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Austin State Gazette, December, 1860-May 1865

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AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE
December 1860-May 1865

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Serenade

On last Wednesday night, we witnessed the largest and most magnificent demonstration of the kind which we have ever seen.--the services of a fine band of music had been previously secured. The procession was formed on the Avenue, under the Chief Marshal and his associates, elegantly uniformed with scarfs [sic] and lone star badges. It comprised a large portion of our most substantial citizens, who expressed the utmost enthusiasm for the ensign of the Republic, and for Southern Independence. The band moved forward in a chariot drawn by four horses gayly [sic] decorated. Many Lone Star banners fluttered, torches gleamed and the transparencies shone brilliantly.

The vast crowd marched first to Judge Wheeler's lodgings, who responded to the loud calls for him, in a calm, deliberate and powerful speech, which stirred to their depths the hearts of the People. We give a sketch of his remarks in another column.

The gallant Capt. Darnell, was also visited. The response of this brave and intelligent patriot was admirable.

Gen. Thos. J. Chambers, was also serenaded, and responded in a noble effort worthy of his high reputation.

Col. Claiborne, and other gentlemen were called upon, but as we did not continue with the procession, we can give no further details. All the speeches we learn, advocated resistance.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 29, 1860, p. 1, c. 8

From a Texas Lady.

EDITOR GAZETTE:--I love Texas--it is my home; I love her breezes, I love her flowers, I love her people. When I look back to the time when Texas was young, and remember the "days that tried men's souls," I can fully realize the agony she felt, when, straggling with a sparse and scattered population, to throw off the yoke that bound her. At one time I felt hard that the old Texans should discriminate between those that adopted her soil as their own, in favor of her own honored land. I thought she should have welcomed us with open hands and open hearts, since we had come to her, to make their homes our homes, their land our land, their people our people; and if good or evil came upon us, we would share their woes in common. But when I learned their history, and found the dark and stormy times that did surround them in their troubles, when I learned, as one man they stood together, and battled against a powerful foe, and learned that side by side, they laid together, upon the tented field, looking calmly and firmly, when the nightshades came upon them--at the stars, that shone in the Heavens, and felt that He smiled upon them through those little windows, my heart was with them.

I can now fully excuse all that I once thought unkind, