into the Indian country at the head of some six hundred or seven hundred Texans, and would pursue the twelve United States companies who had refused to deliver up their arms at the command of Gov. Harris, and were marching to Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas.

Gen. Young had some time ago been authorised [sic] to raise a regiment of one thousand men for the protection of the frontier of Texas.

The *State Gazette* says, of the Texans who were going to reinforce Gen. Young, that they were "taking up their line of march for the Indian country, with the view of capturing the U. S. forts, and interposing an obstacle to the anticipated descent of a horde of Kansas freedom shriekers upon our Northern frontier."

We suspect that Maj. Montgomery, of the U. S. Army, lately in command at Fort Smith, has been confounded with the Kansas brigand of the same name. The U. S. troops from Fort Smith had retired by way of Fort Washita, we believe.

Some thousands of Texans are doubtless on the frontier by this, and have taken all the necessary steps to defend the State against any incursion that may have been contemplated, if any has.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA , May 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 1-2

Special Correspondence.

Fort Pulaski, }  
May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

Dear Constitutionalist: The course of time has again brought us the Sabbath, and this one is bright and sunny, but very warm.

Our duties are a little varied upon the day of rest, that is, we have the usual daylight *reveille*, but instead of lessons in the heavy Artillery for the officers, and drill at the Casemate and Barbette guns for the men, we have only a company inspection. The form of inspection is very simple. The company is formed in two ranks on its own parade ground, it is then thrown into open order by dressing back the rear rank to an interval of four paces.

The men are then brought to an *order arms*, bayonets fixed and ramrods in the barrels of the pieces. As the officer passes down the ranks, each soldier throws up his musket into his left hand with the lock to the front, and it is examined to see if it be in good order, free from rust, and perfectly clean. The ammunition in the cartridge and cap boxes is then examined, the company dismissed, and their quarters inspected. There is a Regimental inspection on the last day of every month, and as we will have one shortly, I will then give you a description. That is, if a *review* does not intervene, a description of which would be of greater interest.

After inspection, we are at leisure for the remainder of the day, and could go to church if there were any within twenty miles of here. Some of the officers go to Savannah frequently, but I have not been off the Island (half a mile in extent) since I came down from Augusta.

The troops here have not been at liberty to perfect themselves in the drill since the Regiment has been in the Fort, owing to the unceasing labor of mounting the barbette Columbiads.

Lieut. Bagley, however, has at last finished his work—finished it rapidly, quietly, and well—the last mass of iron has swung from the straining ropes and massive shears to the ramparts, the whiz of trial shots far off into the harbor has announced the perfect working of each piece—the long cross shaped levers, with their hundred pair of sinewy arms to turn them, have ceased to cumber the parade ground; the anchors which held the stays have been taken up, the pyramids of shot to each gun and the guns themselves, are black and varnished, the ordnance rooms are piled with loaded shell, and Fort Pulaski, thanks to skillful officers and hard working officers, is now in a perfect state of defence [sic].

But while Bagley has been at work at the guns, and perfecting the outer works, Quartermaster DeLaigle has been equally attentive to that equally important part of our defences [sic]—provisioning the post. Each steamer for the last two weeks has come laden with barrels of sea-biscuit, pork, crackers, sugar, coffee, etc., etc., and Lincoln will have to lay in a large stock of groceries, if he feeds men in this section as long as we can.

I had intended, in this, to give you an account of the workings of the machines called columbiads, thirty-twos, etc., with the *modus operandi* of exact fire at long distances, but the boat crew of our little pet “Louise” are just equipping themselves with the long oars, and I shall make an exception in the monotony of my four weeks sojourn on the island, by a trip to Tybee. Not, however, wishing to be discourteous, the reader is invited to go too. . . .

The old shell-tower is a conspicuous object, and is a solid circular wall of shells and cement, the whole hardened to the firmness of rock. It is in rather dilapidated condition interiorly, but the day has passed when such castled fabrications are deemed useful for defense. . . .

Burdell has the good fortune to get on the wet side again, and joins me in an effort to sing “Shells of the Ocean,” with variations of wiping the brine from his eyes, and spitting it out of his mouth.

Casey undertakes to read poetry, and gets it wet, and Harrison looks interesting while he goes through the blank motions of steering the boat.

At the wharf—walk to fort—walk in—pin up my pants—go on dress parade, minus the dress, and report progress to the *Constitutionalist*.

Novissimus.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Wanted.

Twenty or thirty Girls can find employment at the Confederate States Arsenal, in making up Cartridges for small arms. Enquire at the store of Messrs. Butt, Morris & Co.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Departure of the Letcher Guards.

This company, which was organized [sic] some weeks ago, but which, it was feared at one time, would have to disband, owing to a declination of their services on the part of Governor Letcher, has at length re-organized, and been accepted by the Confederate States War Department. It is composed of strong and hardy men, and much similar, in general appearance, to the brave volunteers who have preceded them.

The company marched up from their camp on the parade ground, about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, to the residence of Mr. Chichester, on Broad street, where a handsome Confederate States flag was presented to the company by Mrs. Chichester, a patriotic daughter of Augusta. The presentation speech was eloquently made by Jos. Ganahl, Esq., and was happily responded to by Capt. Weems, of the Letcher Guards. . . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

[Communicated.]

Working for the Volunteers.

The ladies of Augusta, and no doubt throughout the State, are at all times ready to respond to such an appeal as was made by the Governor in his address of May 17<sup>th</sup>. We highly appreciate his Excellency's most *kind* and *liberal* offer of a "golden cup with name, &c., engraved on it," also the "honor of having any one of our names enrolled on a blank leaf of the book of the minutes of the Executive Department." But we beg leave to say, that we no *such* incentives to induce us to labor for those gallant men who have gone forth, at the peril of their lives, in the defence [sic] of us and our homes; we ask no reward of merit; but we would like to see each and every man leave his home and State, armed and equipped, as Georgians should be. We are ready to do our part, and we hope his Excellency, the Governor, will do his; let him but furnish the materials for such clothing as our soldiers need, and they will be speedily and well made, and shipped as he may please to direct. Our time will be given "without money and without price."

Saturday, May 25<sup>th</sup>.

The Ladies.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### A Patriotic Movement.

The ladies of Augusta and vicinity who are desirous of organising [sic] a society for the purpose of making up clothing for the volunteers, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall at five o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, and we feel satisfied, in the language of our cotemporary of the *Evening Dispatch*, of yesterday, that but a brief notice is required to induce the patriotic ladies of this city to come out on this occasion.

The ministers of each denomination in the city are also invited to be present.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Belleville Factory Goods.

We have before us several samples of goods manufactured at this factory. They are pantaloon stuffs, kerseys, &c., and appear to be strong and durable. We understand that the Belleville Factory is now engaged in filling large orders for these goods for military companies.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Augusta Made Sabre [sic] Knives.

We have seen a savage looking instrument in the shape of a butcher knife, or probably we should say a sabre [sic] knife, made at the Augusta Machine Works, by one of the employees of that establishment, whose name we have forgotten. The blade is very heavy, broad and sharp, and the instrument is calculated to do considerable execution in close quarters. We understand that Captain Richards has made arrangements to have his Company, (the Independent Blues,) supplied with these deadly weapons.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

## Letter from Pensacola.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, received in this city from a member of the Irish Volunteers:

Pensacola , Fla. , May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1861.

My Dear Friend Mc: We are camped about one mile from this town. At the time that we arrived on the ground it was a perfect wilderness, so we all had to pitch in with shovels, axes and spades, and it was a caution to see how we made those bushes fly. We have now about fifty acres of land cleared.

The whole of the Fifth Regiment is here. Each company has its tents arranged in the form of a street, and they all run in the same direction. We went into the woods and cut down pine trees and evergreens, and have made beautiful arbors outside of our tents, so that under all the circumstances, we are as comfortable as we could expect.—There are five men in each tent. My messmates are Dennis O'Donohoe, Frenchy, Sergeant Fox and James McKeegan. They are all first rate fellows. I like Frenchy very much, a brother could not be more kind to me—we all pull together, and get along smoothly. It is the greatest advantage, in a place like this, to get in with some men that can understand each other. There is something to be done here all the time, between washing, cooking, marching, drilling, cleaning, scraping, and the dickens knows what. We get five days' rations at a time. We get bacon, rice, sugar, coffee, beans, &c., in fact, we get a plenty to eat, but I can't go the bacon. It is about a foot and a half thick, and if you were to stand on a side of this bacon, I believe you would go nearly to your knees in it. We have to make our own bread, but I am ahead of all the boys in that. If the ladies were to see some of those big fisted fellows putting their paws into a pan and striving to make a corn cake, I know how they would laugh; but then again they couldn't help pitying them, or if they saw a lot of us trudging off to a little branch about a mile distant to wash our duds—and such washing! but no matter, we are all improving very fast, and if I live to go back to Augusta, I believe I will advertise for a situation as cook washer and—well, I have no experience in the ironing line, but some of the boys are talking about subscribing for an iron, and if they do, I'll be in sure. I have been to Pensacola a few times; it is a quaint old fashioned looking town—something like Killarney. It is on the Gulf of Mexico, and has a fine harbor. Fish of all kinds are here in abundance. There are a great many French and Spanish in this place. There is also a Catholic church here.

We all marched to church on Sunday last, and heard a sermon in the French language, and some very good singing. The organ is of the same size and tone as the one in Augusta, but Mrs. Kavanaugh's singing, in my estimation, is much better than any of the ladies that sung here on Sunday. . . .

\* \* \*

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 30, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

## Ladies' Sewing Society.

There was quite a large attendance of the ladies of Augusta at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Society to provide clothing for the Georgia Volunteers.

We were not present at the meeting, but learn that Mrs. May, wife of Hon. Robert May, Mayor of this city, was chosen President.



DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

President Davis' Horse.

President Davis' war horse passed through this city last night, on his way to Richmond, Va. Accompanying the animal was the President's saddle, on the horn of which is a compass, to be used in case the rider should lose his way.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Flag Presentation on Tuesday Last.

The *Evening Dispatch*, of yesterday, publishes the following report of Miss Laura Hubbard's speech at the presentation of the banner to Capt. Richards' company, on Tuesday evening last.—We take pleasure in transferring it to our columns:

Captain Richards, Officers and Soldiers of the Independent Blues: the agreeable task has been imposed upon me of presenting you with the star-gemmed banner of our new-born Confederacy. It is, soldiers, an agreeable task, because I feel that I am placing it in the hands of those, who, rallying under the folds of the call of patriotism, will wave it in victory over a prostrate foe, or perish in its unwavering defence [sic]. It is an agreeable task because it is the offering which woman bestows upon patriot's valor—it is the evidence of our devotion to your interest, of our confidence in your zeal and ability—the emblem of our hope for your safety and success. For, rest assured, soldiers of the Independent Blues, that, as you mingle in the conflict of arms—as the clash of contending foes wakes the startled echoes of a once quiet and happy country—the prayers of woman will ascend in your behalf. Should the tide of battle for a while seem turned against you, a mother's love, a sister's affection, and a wife's devotion, will nerve your stout hearts and strong arms to struggle more valiantly, and aid you to achieve a glorious victory.

As you gaze upon this banner, remember that it is the emblem of these incentives; remember that it is for the dear ones at home that you are fighting; remember that it is for your rights, your altars, and your firesides, that you have rallied beneath its folds.

Soldiers! you go now to the soil of Virginia, that mother of States and of statesmen; you go to drive back the hosts of despotic power; you go to deliver your dear sunny South from the oppression of the ruthless invader. No mercenary motives prompt you here; no hope of gain leads you to the conflict; no prospect of booty beckons you away from home and friends. No! yours are the motives of patriots, of freemen—the motives of justice. Can we doubt, for one moment, the result of a conflict in which you engage? No, we feel that you go with the determined spirit, which is a pledge that “you come back in glory, or you come not again.”

Into your hands, then, soldiers, I commit this flag of the South—“this flag of the free heart's only home,” by woman's “hands to valor given.” May it be to you the emblem of victory, as it is the emblem of our devotion to you and your glorious cause.

Capt. Richards' speech was an impromptu affair, and has not been reported.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

From the New Orleans Picayune.  
The Late Surrender of United States Troops in Texas .

The *Lavaca Gulf Key*, of the 14<sup>th</sup>, inst., has a full and very interesting account of the surrender of the United States troops in Texas, under command of Lieut. Col. Reeve, to the Confederate force, under command of Col. Van Dorn, which we copy, as follows:

Our fellow-townsmen, Dr. J. R. Fretwell, volunteer aid on Col. Van Dorn's staff, has just arrived from San Antonio, and brings us the cheering news of the surrender of the United States troops—six companies of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry—under the command of Col. Reeve, on the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., near the San Lucas Springs, some 22 miles west of San Antonio, and on the Castroville road.

The following is the Doctor's graphic description of that grand event—he was present to aid, by force, if necessary, in the capture of these troops:

Col. Reeve's command consisted of 366 rank and file, with their appropriate officers, together with Col. Bumford and several other officers who were on leave or under orders to report at other points, and who, taking advantage of the troops coming down to San Antonio, sought and obtained the escort of the same. The surrender was an unconditional one. The troops will be kept as close prisoners of war, and will not be sent out of the country, as the policy of the Government at Montgomery, we understand, has been changed on this important point.

We take this occasion to congratulate the people of Texas on the fact that there no longer rests the foot of an enemy on her soil. The last gun has been surrendered, and the last standard lowered by which her peace was menaced or her sovereignty disputed; and we take this occasion to join our feeble praises to those of our fellow-citizens, in according to the Colonel commanding this department the highest meed of honor for the manner in which he made and carried out his plans, so as to effect his object without the loss of human blood.

Col. Van Dorn left his camp on the Leon at four o'clock on Thursday morning, the 8<sup>th</sup>, and took up position previously selected about two miles to the Westward on the road leading to Castroville, where he formed his command into line of battle. Shortly after daylight the picket and spies reported Col. Reeve as having left his camp at 2 o'clock, A. M., as has been his custom on this march, and having reached the high ridge of land near San Lucas springs, and at the ranche [sic] of Mr. Adams, where he had halted his command, taken possession of the large stone house, barricaded the road with his wagons, and placed his troops in position behind the strong corral fences of Mr. Adams, and in the stone house, apparently to await the assault.

Upon this being announced to the Colonel commanding the Confederate troops, his military experience at once taught him that Col. Reeve would not advance any further, and without hesitating a moment he ordered a forward movement of the whole command, mounted his horse, galloping forward was followed by his whole staff, nor did he draw rein until within some eight hundred yards of the enemy's camp. Here he calmly viewed their position, never having been on the ground himself before, but from the knowledge of others present, he soon made himself master of all the facts as to the topography of the surroundings, and at once determined upon his position, and gave directions for the forming of the line of battle. The infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Duff, was placed on the right; the battery of flying artillery—six pieces twelve pounders—under Capt. Edgar, at the centre [sic], with the cavalry and mounted troops under Col. H. E. McCulloch on the left. The whole command, numbering 1,500 troops of all arms, presented a very fine appearance, with banners flying, drums beating, sabres [sic] and bayonets glittering in the meridian sun, horses pawing and neighing, the field officers flying from one end of the field to another, carrying the commands of their chief.

Under a flag of truce, borne by Capts. Wilcox and Majors, a demand was made of an unconditional surrender of the U. S. troops as prisoners of war, and five minutes given to answer in. Col. Reeve would not agree to the terms (which are very hard for a military man) unless Col. Van Dorn would convince him that he had sufficient force to execute it, by permitting an officer of his command whom he would designate, to see the troops and to report to him; the prompt answer returned was, that he should have that opportunity to see the troops, and the more he saw of them the less he would like it. The officer designated by Col. Reeve, was Lieut. Bliss, a young officer of distinguished bravery, well known in the U. S. army, who, mounting a horse, rode down the line of our troops, and was repeatedly cheered. Suffice it to say, on his report, Col. Reeve surrendered with his command, together with all the public property in his possession unconditionally as prisoners of war, giving his word of honor as a gentleman and soldier, that he would report himself and command at Col. Van Dorn's camp on the Leon that evening at six o'clock.

Instantly, the word of command was given to countermarch back to camp, where we arrived about 3 o'clock P. M., every one elated at the happy termination of the difficulty. At 6 o'clock, M., Col. Reeve's command arrived in camp, and their ground being designated by the proper officer, they pitched their tents as orderly, and stacked their arms with as much precision, as if on inspection parade. There was not a word said or a shout raised to wound their military pride, but the officers and men were treated with the greatest courtesy, and the warm grip of friendship was given by many a one on recognizing old acquaintances. The officers of the United States troops were invited to Col. Van Dorn's quarters after supper, (not officially) to partake of his hospitalities, where a couple of hours were spent in the most friendly converse, not an allusion was made to the events of the day, when each one separated to his quarters, entertaining for the other only a more exalted opinion. Next morning, at 5 o'clock, the infantry and cavalry struck their tents and marched into San Antonio, where they arrived in good trim at 6 o'clock. Colonel Reeve's command marched to the San Pedro Springs, two miles above San Antonio, to a camp designated by a proper officer, where all the arms and Government property were given up.

Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Van Dorn, for the manner in which the whole affair was conducted and concluded, from the first inception to its *denouement*.

Particularly striking was the sight of an enemy marching into our camp, fully armed and equipped, and taking up a position designated—while all around were busily engaged in attending to their camp duties; some cooking, some washing, some eating, some drinking, some lying down asleep, and others playing soldier—without the least unusual disturbance or commotion—and all of this happening upon the word and honor of one man. It speaks well for our advanced state of civilization, it speaks doubly loud in honor of military integrity. Those who, but a few hours before were drawn up in battle array against us, were now received as friends, whose persons and property were as sacred as our own.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

#### Uniform Cloth and Tents.

The Subscribers are now manufacturing a superior article of Uniform Cloth, Cadet Grey and other colors. They are also prepared to supply the Southern troops with tents of their own manufacture, made of heavy duck. They are turning out near 50 tents per day, and will supply

them all complete for \$11 each for soldiers' tents, and \$25 each for wall tents.

Address

James G. Gibbs, & Co.  
Columbia, S. C.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], May 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

#### Home Made Goods.

We briefly mentioned, a few days ago, that the Belleville Factory, near this city, was turning out a very excellent quality of goods for pantaloons and coats. Some of the goods are well suited for uniforms, both as regards their color and their durability. They embrace a variety of patterns—some plain, solid colors, some narrow striped, and some broad striped. Their great strength and dark color would make them, also, very suitable for children's wear; and men engaged in business would find them likewise very suitable.

We take pleasure, therefore, in commending these goods to our readers; simply adding that they are of home manufacture, and, hence, every way worthy of at least a trial. Any of our readers desiring to purchase these goods will find samples of them, at the office of Mr. Wm. Schley on McIntosh street, between Broad and Reynolds, where our friend, Mr. Mead, will take pleasure in exhibiting them and explaining their good qualities. We advise our readers to examine these goods, and give them a trial.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Ladies' Volunteer Association. Constitution.

Northern fanaticism and cupidity having rendered it necessary for the men of Georgia to resort to arms to maintain the Government of the Southern Confederacy, we, the ladies of Richmond county, whose names are hereunto subscribed, desirous of contributing to the comfort of our defenders, do hereby form ourselves into a working society.

1. The name of this organization shall be The Ladies' Volunteer Association of Richmond county.
2. This society will make up clothing for the soldiery of Richmond county in the service of the Southern Confederacy, or for those who are desirous of entering it.
3. The officers shall consist of a President and Vice President, and a Secretary, to serve for one year.
4. There shall be appointed monthly, twenty Directresses, to aid the officers.
5. The President shall preside over the deliberations of the society, and exercise a general supervision over its interests.
6. The Vice President shall discharge the duties of the President in the absence of this officer, and aid her in the discharge of her various duties.
7. The Directresses shall keep an account of all work given out and brought back in the departments over which they are placed; the number of garments made; the stock on hand, and report monthly.
8. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the society, and an accurate

register of the work performed by the membership.

9. The society shall meet on the Tuesday of every week at 9 A.M., in the Masonic Hall, of the city of Augusta.

10. The President or any three Directresses may have called meetings when necessary, by giving notice through the daily papers.

11. No officer can resign, unless one weeks' notice be given of such intention, unless such notice shall be impracticable.

12. Membership may be had by signing the Constitution, and aiding to carry out the object of the Association.

13. The existence of this society and its duties, terminate with the war.

14. Every member belonging to this Association will be required to make at least one garment per week.

The Directresses will meet on the first Monday of every month, for the transaction of business, at the time and place for holding the regular meetings.

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Augusta, Ga., May 28, 1861.

A large meeting of Ladies was convened at the Masonic Hall, where, after a brief address by Rev. Mr. Hard, such persons as were desirous of forming a Working Society, were requested to give their names. About two hundred and twenty-five ladies promptly responded. The list we believe will be quadrupled.

The following ladies were elected to office:

President—Mrs. Robert H. May.

Vice President.—Mrs. Wm. Schley, Jr.

Secretary.—Mrs. C. Ferry.

The Directresses for the wards and precincts of the city are—

1<sup>st</sup> Ward.—Mrs. E. Bustin, Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Foster Bodget, Sr.

2d Ward.—Mrs. Steiner, Mrs. S. Clarke, Mrs. E. Campfield.

3d Ward.—Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. D. B. Plumb, Mrs. Samuel Bones.

4<sup>th</sup> Ward.—Mrs. A. Boggs, Mrs. R. P. Zimmerman, Mrs. Webster.

Sand Hills.—Mrs. Jesse Ansley, Sr., Mrs. W. P. Carmichael, Mrs. J. Garner, and Mrs. A. Baker.

Woodlawn.—Mrs. Lallerstedt.

Harrisonville.—Mrs. T. W. Miller, Mrs. George Lamar.

Piney Woods.—Mrs. Nafew.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA , June 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Another Enterprise in Augusta.

We learn from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of this city, that a company has been organized here for the manufacture of Printing Ink on a large scale. The company has already commenced the good work, and has our best wishes for its success. The price for the best newspaper ink is 25 cents per pound; for job and book inks, 30 to 35 cents; colored and fancy inks will also be offered in market very low, though, of course, at higher prices. Parties desiring to purchase,

must address W. S. Jones, Augusta, Ga.

Now is the time to patronize home manufacturers, and here is the one in which the newspapers of the South are particularly interested.

Let them make the enterprise a complete success.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Montvale Springs,  
Near Knoxville, East Tennessee,  
Is Now Open!

This resort, for health or pleasure seekers, as its name indicates, is located in a sequestered valley, almost enclosed by mountain spurs of the Alleghany [sic], known as the Chilhowee, and rise up on every side, and embosom a valley which cannot be contemplated by the lover of nature without much enjoyment.

Of the beneficial effects of this water on cases of

Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Complaint,

And diseases most common in southern latitudes, no more certain and effective remedy exists.

The Hotel accommodations consist of a large and commodious building, with spacious Piazzas on each story, running the entire length of the building, and numerous

Gothic Cottages,

All tastefully arranged on the lawn in front of the main Hotel, and accessible to both Spring and Hotel.

The lawn is handsomely covered with grass, and beautifully shaded with majestic forest trees. No Watering place presents more attractions than Montvale, and the proprietors respectfully invite the attention of those who seek a retreat in summer, either for health or pleasure.

Visitors will go to Knoxville, and thence 24 miles by stage, which connects with the trains.

Watt, Lanier & Co.,  
Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

To  
Cotton Spinners.

Proposals will be received at Graniteville, South Carolina, for the delivery of four to six hundred pounds of No. 5 Yarn per day, for Cash on delivery. The Yarn must be White.

Those who feel disposed to bid for the contract must send samples by Express (freight paid) of not less in quantity than a hank. Direct samples and proposals to

William Gregg,  
Graniteville, S. C.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2-3

Special Correspondence.

Camp Gwynn, Portsmouth , Va. }  
May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

. . . Let that pass and read the following circular, a copy of which, sent to the Third Regiment, now lies before me:

The Sisters of Mercy.

The ladies of Portsmouth, desirous of doing all that they can to ameliorate the distressing condition of the sick strangers, who has [sic] so nobly left their homes and come to the defence [sic] of Virginia, has formed themselves into a society called "The Sisters of Mercy."

They will nurse the sick, either at the hospital, or at any place in the city to which they may be conveyed; will prepare nourishments, and do all in their power to promote the comfort and health of their patients.

Managers.

Mrs. W. H. Wilson,  
" Bilisoly,  
" J. C. White,  
" Tatem,  
" M. W. Ormisteard,  
" Coghill,

Mrs. Pinner,  
" C. A. Grice,  
" Bourdett,  
" Staples,  
" Parrish,  
" W. C. Smith,

Mrs. H. E. Orr.

Now, would you not believe from the foregoing, and from what I have written you heretofore, that there is a good understanding between the citizens of Portsmouth—especially the ladies and the soldiers stationed here? I find, wherever I go, that woman is the soldier's friend. How pleasant for us that they should be so! she encourages us by her smiles, and lavishes tender care upon us when we are sick. I have been told, time and again, that if any of us should fall sick, we should be taken [to] private houses and nursed. "Woman's hand is so soothing, in sickness," remarked a worthy citizen to me one day, after giving me an invitation to go to his house, if I should become unwell.

Let me inform your readers, though, lest they should be misled by the circular spoken of, that the health of the Third Regiment, where the measels [sic] and mumps have been prevailing, and is improving, very decidedly.

The kindness of the ladies of Suffolk to the soldiers cannot be praised too highly. A few days ago, at our evening parade, the Adjutant read an order from Colonel Wright, thanking the "ladies of Suffolk and its vicinity" for their kindness to a portion of this Regiment, and especially Mrs. Williams and Miss Kate Whitehead, who were the bearers of a bountiful supply of "things needful" for our camp. The Adjutant was required to furnish the ladies with a copy of the order,

and besides, the ladies themselves were present, and heard it read.

The number of the fair sex who attend our evening parades, increases every day. They even come over from Norfolk, and some of us, I am afraid, who would never yield to an enemy, are in a fair way to be overcome by the soft, sweet influence of-----something with which a soldier should have nothing to do. Yet who can resist? The soldier, engaged in the service of his country, *must* be strong on this as in other respects. . . .

T.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The War Spirit South.—A letter from a late Union man of Texas to a New York Journal says:

I have seen it stated in Northern papers that men were forced unwillingly to join the ranks of the Confederate army. I deny it *in toto*. Let not our Northern invaders flatter themselves that they are about to meet an unwilling foe. They will find men who have grasped the sword and musket in defense of their homes, their firesides, and their property. The spirit of '76 is abroad throughout the South, and I would proclaim in thunder tones, "Men of the North, you cannot subdue us. You may perhaps exterminate us, but I will guarantee that when the extermination shall be complete there will be but few left to exult in the ruin they have caused." In the company which I have joined, out of one hundred and four men there are sixty seven Northern born and raised, and nearly the same proportion exists in the other companies. These have all joined voluntarily, and will fight to the death to repel the Northern invader. If time and space permitted I could fill a volume on this subject, but I want the fighting masses of the North to understand that they will have no child's play. We will contest every inch of ground, and their advance can only be made over our dead bodies and through rivers of our blood.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA ], June 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Something New and Neat.

We observed, yesterday afternoon, Capt. Ward's little daughter, Miss Annie Kate, with a bonnet on the crown of which was a piece of blue satin with stars in a circle, and beneath it alternate folds of red and white satin, the whole forming a Confederacy flag, and making a very neat trimming for a child's bonnet. Miss Annie was seated in a small carriage, drawn by a goat, and was quite an object of attraction, as well the interesting little girl might be.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

A Brave Lady.—Accompanying the Rome Light Guards, from Georgia, who arrived here yesterday, says the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 30<sup>th</sup> ult., was the wife of the gallant Captain, who has determined to share with her husband, to whom she has been united in marriage only a few weeks, all the dangers and privations of the war. She was armed to the teeth, carrying in a belt around her waist, a very formidable bowie-knife, and pistol, which she declared would be used whenever occasion offered, and that she felt herself able to use them most effectively. She was called on while here by numbers of our citizens, who were highly delighted with her agreeable manners, and her heroic purpose. Her husband, Capt. Magruder, is a native of Virginia, and is a cousin of J. Bankhead Magruder, of the Virginia Artillery service.



DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA ], June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The Cherokees, Choctaw and Chicasaw [sic] Indians.

George W. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in an interesting letter from his Texas home, under date of the 18<sup>th</sup> of May, says:

I have been told that the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and other tribes, living upon our borders, and many of them owning slaves, have not only manifested their sympathy with the Southern cause, but have offered to furnish some thousands of warriors for service. Here is the right force in the right lace, if the report be true, and President Davis is a man of such quick perception that he has doubtless accepted the offers of the Shawnees and Delawares—and better light troops the world never saw—can also be enlisted, and the entire Indian force could be so stationed as to guard our North and North West frontier from Camanche [sic] and Kioway [sic] inroads, or to watch Montgomery's marauders, or any other gangs which the blood-thirsty and accursed spirit of Abolitionism may send down upon us from starving Kansas. I have already heard a rumor that Montgomery , with his rascally followers, was on his way down, breathing threats in particular against the citizens of Dallas county. If this be true, the inhabitants up that way will have their hands full; they have long lack[ed] full protection against the cruel Camanches [sic], and have now a more ruthless and savage enemy to deal with.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Waterproof Cloth for Soldiers' Overcoats.—Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof, and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia . They were prepared after the following recipe:

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead, in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead.—The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clear water, and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers on a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India rubber cloth.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Georgia Ale!

A fresh supply of the above, just received from the Brewery, in fine order, and for sale at the store, 317 Broad street, by

Thomas Whyte.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag Raising.

A Southern Confederacy flag was raised above the engine house of Clinch Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, on Saturday afternoon last. The size of the flag is nine by fourteen feet, and is made of bunting, manufactured by Mr. J. B. Platt, of this city.

A speech was made on the occasion by Judge Gibson, and a salute of ten guns fired in honor of the flag.

The patriotism of this gallant company would not allow them to be behind their cotemporaries, and hence this beautiful banner which will now wave above their engine house.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

#### Cotton Yarn.

An advertisement for proposals to furnish cotton yarns to the Graniteville Factory appears in our columns. We have taken the liberty to copy from the letter enclosing the advertisement the following, in relation to this branch of the cotton manufacture, which is a new feature, and deserving the attention of manufactures:

“Southern spun coarse yarns have for the last twenty years been pressed on the Northern markets and the yarn sold, in many instances, at prices that did not nett [sic] the spinner the cost to him of his yarn at home, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars that have been lost by the failure of Northern commission agents.

The lower numbers of cotton yarn have been sold in New York and Philadelphia for sixteen or seventeen cents at six and eight months credit, and this, of recent years, after paying transportation companies and the thousand other charges, has not returned a nett [sic] of more than fourteen cents, and in many instances not thirteen.

By the simple operation of the loom not half as complicated as carding and spinning, this yarn has been returned to us in heavy fancy fabricks [sic] at from thirty-five to fifty cents a pound.

In all European countries cotton yarn is a cash article, quite as much so as raw cotton, and it will be so here, when we have fancy weavers at home to consume it and produce for ourselves that which money cannot now purchase for us.”

Yours truly,  
William Gregg.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Tents for the Army!  
Cotton Duck,  
Of every Size, Pattern, and Weight of  
Material.  
Haversacks, Sand Bags, &c.  
Regiments and Companies can be supplied immediately. Manu-  
factured by  
H. W. Kinsman,  
Charleston, S. C.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Another Concert.

On Friday evening next, the Confederate Philharmonic Association will give another concert for the benefit of “our army in the field.” Surely, in a cause so noble, so patriotic as this, we need make no appeals to our readers to give their patronage to this enterprise. An overflowing house should greet the performers on Friday night. They are our own fellow citizens, engaged in a glorious cause. Let us give them a liberal encouragement.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Grand Concert!  
By The  
Confederate Philharmonic Society  
For the Benefit of Our  
Army in the Field!  
At Concert Hall,  
on  
Friday Night,  
At Half-Past Eight O’Clock.

Part I.

1. Duett [sic] for Piano.
2. Gipseys’ [sic] Song—Bohemian Girl.
3. Duett [sic]—Harp and Piano.
4. Lone Rock on the Sea, (Trio)
5. Instrumental Solo.
6. La Naranjera.

Part II.

1. Solo for Piano.
2. Ah! mon fils!—Le Prophete.
3. Duett [sic]—Piano and Violin.
4. The Wilde Ashe Deer. (Trio.)
5. Duett [sic] for Harp and Piano.
6. Jewish Maiden.
7. Dixie by the Philharmonic Band.

Tickets 50 cents; Children half price; to be had at Oates & Bro.’s, Clark & Co’s, and at the door.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Ladies’ Volunteer Association.

We take pleasure in complying with a request to publish the following communication:  
Whereas, the efficacy and healthful existence of the Ladies’ Volunteer Association depend upon its ability to respond promptly to the calls that the companies from our county, in the service of the Confederacy, may make for clothing, therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of three Ladies from each ward of the city, and from each

district of the county, be appointed, to seek and to receive such contributions in money, or proper materials, as will enable the officers of the Association to purchase, and keep on hand, an adequate supply of suitable goods.

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing an impartial distribution of the benefactions of our fellow-citizens, the duty of making this Association the medium of the contributions, be respectfully urged upon them by the committee and officers of our body.

Resolved, That Mr. R. P. Zimmerman be appointed the Treasurer of this Association.

The stores of Messrs. Alexander & Wright, Zimmerman & Scranton, and J. & A. J. Setze were designated as places where contributions in money or goods may be left.

Committees to solicit subscriptions from the different wards of the city and district in the county, were elected as follows:

First Ward.

Mrs. Foster Blodget, Sr., Miss Jane Musgrove, Miss Mollie Jones.

Second Ward.

Mrs. Coskery, Mrs. Dr. Carter, Miss Mattie Walsh.

Third Ward.

Mrs. Harris D'Antignac, Miss Ann Barnes, Miss Sallie Hall.

Fourth Ward.

Mrs. G. W. Winter, Miss R. Boggs, Miss C. Meredith.

Sand Hills.

Mrs. L. C. Warren, Miss S. Battey, Miss M. Ansley.

Lower Sand Hills.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Mrs. Thos. Miller, Mrs. S. E. Linton.

Piney Woods.

Mrs. Naphew, Miss Katey Schley.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Cotton Goods!  
Georgia Manufactures!

150 Bales 7/8 Shirtings, very handsome, from Mentour Mills;  
100 Bales 4/4 Sheetings, very handsome, from Mentour Mills;  
100 Bales Osnaburgs, 8 oz., from Rock and Hopewell Mills;  
100 Bales do , 7 ½ oz., from Rock and Hopewell Mills;  
200 Bales Yarns, assorted;

Also, Cotton Duck, various styles; Georgia Stripes; Georgia Jeans, for uniforms. For sale low to the trade, by

Stovall, McLaughlin & Co.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Rebel Flower.—A Northern paper has the following:

“The emblem used in some of the Rebel States is a curious flower which they work on their banners, and call the Rebel Flower. It is of such that the wreaths for their heroes are made.”

We have seen no banner with such “curious flower,” but the Rebel Flower has been known in our State since the Revolution. Dr. Garden, in his “Anecdotes of the Revolution,” relates the following incident, which shows that the “Camomile” received the name of the Rebel Flower from a patriotic lady of the Rebel State of South Carolina:

“An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Elliott in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the ‘Camomile,’ which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance. ‘The Rebel Flower,’ she replied. ‘Why was that name given to it?’ said the officer. ‘Because,’ rejoined the lady, ‘it thrives most when most trampled upon.’”—Garden’s Anecdotes, page 238.

A wreath of Rebel Flowers for every Rebel hero,  
And nought [sic] shall meet the eye but deeds of honor.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Drums! Drums! Drums!  
“Kettle and Bass Drums.”

A home manufactory of the above article has been established, and is now in successful operation. Prices as low as elsewhere in the Confederate States.

H. Braumuller,  
Dealer in Musical Instruments,  
Atlanta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

[Communicated.]  
Citizens Meeting in Taliaferro.

Crawfordville, Ga., June 15, 1861.

Mr. Editor: The citizens of Taliaferro county met at half-past nine o’clock, at the Baptist Church, at which time a beautiful flag, prepared by the ladies of Tuskegee, Alabama, was presented by our much esteemed and honored friend, Hon. A. H. Stephens, with a few remarks, appropriate to the occasion. It is sufficient to say his remarks, by way of admonition counsel to

the company, caused every eye to be suffused with tears; after which, the gallant Captain S. J. Farmer received the flag in behalf of the company, in his usually modest way, but with such remarks as exhibited determination, so characteristic of this unassuming gentleman; and it is sufficient to say of Captain Farmer, that he is a man of fine mind, well cultivated, and it is believed as he has distinguished himself as a physician, and also with his delightful entertainments on his favorite banjo, so he will distinguish himself as a Captain in the service of his country in the battle field. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Our Flag.

Some of our fair friends have presented this office with a flag of the Confederate States. They did not give us an opportunity of expressing our acknowledgement of the gift in *propria* [illegible], but we assure them that we greatly appreciate it, and have suspended it from one of our office windows, where it now floats upon the breeze.

We prize this banner because of those who gave it, and because it is the national emblem of our Confederacy.

“Flag of the South! Aye fling its folds  
Upon the kindred breeze;  
Emblem of dread to tyrants holds—  
Of freedom on the seas!  
Forever may its stars and bars  
In cloudless glory wave—  
Red white and blue—eternal types  
Of nations free and brave!”

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The Needle Women’s Society.

This Society, we learn, is now prepared to receive contracts, or orders for sewing work of any kind—having an agent, who is a reliable *cutter*—and having many experienced sewing women in our employment.

The Ladies of this Society are responsible for all orders sent to this Society. Patronage in the way of work, will, indeed, be a charity well bestowed.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 22, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

#### From the Macon Citizen.

#### Late and Interesting from the Indian Territory .

We had the pleasure yesterday of an interview with Mr. John M. Peel, who has just returned from Fort Ouachita, in the Indian Territory. Fort Ouachita, he informs us, and all the other forts in the Territory, were evacuated by the Federal forces before the arrival of the Texas troops under Col. Young. The company to which Mr. Peel belonged, the Deadshot Rangers,

from Jefferson, Texas, captured fourteen wagons belonging to Emory's command, which had been left behind. A company from Fanin [sic] county also captured several wagons. Emory, finding the Texans in close pursuit of him, threw away guns, ammunition, and Government stores into the Ouachita river, first destroying the guns by breaking the locks and taking them to pieces. The enemy left at Fort Ouachita a large quantity of clothing, some provisions, and one field-piece. At Fort Arbuckle, also, they abandoned various Government stores and supplies, most of which were stolen and carried away by the Indians before the Texans got there.

After taking possession of Fort Arbuckle, it was garrisoned by a company of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under Capt. McKinney. Fort Ouachita was garrisoned by the Deadshot Rangers under Capt. Mayberry.

Mr. Peel also informs us that the Chickasaws held a council on the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, and formally dissolved their connection with the United States Government, and issued a manifesto to the Choctaws [sic], Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles, and to the Reserve Indians, advising them to secede from the Old Union, and to petition the Southern Confederacy to be received as a distinct organized Territory, instead of an Indian Territory. The friendly Indians are all in favor of it. They had ordered off all the Yankee missionaries in the country. The Indians also took up two Abolitionists from Northern Texas, one of whom was a preacher, and hung them. The forts are all to be garrisoned in twenty days, in accordance with a treaty with the Reserve Indians.

Mr. Peel further states an illustration of the spirit of the Texas troops, that within forty-eight hours after the news came across the Texas border, that the Kansas bandit Montgomery was coming down, there were 10,000 men under arms who started immediately to meet him. He says that instead of there being any Abolitionists in Northern Texas the people are unanimous for fighting, and all classes, including preachers, were eager for the fray.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Saratoga of the Confederate  
States!  
Catoosa Springs!

J. J. Harman respectfully announces to his former visitors, and the public generally that he has entered into a Co-partnership with Mr. J. S Nichols, of Savannah, Ga., for the ensuing season at this

Celebrated Watering Place.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would solicit a continuance of the same for the firm, who will endeavor at all times to provide for the table, bar, &c., every luxury attainable.

Our Cooks will be the most experienced that the South can produce, together with an efficient force of attentive servants. There will be an excellent

Brass and String Band

of superior Musicians attached to the Hotel.

The medicinal virtues of these many and varied

## Mineral Waters

Are now too well known to require an extensive description. In addition to the Red, White and Black Sulphur Springs—many of them combined with Iron and Magnesia—is an inexhaustible well of the purest Freestone.

Our accommodations are very extensive. We have many pleasant cottages separate from the main hotel, where families can be as quiet and retired as in their own homes.

Harman & Nichols.

Catoosa Springs are in Catoosa county, Ga., two and a quarter miles from the Western and Atlantic Railroad. A fine Omnibus and good Hacks will be at the platform on the arrival of each train. The springs have a direct Railroad communication with Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus, Atlanta, Montgomery, Nashville, and Chattanooga.

Terms of Board.—Two dollars per day, twelve dollars per week, and thirty-five dollars per single month. Visitors who wish to engage board by the season with their families, will be boarded at thirty dollars per month—children and servants half price. those who wish to engage board by the season would do well to address

J. J. Harman,  
At the Springs, or  
J. S. Nichols.

St. Andrew's Hall, Savannah , until May 20.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

## Hebrew Patriotism.

The fair daughters of Judah are nobly represented in Charlotte, N. C., as may be seen in the following communication:

“To the Intendant and Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte.—Gentlemen.—Enclosed find the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Jewish ladies, residents of this town, to be appropriated for the benefit of the families of our brave volunteers now fighting in defence [sic] of our home and liberty. With our prayers to Almighty God for their safety, and that he will bless our glorious cause with victory and success.

We remain,  
Yours, respectfully,  
The Jewish Ladies of Charlotte.”

The Commissioners of the town have very properly published this noble instance, and have

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due, and they are hereby tendered through the Commissioners of the town, to “the Jewish ladies of Charlotte” for the generous, patriotic and appropriate contribution above enclosed; one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) for the families of our absent soldiers; and the Commissioners cannot forego the opportunity of testifying to the uniform kindness and liberality which has ever characterized the entire Jewish population of our town, since their residence amongst us, being among the foremost in every benevolent or other enterprise tending in any way to the advancement or prosperity of our town; and to congratulate them upon the removal now, or soon to be affected, of all unjust restrictions upon those who have contributed so liberally not only of money, but of men for upholding the



equal rights of the South.

This instance is more praiseworthy from the fact that the Jewish population is not large in North Carolina, we believe, and not relatively large in Charlotte, and that North Carolina still retains a relic of law disqualifying the Jew—a law which we trust, as above intimated, will soon yield to the true spirit of the American Constitution.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Concert Hall.  
Thursday Evening, June 27<sup>th</sup>.

Miss Kate Estelle, the well known Authoress and Manageress of the Southern Theatres, will give a chaste and *recherche* Entertainment as above, consisting of

Readings

From the most popular Authors.

Dances,

And the admired Petite Comedy of

Cousin Joe!

Margery, (her favorite character)

Miss Kate Estelle.

Price of Admission:

Parquette, single Ticket	50 cts.
Ticked admitting Gentleman and two Ladies	\$1 00
Gallery	25
Servants	25

For particulars see small bills.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Israelites of Shreveport, La., have given substantial evidence of their devotion to Southern rights, by forwarding to the Caddo Rifles, 126 men, an outfit of check shirts, drawers, socks.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

The Hebrews of Augusta.

We have recently published several paragraphs relative to the patriotism and liberality of the Hebrew people of the South in the present troubles of the country. It affords us pleasure to learn that those of Augusta were the pioneers of that denomination in the good work, as the

following will show.

A meeting of the congregation of the Children of Israel, was held on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1861, when the following resolution was adopted:

[“]Resolved, That it is the pleasure and the duty of the congregation of Children of Israel to donate the sum of 100 dollars in aid of the families of our patriotic and brave citizen soldiers, who are absent in the defence [sic] of our common country.[“]

The number of Hebrews in this city is very small, and their means limited, but the sum above mentioned was given in addition to several private subscription[s] from members of the congregation. We have made this statement as an act of justice to that portion of the community, and to show that all interests, all denominations, are united in patriotic devotion to the cause of our beloved country.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From the Charleston Courier.  
Southern Saddlery and Harness Making.

Editors Courier:--Having noticed in one of your issues of last week, a request that parties being in possession of information in regard to manufactures at the South, that they may communicate the same through the public prints. During a late visit to Augusta, Georgia, I noticed several firms engaged in the manufacture of military accoutrements. From these establishments a large amount of articles now needed for the troops mustered into the service of the Confederate Army, are finished, packed up, and sent forward to the seat of war.

The firm of Sherman, Jessup & Co., of that city, the oldest saddlery establishment in the State, have obtained a large contract from our government, consisting of the leather trappings for 10,000 men. They commenced their contract on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May last, employing at this time twenty seven hands, and are turning out six hundred full sets of accoutrements per week, and in a short time they will be enabled to increase the amount to one thousand sets. The manufactory of this firm is under the superintendence of Mr. Albert Hatch. this gentleman has been for many years engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Augusta. Under his experience and active business habits, with sufficient additional help, they will be prepared to solicit large contracts for these articles and others usually kept by them. The head of this firm, in a late visit through many of the Southern States, has obtained a sufficient stock of materials to complete their present contract, which they expect to finish in three months.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3  
Summary: Concert Hall—“Merry Cobbler”

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

[Communicated.]  
The Ladies and the South.

Mr. Editor: What would this world be worth, anyhow, bereft of the presence of ‘Heaven’s last best gift to man’? Who but they are responsible for most everything good and commendable that is going on around us? Do we not admire, and love to think of, especially,

their noble acts which performed at home, and without a voice or sound beyond the sacred precincts of the family circle, kindle a flame in the heart of husband and son and brother?—such acts, indeed, as many are now engaged in is here in our midst.

Within a stone's throw from where I am pondering this thought, an evidence is daily furnished and I am sure the large room in the old Washington Hall, Broad street, was never devoted to a worthier purpose than the one it is now set apart for by the patriotic ladies who are sending thither their willing contributions of clothing for one of our gallant companies now in Virginia. By the liberality of some of our citizens the material has been purchased, and those dear ones who appreciate their country's defenders are now engaged in making garments needed by our brave soldiers. For more than a fortnight their hands have been busy, and doubtless their hearts happy, in thus ministering to the comfort of those who have rallied to the protection of our rights and our honor.

Lady reader! have you a part to perform in this matter? Are specimens of your handiwork in the box soon to be forwarded to our soldiers' camp in the Old Dominion? Don't hesitate—we know your presence will be welcomed at 'the Hall,' and your generous aid duly appreciated.

Home Guard.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], June 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

[Communicated.]  
Ladies' Society.

Richmond Co., June ----, 1861.

Mr. Editor:--The Ladies of this neighborhood, desiring to contribute something to our country, met at Linwood Church on Tuesday, the 24<sup>th</sup> inst., for the purpose of forming a society for furnishing and making clothes for our volunteers, who have gone to fight for our homes and liberty. There was quite a number in attendance.

The society was fully organized and officers elected: [list]

The society is known as the "Linwood Soldiers' Aid Society."

[list of Executive Committee]

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.  
Letter from Richmond .

Richmond, Va., June 28, 1860 [sic]

. . . A terrific company of "Texan Rangers" arrived yesterday. They look as if each man could swallow a live Yankee without pinning his ears back. Their flag is of sombre [sic] black, embellished with a death's head and cross bones. It is said they take and receive no quarters, like the celebrated Polish corps of Lutzow's Wild Hunters. . . .

Pen.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

[Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.]  
Letter from Floyd County.

Rome, Floyd Co., Ga. ,}  
June 30, 1861. }

. . . I had the pleasure, today, of seeing and handling the sword captured from Santa Anna at *San Jacinto*, by General Lamar. It is now the property of Captain S. A. Borders, of the Cedar Town (Polk county,) Guards, which leaves for Virginia with Colonel J. J. Morrison's Regiment, next week. The sword is a very fine Damascus blade, on either side of which is engraved an imperial crown, and also the letters "I. V." It is encased in a very heavy silver scabbard, mounted with gold. This sword was presented to Captain Borders by Judge Lamar, formerly of Polk county, Georgia, for his gallant conduct during the battle at which it was captured. . .

Etowah.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Concert Hall!  
Thursday Evening, July 4, 1861!  
Grand Concert!  
By the  
Confederate Philharmonic Society  
For the benefit of the  
Richmond Hussars,  
Will be given as above.  
A Choice Selection of Operatic Gems  
will be given—Vocal and  
instrumental.

Programme:  
Part I.

1. Gems from *Trovatore*—Duett [sic], Violin, and Piano.
2. 'Tis but an Hour—Vocal Trio.
3. Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep—Vocal.
4. I Dreamt that I Dwelt.....Balfe.
5. Instrumental Solo.
6. *Ma Negil Estreni Istanti*.....Mercadante.
7. Quartette—Vocal.

Part II.

1. Triumphal March.....De Meyer.
2. Fierce Flames are Raging—*Trovatore*.
3. Gems from *Ernani* and *Martha*.
4. Southern Marseillaise.
5. *Salve Regina* .....Baisini.

6. Barcarole Vocal Duett [sic].
  7. Quartette—Vocal.
- Doors open at 8 o'clock—to commence at 8¼

Tickets, Fifty Cents.

To be had at J. & A. J. Setze's, Louis Levy's, and at the doors.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Independence Day.

Eighty-five years ago to-day, the people of the thirteen original colonies declared themselves free and independent of the tyranny with which they home Government had oppressed them. In that enduring instrument—the Declaration of Independence—the wrongs of the oppressed colonies were plainly and emphatically stated—and the great principles which are the foundation of self-government were clearly laid down. Eighty-five years ago to-day that instrument was adopted, fresh from the hands of its illustrious author—and proclaimed to the world as the embodiment of the principles which were to govern the new-born nation.

Eight-five years have passed away since that time, and with them have passed away the grand structure of government which was built upon the Declaration of Independence. That structure has crumbled into ruins, and the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1861, finds a portion of its people battling, as they were on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1776, for Constitutional liberty and the right of self-government. The tyranny of the majority of to-day, is but a repetition of the tyranny of a government in 1776, and with the assistance of kind Heaven, we shall achieve in this revolution, as our fathers did on the first, a glorious victory. The struggle may be a long and bloody one, or it may be brief and comparatively harmless—but we cannot, for one moment, doubt as to the result. Providence has already favored our arms on every field of conflict, and a continued trust in His guidance, and a prayerful faith in His protection, will give to our own strong arms and willing hearts renewed energy, and increased devotion in the cause of our beloved country.

Let us, then, commemorate the day by no noisy demonstrations—by none of the pageantry of the past; but rather by silent tokens of respect for the memories which it brings, and the great principles which [it] recalls. Let us renew our patriotic devotion to our country, and our fealty to the cause of Constitutional Liberty. Let us contribute, according to our means, to the good work of redeeming our land from the grasp of tyranny; and, above all, let us not forget our dependence upon the Supreme ruler of the Universe, and cease not to implore His continued protection to our cause and our country.

Then, when the dark clouds, which now hang heavy over our young Confederacy, shall have passed away, and the bright sun of peace and prosperity shall once more shine over us—as we fondly hope it soon will—we may once more celebrate this glorious day with loud huzzas—with the roar of artillery, and the clangor of martial music—with military pageants, and oratorical displays—and not only this independence day, but with it the new independence day of the Confederate States of America.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Buttons, Buttons.  
50 Gross Gilt Eagle  
Military Coat Buttons.  
25 Gross Gilt Eagle  
Military Vest Buttons.

Thomas S. Spear,  
Columbus, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 6, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Independence Day.  
The Day.

The Fourth of July was observed here as a holiday, but there were few incidents of public interest—every one celebrating the day according to personal fancy. Most of the stores were closed, and flags were flying from many buildings, principally on Broad street. A handsome one was raised over the furniture store of the Messrs. Platt, one over the Daguerrean gallery of Tucker & Perkins, one over Sumerau's Confectionary, one over the *Constitutionalist*, and others over the engine houses in the city—besides several from private dwellings. . .

In the afternoon, a party of little boys amused themselves by parading as Fantastics.

In some portions of the city, there was a few gunpowder rejoicings—but there was very little of this kind of amusement. . .

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.  
Patriotism of Hancock County .

Sparta, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

Mr. Editor:--In these stirring times, when everybody is, or ought to be, doing their best for our country, it appears to have become quite the fashion to ignore the scriptural injunction, 'Let not thy left hand know what they right hand doeth.' Therefore, the ladies of old Hancock, in order to keep up with 'the style,' should cease to 'hide their light under a bushel' when it might shine fully as brilliant as that of their sisters in other counties of Georgia, whom they are no whit behind in energy and patriotism as evinced by heir promptness and ability to render aid to the brave soldiers who go from their midst to do battle in our common cause.

Hancock has already sent to Virginia one full company, which has been amply supplied with clothing, &c., by the handiwork of the ladies of Sparta and its vicinity—and we have now in camp actively engaged in drilling, two more, composed of the finest material in our county, who are making preparations to leave us for the seat of war in two or three weeks.

It is but justice to our ladies to state, that some time in May, a society was organized in Sparta, a constitution regularly adopted, and over seventy names subscribed to it. It is called "The Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society of Hancock," and the officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Wm. Fraley, President.

Mrs. Dr. Brown, Vice President.

Mrs. C. W. DuBose, Secretary.

Mrs. W. E. Terrell, Treasurer.

To co-operate with them, a very efficient Executive Committee was appointed, in the selection of Mrs. W. W. Simpson, Mrs. Wm. E. Bird, Mrs. T. J. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Harley, Mrs. Richard Sasnett.

When we add that most of these ladies sends [sic] one or more of her loved ones to the field, you will certainly opine that no work '*con amore*' for the brave friends who go to fight for our country and for us.

In the neighboring village of Mt. Zion, the ladies have organized a society, which co-operates with ours most heartily. Since the formation of our Association, we have made 80 jackets, (cloth uniform); 160 pairs of pantaloons, (cloth uniform); 150 cotton sacques; besides a great variety, far too numerous to mention, of underclothing of all description, socks, havelocks, &c.

Besides the county fund for the benefit of our soldiers, we have a private fund belonging to the Society, and are constantly receiving contributions of various kinds. Our companies now in camp, have yet to be equipped, and with the blessing of the good God, to whom we confidently trust them for help and victory, none shall suffer for anything which willing hearts and ready hands can supply.

K.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Mr. Stephens' Speech—The Ladies.

We present to the ladies of Richmond county, and of our city, a most emphatic request to be present at the Academy grounds to-morrow, to listen to the eloquent tribune of the people—the gifted orator—the patriot statesman—Alexander H. Stephens. The ladies, it is true, have already done much for the cause. They have given their services day and night to clothe and feed the volunteer soldiers of our noble old Commonwealth. They have, on every occasion, given their services willingly and cheerfully; and we know that they have not tired in well doing, but are as ready now to continue the good work.

By their presence, the, on to-morrow, they will encourage their fathers, their husbands, and their brothers to come forward, and aid, by liberal subscriptions—as so many have done, and are still doing, by military service—the cause of our country. By their presence, too, they will give assurance to the distinguished orator that he has their sympathies and their approbation—auxiliaries which no one prizes more highly than does Mr. Stephens.

Shall we say more? No! the mothers and daughters of old Richmond need no persuasion in the performance of patriotic deeds. Their warm hearts and generous souls are their only prompters—their country, their only incentive.

To-morrow, then, the Academy grounds will, we feel sure, be graced with the presence of hundreds of our patriotic ladies.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Winchester, July 1, 1861.

Editors Atlanta Papers:

Gentlemen: Allow me through your columns to inform all volunteers who have not

purchased side arms, that it is useless for them to do so, as they will not be allowed to carry them after they are mustered into service. The money each would spend for a pistol will do them great good if brought in money. There are men here following the army round to buy pistols of the volunteers when orders are given to dispense with them, which orders are issued as fast as the different regiments arrive in camp. It will be money thrown away to buy pistols. Those who are here buying are doing so for speculation, knowing those to whom they sell them will not be allowed to use them.

Respectfully, &c.  
Wm. C. Humphreys,  
Company F, 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Ga. Volunteers.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

[From the Milledgeville Federal Union .]  
A New Way of Celebrating 4<sup>th</sup> July.

Last Thursday, (4<sup>th</sup>) a small company of ladies assembled at the Milledgeville Hotel, made upwards of three thousand cartridges for the Confederate army. This is a practical, and at the present time, a very useful kind of patriotism, and in our opinion, exhibits a strong love of independence, and a more active faith in the success of our arms, than any public demonstration which they could have made. We hope these cartridges will speak for them on some important battle field, and in a manner direct and forcible, and that each one of them will prove a knock down argument to some Abolitionist.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

#### Dangerous Cosmetics.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Medicine here, Dr. Reveil read a paper on the necessity of preventing perfumers from selling poisonous or dangerous articles, which should be exclusively left to the responsibility of regular chemists, and not sold without a physician's prescription. "To show the danger there is in allowing the unchecked sale of certain compounds," he said, "I need but state that arsenic, the acid nitrate of mercury, tartar emetic, cantharides, colchicam, and potassa caustica, form part of their ingredients. The kind of soap called lettuce soap, which is sold with the announcement that it has been acknowledged by the Academy, does not contain the slightest trace of lettuce. This and other soaps are all colored green by the sesquioxide of chromium, or of a rose color by the bi sulphuret of mercury known as vermilion. Some, which are cheaper, contain 30 per cent. of insoluble matter, which as lime of plaster, while others contain animal nitrogenous matter, which, having escaped the process of saponification, emit a bad smell when its solution is exposed to the air.

The various toilet vinegars are so far noxious that, being applied to the skin still impregnated with soap and water, they give rise to a decomposition, in consequence of which the fatty acids of soaps, being insoluble in water, are not removed by washing, become rancid, and cause a chronic inflammation of the skin. The preparations employed for hair dye, under the pompous names of African Water," "Florida Water," &c., all contain nitrate of silver, sulphur oxide and acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, and other noxious substances. All cosmetics for



removing hairs or freckles are dangerous—the *lait antophelique*, for instance, contains corrosive sublimate and oxide of lead. Were a chemist to deliver such a remedy to a customer, without a regular prescription, he would be liable to a fine of 6,000£. Dr. Reveil concluded by expressing his regret that certain physicians should so far forget their own dignity as to lend the support of their names to such noxious inventions.—Galiganani's Messenger.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.  
The Ladies of Union Church.

Mr. Editor: The following is a copy of the Constitution of the Ladies' Society of Union Church:

Deeming it necessary for the men of Georgia to resort to arms, in defense of the Southern Confederacy, we, the Ladies of Union Church and vicinity, form ourselves into a Working Society, desirous of contributing to the comfort of our defenders, the volunteers from Richmond County, who have gone, or may go, during the war.

1. The name of this Society shall be the "Ladies Volunteer Association of Union Church," Richmond County.
2. This Society shall make up clothing for the soldiery of Richmond County, in service of the Southern Confederacy, or for those desirous of entering it.
3. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected every three months.
4. There shall be appointed Directresses to aid said officers.
5. The President shall preside over the deliberations of the society, and exercise a general supervision over its interests.
6. The Directresses shall keep an account of all work given out and brought back, stock on hand, and report at every regular meeting of the society.
7. Membership may be had by signing this Constitution.
8. The existence of this society to terminate with the war.
9. Every member will be required to make one garment per week.
10. The society to meet once in each week at Union Church, for the present. The times of meeting to be altered by the society at pleasure.
11. If, at any time, it should be thought expedient to alter or change any of the bye-laws [sic] or the Constitution of this society, it can be done by a majority of the members present.
12. In the event this society should think they need a society fund, it will be necessary that the President make it known to said society, and action for that purpose be taken by the members present comprising a majority.
13. The Vice President will preside as President in the President's absence.

[list of officers and subscribers]

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Concert Hall—"Victorine" and "Swiss Cottage"; comic song, Confederate hornpipe

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Cotton Manufacture in Augusta .

Presuming that the statistics would be interesting to our readers, we applied to Mr. W. E. Jackson, the able Superintendent of the Augusta Cotton Factory, for a statement of its general operations for the fiscal year just closed. He has politely furnished us with the following figures:

Cotton consumed and Goods Manufactured by the  
Augusta Factory, for the year ending June 22d,  
1861.

Bales cotton consumed.....3,497  
Cost “ “ .....\$168,460 00

Production.

	Pieces.	Yards.	Bales.
4-4 Brown Sheetings	36,942	1,359,021	1,565
7/8 “ Shirtings	43,553	1,606,040	1,844
7/8 “ Drills	9,088	424,958	454
No. 1 (8 oz.) Osnaburgs	9,980	344,950	485
No. 2 (7 oz.) “	<u>7,478</u>	<u>265,816</u>	<u>374</u>
	107,041	3,900,785	4,722

Aggregate amount wages paid.....\$55,399 00  
Average number of operatives employed.....365  
Number operatives now employed.....419

This exhibit is a gratifying proof of what we can do at home to enhance the value of our great staple, and by the process give remunerative employment to our own people. It will be perceived that the operatives employed have been paid on an average, a little over one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each. Of these, quite a number are children. This money is not earned at the price of ill health and broken down constitutions from over work, nor of broken down spirits from cruelty and ill treatment. It is earned by willing and cheerful industry, by a little community located comfortably around the factory, and enjoying a large share of the comforts of life thus purchased by honest toil.

May success attend all such enterprises at the South. May the success be so marked as to encourage millions of dollars of capital to be invested in that way where there are now thousands. May thousands of bales of cotton be manufactured where there are now hundreds, and may the styles and varieties of goods produced increase until we can feel competent to defy even effective blockades.

We understand that the Augusta Factory meets with ready sale for its goods at remunerative prices, and is gradually extending its business. It has proved, and is continuing to prove, a prolific source of benefit to the industrious poor, and prosperity to the general interests of the city.

We should be pleased to receive from those engaged, the statistics of other manufacturing enterprises in our city.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### Kind Acts.

We stated, a few days ago, that a subscription had been opened at the store of Messrs. Alexander A. Wright, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase refreshments for the volunteers as they pass through our city. We are pleased to learn that a very respectable sum has been raised in this way, but the fund should be still further increased, in order that the good work may continue without fail.

It is a great favor to the volunteers, and one, we feel sure, that is highly prized by them, to be furnished with a cup of coffee, a slice of ham, and a roll of bread, as they reach our city, morning and evening, on their way to the seat of war; and a small amount from each of our citizens can continue this favor as long as it may be necessary.

Those kind hearted and liberal citizens living near the South Carolina Railroad depot for a long time furnished these refreshments of their own accord, and at their own expense; but it is not right that this should continue to be the case; and hence the opening of the subscription list referred to above.

Mr. Marley, the very worthy agent of the road, has placed tables and benches on the cotton platform, to which place the volunteers are marched, on their arrival at the depot, and the ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood--and many charming little girls and boys too--wait upon them, serving them with warm coffee, bread and ham. It is really gratifying to see how cheerfully this task is performed, and with what gratitude the soldiers accept the offering; and it is gratifying, also, to know that the good work will be continued. The citizens of the neighborhood will give their time and labor to the cause; all they expect is to be assisted in bearing the expenses.

While on this subject, we will merely suggest that some of the citizens of Atlanta, or Macon, or some of the officers of companies on their way to this city, might, when troops are coming through Augusta, telegraph to some friend here, stating what number of soldiers were coming, and what time to expect them. By this means ample preparations might be made for providing refreshments for the boys, and waste of articles and time often prevented.

We hope the subject will be attended to by our interior friends.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Socks for the Volunteers.—We see it suggested that it would be well for housewives and others to knit socks and forward to the volunteers. It will not be long until cool weather, when woollen [sic] socks will be in great demand. In fact, unless the supply is larger than usual, our brave soldiers will suffer. This should not be. Then let mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts, knit socks for those in service. They will do it gratuitously, and well!—Charleston Mercury, July 11.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: Article on Southern literature from the Southern Christian Advocate.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 14, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Negro Patriotism.—There is a negro man in the town of Greenwood, who goes by the name of “Free Jim;” he is a slave, however, and he came by the name of “Free Jim,” as his

master told him some time since that as he had worked well and faithful for him, he might use his own time in making a living for himself until his services should be required again. Jim has bought a negro or two, owns a few horses, wagons, &c., and being anxious to do something for the war, proposed to the volunteers about to leave here in Don Russel's regiment, to go with them; but his master would not let him go. Jim then said that he would tender his wagons, hacks, and teams for their use, and give the boys a rousing supper the other night. Some forty or fifty partook of an elegant supper, all the free gift of a negro, who is overflowing with patriotism for the Southern cause.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.

Rome, Floyd County, Ga., }

June 10, 1861. }

. . . The military enthusiasm of our people is up to the highest pitch, and the great danger now is that there will not be enough able bodied men left behind for home protection. Many of our ladies, however, are learning to *shoot*, and they may be able to protect their brothers, husbands, and fathers, and perhaps sweet hearts, who have not, as yet "*voluntarily*," made up their minds to set themselves up as targets for Yankee sharp-shooters to practice on.

We have in our city a juvenile volunteer company, numbering some forty or fifty, composed of youths between the age of twelve and eighteen.—They are handsomely uniformed, and have been furnished with arms. Their worthy Captain, Veal, has in a very short time taught them all sorts of military steps and maneuvers, and clearly demonstrated that, in military matters at least, he is no *calf*, notwithstanding the affinity to that animal *his name* would imply. It is really a very handsome, well-drilled company, and reflects credit on our city as well as its gallant Captain. Companies of this sort, if formed in all our towns and cities, might become a strong arm of defence [sic] in sudden emergencies at home. . . .

Etowah.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Tableaux and Concert!  
Some Ladies of Richmond and Burke  
Will give a  
Concert,  
Interspersed with  
Beautiful Tableaux,  
on  
Thursday, the 25<sup>th</sup> of July.  
at the  
Poynthressville Academy,

Near McBean Station, on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Price of Admission 50 Cts.; Children 25 Cts.

Many of the first Musicians in the country, both Vocal and Instrumental, will be in attendance, and when we add that the object of the Concert is to raise funds to clothe our Georgia Volunteers, who are now in the field defending our homes and firesides, a full audience is expected.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Sick Tents.

Among the many handsome things done by the indefatigable and self-sacrificing ladies of this city, none is worthy of more praise than the making of two commodious tents for the sick and wounded. These have been sent on to the Oglethorpe Infantry, by the fair friends who manufactured them, and will doubtless be most welcome with the members of that gallant corps. When we consider the moderate sum at which these may be manufactured and furnished with all necessary comforts for the sick, (only about \$100 for the two,) we should think that means might be provided for supplying them to other companies. Almost the entire cost of those tents, was paid by a lady of this city, whose liberality is only equalled [sic] by her patriotism.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 17, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

#### Blankets for the Soldiers!

There is a certainty that the supply of blankets in the Northern cities and towns is exhausted, and that the woolen mills in the Southern Confederacy will be unable to supply the great demand of the ensuing twelve months. In view of these facts, now is the time to be casting about to furnish our brave volunteers with this indispensable article when cold weather shall set in. How shall it be done? The Iredell (N. C.) *Express* answers in this way:

Every family in the South, the wealthy especially, have more or less blankets; let these be appropriated by sale or donation for the soldiers, and families supply themselves with *comforters*, which can be made of cotton and any kind of thin material, for which there is abundance of time till cold weather. The "comforter" is an admirable covering, nothing can be better, and the South supplies the very article of which to manufacture them to any extent, and any little girl can put them together, the cost being one-fourth that of blankets. But the blanket is better suited for the use of the soldier, because when wet it is not so heavy and can be dried much easier.

Let families in the South attest to this important matter in due time, for we know of no other method by which blankets can be procured.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Woollen [sic] Goods.

We have several specimens of woollen [sic] goods, received from the Crenshaw Woollen [sic] Mills, at Richmond, Va., which are of excellent quality. They embrace a variety of stuffs,

for coats and pantaloons, and are fine and durable. Among them also, is a piece of blanket which is very heavy and a handsome article. Indeed, all of the samples in our possession indicate a degree of perfection in woollen [sic] manufactures which we did not suppose that we had reached here at the South. The evidence before us is exceedingly gratifying, and we hope that arrangements will be made for the sale of these goods, not only in this city, but throughout the South. They are worthy of public encouragement.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

[Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.]  
Ladies' Concert at Waynesboro .

Waynesboro, July 15, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Pursuant to notice the ladies' concert in aid of the Burke Volunteers in the field, came off at this place on the evening of the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. A large, intelligent, and appreciative audience assembled on the occasion, composed of a considerable proportion of the fashion and elite of Burke county. The spacious Court Room was full to overflowing, and the vast auditory entertained and delighted for over two hours by a variety of music, the execution of which reflected great credit upon the Ladies engaged in the concert. When it is remembered that this was an amateur performance, and prompted only by the patriotic object indicated, too much cannot be said in praise of its fair projector, and those by whom she was so admirably sustained.

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DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Concert Hall!  
Thursday Evening, July 18!  
Grand Concert  
Will be given To-Night by the  
Confederate Philharmonic Society  
For the Benefit of the  
Walker Light Infantry,  
Now in the Field,  
And in Want of Clothing!  
A New Concerted Piece of National  
Airs, arranged by a Lady of  
this city, will be  
presented.  
Programme:

Part I.

1. Vepres Siciliennes—a Concertante Duo-Piano and Violin.
2. Music, Moonlight, Love and Flowers—Vocal Duett [sic].
3. Thee along Adoring—(Favorita)—Vocal Duett [sic].
4. Ah, could I teach the Nightingale—Vocal Duett [sic].
5. Ever of thee—Solo.

6. The Heart Bowed Down—Solo.....Balfe.
7. Elgin Walls—Piano, 4 Violins, and Coronet [sic].

Part II.

1. Gems from Il Travatore—(by request)—Violin and Piano.
2. Oh, as Fair as Poets dreaming—Lucretia Borgia.
3. Song from Fille du Regiment—solo—Hugenots.
4. Caprice Fantasia—Traviata—Favorite Instrumental Solo.
5. Anvil Chorus—Vocal Trio.
6. Deh! non voler castrigeu.
7. A pot-pourri of the National Airs of France, England and the Confederate States—arranged by a member of the Confederate Philharmonic Association, and dedicated to the Military Companies of Augusta, performed on 12 or 14 Instruments, with appropriate National Flags.  
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½--performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

The Field Pea.

Mr. Editor:--I have chosen to write a short chapter on the field pea this morning, from the fact that its value is much underrated generally. There are about five kinds cultivated in this part of the State, known as the stock peas, and known by the following names: The Black Pea, the Cow Pea, the Tory, the Georgia or White Pea, and the Poor Man's Relief Pea.

A good method for planting the pea is to open a furrow with a bull-tongue plow in the centre [sic] between corn rows; drop the peas in, fifteen in a place, thirty inches apart, and cover them with a wooden harrow. The corn rows should be plowed out immediately before planting the peas, and they should then be planted between the first and fifteenth of June, in the latitude of De Soto county.

In order to get a good yield of corn and peas on the same land, the corn should be at least eighteen inches in height at the time of planting the peas, and not more than two and a half feet.

Where the object is to plant for fattening stock, the Cow Pea is, perhaps, as good a kind as any; but when the object is to keep stock during the winter, the Tory and Black Peas are preferable. On rich and lively lands the Pea succeeds well sown broadcast at the rates of a half bushel per acre, and plowed in the last time the corn is plowed. But on heavy soil, which runs together close after rain this plan often fails. In rich land, the corn rows should be about four feet apart, in order to make a good yield of corn and peas; in poor land the rows should be about five and a half feet. The corn in the wide rows will need one plowing after planting the peas; the narrow rows will not need it if cultivated well early in the season.

Three hands can plant ten acres per day as directed, at an aggregate cost of eight dollars, seed, and labour [sic]. The ten acres will make an average yield of seventy bushels, leaving sixty-two bushels of peas as a nett [sic] profit for three days' work.

From many years experience in the use of the pea to fatten pork and beef, I think I can safely state that a bushel of peas is worth as much as a bushel of corn for these purposes, and, if so, a day's labour [sic] at making peas may commonly be estimated at about twenty dollars profit. Estimate a day's labour [sic] at about one dollar, and seed peas at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and we then raise the peas at ten cents a bushel, or about that amount.

Peas keep and fatten all kinds of stock well when they are sound, and the stock has free access to water. They sometimes kill stock when there are a great many rotten ones in the field. It is not best to fatten young hogs on peas or anything else, unless the owner expects to kill them that season, or to keep them all the time.

I earnestly desire that every farmer in the cotton latitudes shall take into consideration the following item in regard to peas: That five bushels of peas can be raised with the same labour [sic] as one of corn, and for many purposes are worth as much per bushel; that a hand earns twenty dollars per day in making them; that they are a renovator of the soil; that they are nourishing diet for negroes, and keep all kinds of stock well, and that every farmer can save near one-half the value of the pork and beef needed for his family annually, by planting all his corn in peas as here directed and fattening the stock on them, and by so doing, every farmer in the State of Mississippi can add much to individual independence, and save millions of dollars to his State.

Samuel Johnson.  
[Southern Rural Gentleman.]

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Mississippi Women.—In the Choctaw county, Miss., a company of ladies has been organized for some time under the name of “Home Guards,” numbering over one hundred. The Vicksburg *Sun* tells us what they have done as follows:

They have been constantly exercising on horseback and on foot, with pistol, shot gun and rifle, and have attained such perfection that we doubt if there is a better drilled company in the country. Each one is almost a Boone with her rifle, and an Amazon in her equestrian skill. We have heard that one lady, (our informant, Gen. T. C. McMackin, could not give us her name,) in shooting at a cross mark, one hundred yards distant, with a rifle, struck the centre [sic] five times and broke it three times out of eight shots, fired in succession. She had a rest. If any State can beat this, we should like to see it done.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.

Monticello, July 4, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: The ladies of Jasper have been busily engaged since the organization of the relief society in equipping the Jasper Light Infantry for the battle field. They have made all their tents and their entire dress uniform, besides other garments which a soldier needs. Each one seems eager to aid and assist in the patriotic effort. Failing to procure flannel a desirable color, two ladies, Mrs. Hutchinson and Clark, came forward and offered to dye the white flannel a suitable color. They did so, and they really deserve credit. It never could have been detected as home dye. We have many such ladies among us. The society meets three times during the week, and sometimes every day, for they are daily receiving donations from their country friends. There are ladies in the country who have liberally given of domestic cloth. At one time, Mrs. Mary Banks brought in twenty yards of cloth, besides drawers and socks, which we find to be very acceptable. We have already enough to supply our present company with one pair apiece, and will soon begin to furnish our company, which is now in service in Virginia, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, with everything for their comfort. The patriotism of our ladies is not only



manifested in their words, but in their willingness to leave household duties undone, if need be, and engage cheerfully with heart and hand in the work.

We are not behind any county in this cause, for our ladies will work until they are satisfied there is not one soldier from Jasper but who is well furnished with clothing. The President, and other officers in the Society, will never fail to be true to their duty; they have firmness and decision sufficient to undertake and execute anything devolving upon them. Many of our ladies have given up their all—perhaps a loved companion, or an only son, at their country's call, praying Heaven's blessings to attend them; and are now encouraging those left to go.

Capt. Jordan's company are now in camp in a beautiful grove, near our village. They drill a great portion of the time. The ladies visit their camp every night, to ascertain their wants, and enjoy their presence as long as they are permitted to remain with us.

The Governor's Horse Guards, from Milledgeville, spent Sunday night in camp with the Jasper Light Infantry. They were received by the people with great enthusiasm. The ladies presented them with numbers of bouquets. It is a fine company of soldiers, and will, no doubt, be faithful in the conflict. They took leave early Monday for Marietta. May the God of battles shield them in the hour of danger.

Lelia.

P.S.—Since the above was written, Capt. Jordan's company have left for Atlanta.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

From the Charleston Courier, July 19.

Substitutes for Quinine.

Quinine is, after all, not as scarce as our friends of the North would have it in the South. From all the Southern States we hear of late supplies, and without extraordinary sickness, both in camps and through the country, there will be found enough even for those who believe in drugging patients by the wholesale.

It is, nevertheless, interesting to learn the uses and value of any substitute or alternative, and we accordingly invite attention to the following communication from the *Pee Dee Times*:

Editor *Pee Dee Times*: Dear Sir: As Quinine is becoming quite a scarce article, I propose the following as a substitute:

Thoroughwort (Empatorium Porfoliatum) is known also by the following names: Thoroughstem, Cropworth, Bonesett [sic], and Indian Sage.—The first of these names Thoroughstem, has been imposed upon it from the peculiar structure of the leaves which are opposite, and appear as though the stem was thrust through them.

This plant flourishes in wet meadows, and other moist places. The stalk rises from two to four feet. The flowers are white, and appear in July and August. The leaves at each joint are horizontal, saw-edged and rough, from three to four inches long, and about one inch broad at the base, gradually lessening to a very acute point, of a dark green color.

This plant possesses very active powers, and during my practice I have used it with uncommon advantage in intermittent, remittents, and other diseases of debility. Its medical properties are, emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and tonic. When used in the form of a warm decoction, a handful of the herb boiled in a quart of water, a wine glass full every two hours, has proved peculiarly beneficial in fevers, by exciting a copious perspiration. In doses oftener

repeated, say every ten or fifteen minutes, it acts as an emetic.

The dried leaves in powder, in doses of twelve to twenty grains, operate gently on the bowels; by adding a little Epsom salts to the decoction, makes an excellent cathartic. The flowers, as a tonic bitter, are deemed equal to the bark of the Dogwood, and is a good substitute for quinine in these scarce times. A wine glass of the juice of the green herb drank every hour, is celebrated as a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. The bruised leaves should be applied to the part.

S.

The plant above mentioned has long been known and esteemed in many portions of our State. The Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) has also been substituted or preferred in some sections for autumnal and intermittent fevers. We believe with many observers that the *Materia Medica* of any well marked and defined region of country, has ample remedies for all the diseases of that region, and many believe that diseases would not be more frequent or fatal even under a diminished supply of medicines.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Candy Manufactory.

Messrs. Kinsman & Bro., of Charleston, are manufacturing a great variety of fancy confectionary—such as gum drops, gum sticks, marshmallon [sic] drops, marshmallon [sic] paste, cream chocolate drops, jelly gum drops, &c. Thus, even in the luxuries of life, our people will soon be independent of the North.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Ladies in Camp.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes from Camp Pickens, near Fairfax C. H., as follows:

I mentioned, a few days since, the appearance of a new feature of military life in one of the Louisiana Regiments. Many of the officers and some of the men brought their wives with them, and as they first appeared jaded, dusty and bedraggled, among men as dusty and bedraggled as themselves, I must confess I was in doubt whether they would constitute a valuable addition to the service. But, while at Fairfax Station yesterday, I visited the encampment of Col. Seymour, and must confess that to a great extent my doubts have been removed.

Many of the officers have their wives with them. Their tents gave unmistakable evidences of care and taste. The grounds of the encampment are arranged with a more decided reference to appearances. The men all gave evidence of a consciousness that women were about; all were as nearly in full dress as their wardrobes permitted; all who came upon the parade have their hair combed; and I am very sure that in that case there was more of physical comfort and convenience than in any others of the army. If there were much marching, transportation would be difficult, and to remain there might be inconvenience to themselves and great inconvenience to others; but in an army as nearly stationary as this has been, the inconveniences of their presence are not considerable, while in other respects, and I say it as an economist and without

the slightest feeling of gallantry, their influence is of decided service to the soldier.

It might be supposed that in case of a fight their sympathies and fears would occasion trouble, but this was not the case, in one instance at least. One of the lieutenants mentioned, that upon the occasion of an alarm the night before, his wife declined to get up, as he was being armed for the encounter, upon the ground that if she should, she did not know what better place to go to, and an hour afterwards, when the alarm proved to be false, and he went back, she was sound asleep.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Save Your Coffee Grounds.

The price of coffee is waking up some of the lovers of the beverage to the subject of future supplies. The prospect is that there will be but small additions to the present stock in the South, for a long time to come; therefore, any suggestion is valuable showing how to make it. A practical man suggests to us that by saving our coffee grounds, drying them, and grinding them over again for use a second time, they will be made serviceable for a second decoction. He says that coffee grounds are a regular article of purchase and sale in the large cities of the North. The large hotels have standing contracts for them, and make quite a saving in this way.

As coffee is usually ground and boiled among our people, it is possible that not much more than half the strength is extracted.

Let us borrow a useful hint from the thrifty people of the North. Certainly "*it is lawful to be taught by the enemy.*" Many such things can be learned from them to our profit.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

#### Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist. The Ladies of Putnam.

Eatonton, July 19.

Mr. Editor: It may not be uninteresting, now that military affairs "rule the hour," to give a "status" of things in old Putnam. . . Our ladies, too have not been tardy during this time, *which dictates action*, but have cooperated cheerfully and voluntarily in the good cause. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of May, the ladies of Eatonton and Putnam county, banded themselves in an association, called the Soldiers' Relief Society of Putnam county. . . This Society has equipped two large companies with necessary clothing, consisting of jackets, pants, flannel and cotton shirts, haversacks, havelocks, &c. The members of this Society have completed, since the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, about 800 garments; yet their fervor and industry still continues. The ladies of Putnam have determined to make Mr. Lincoln's "blockade" of "none effect," for some of them have spun thread, woven the cloth, with which they have made suits for their soldier friends in Virginia. Our motto shall be, "Semper paratus."

Phoenix.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.  
Old Washington Not Behind.

Washington, Co., July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

In these exciting times it is a natural duty that the ladies should lend an aiding hand, and truly they have done great good in the cause.

They have, in several parts of this county, formed societies, and have made, and are making daily, uniforms for the volunteers. The ladies in the vicinity of Warthen's store, Washington Co., have organized [a] society [sic], called "The Volunteer's Aid." . . . Since the organization, the ladies have made 90 jackets, 100 pair pants, knit 100 pair socks, besides a large amount of under clothing. . .

A Soldier.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Benefit for Ladies' Volunteer Association—"Hamlet" by Dr. Couturier, of Charleston; Mr. M. S. Rives will sing "Annie, dear, good bye!"; "Then, you'll remember me!"; "Yes, let me like a Soldier fall!" and "March to the Battle Field!"

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Summary: Public initiation of a member of the Sons of Malta, to benefit our soldiers in the field. "Persons of excessive nervous temperament, and children easily frightened, are requested not to attend."

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 24, 1861, p. 1. c. 4

Army Shirts!  
Just Finished up and Ready for Delivery,  
250 Plaid Woolen Fatigue Shirts  
For Soldiers, at Hersey's,  
Opposite the Southern States Hotel.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Help for the Wounded.

We have been requested by the President of the Ladies' Volunteer Association of Richmond County, to request our citizens to send to Masonic Hall during Thursday, (tomorrow,) all the shirts, drawers, socks, old linen of any kind, and old table cloths, that can be spared. These articles are wanted for the sick and wounded soldiers, and such as can be spared should be cheerfully contributed, as they will be of great service for the purposes to which they are applied.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

From the Florida Home Companion.  
What Volunteers Want for Service.

Officers' messes should consist of the Company officers—four persons. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant and Sergeant Major, with the Commissary, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain, could easily arrange two messes.

Messes of privates and non-commissioned officers should number six persons, for obvious reasons, so that the details for guard duty would always leave four in charge of the tent.

Articles wanted for a mess of six: Two champagne baskets, covered with coarse canvas, with two leather straps with buckles, six tin plates, six tin cups, six knives and forks, six bags for sugar, coffee, salt, &c., to hold from half a gallon to one gallon, one large size camp kettle, one iron pot, one bake oven, one frying pan, one water bucket, one lantern, one coffee mill, six spoons, one tin salt box, one tin pepper box, two butcher knives, two kitchen spoons, two tin dippers, one tea pot, one coffee kettle.

Officers quarters should be provided with camp stools, and a table for the convenience of writing, so that the privates could have a chance of writing letters, &c. Each officer should provide himself a water proof covering, to wrap round his bedding.

Soldiers should each have two serviceable suits of clothes, and not less than four colored shirts. They should also be provided with two gray blankets, weighting seven pounds to the pair, one of which should be lined with brown drilling, which weighs four or five ounces, and doubles the warmth.

A proper knapsack, which is the soldier's trunk, should be provided. If possible, each soldier should have a light india rubber blanket. This will always ensure a dry bed, though a hard one to line on. Every two hundred men should have a washing machine.

I have collected these requirements for camp or garrison duty from the best authorities, hoping they may be of service to my fellow soldiers.

A. G. Summer,  
Lieutenant Hammock Guard.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Flags! Flags!

Having just received a supply of fine French material, I am prepared to furnish, at short notice,

Confederate Flags

Of all sizes, such as are used by Military Companies, as well as on house tops, or polls [sic].  
Also,

Streamers,

Revenue Flags, Pennants, State Flags, Signals, Confederate Jacks, and Flags of all Nations.

J. B. Platt,  
214 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

We clip the following paragraphs from the Athens (Ga.) *Watchman* of July 24:  
Home Made Blanket.—We have seen a magnificent home-spun blanket, manufactured by

Mrs. Frank M. David, of Jackson county, and presented to Capt. A. C. Thompson, of the Oconee Guards, of that county. It is worth half a dozen common blankets. Our fair countrywomen can now do essential service to the country by reviving the industrious habits of their mothers in the fabrication of useful articles.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Pipes.—Smokers hereabouts are not likely to suffer for the want of pipes, if we may judge by a supply of some thirty-five dozen of District manufacture, taken in trade a few days ago by a merchant of this place. The old soul who brought them said there was “plenty more could be got where they come from.” She makes a dozen or so a day to fill up time. And capital pipes they are.

Edgefield Advertiser.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Winter Clothing for Our Soldiers.

The question of supplying our troops with winter clothing is beginning to attract considerable attention. It is now evident that the South must depend mainly on herself for clothing material during this war. Her magnificent crops will supply a large surplus of breadstuffs and food, above the demand for consumption at home. But the blockade of our ports may continue up to the season when our volunteers in the field will require heavy woolen goods to protect them against the inclemency of winter.

Every loom in the Confederate States ought to be busy, to supply this necessary demand. We should not suffer the shame and disgrace of seeing these brave men subjected to suffering, from want of foresight, energy, and patriotism on the part of those who remain at home. We can work for our country as well at the plow handle and at the loom as in the tented field. Our woolen factories are too few to depend upon them for the fabrics that will be necessary to supply the demands that are now near at hand.

Every private loom and every fair hand that can direct, should now ply with unceasing care until we are satisfied that there is not a soldier unclad among our gallant men. It is an act of patriotism which may be done, in main part, by our fair countrywomen, that we are sure they will not neglect, when their attention is properly directed to it. The efficiency, nay the safety, of our army may depend upon it. The lady who furnishes the largest quantity of jeans and linseys for service this year, is entitled to a gold medal commemorating her patriotism. We would suggest that such a testimonial be offered by the merchants of our city, to the lady who brings to the market the largest quantity of of [sic] serviceable goods for winter clothing. On no account ought this matter to be neglected by those who have the material and the machinery.—Nashville Union.

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA], July 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Summary: Report of Georgia's Soldier's Hospital Fund Society, from Richmond, July 24, 1861, by Dr. Henry F. Campbell.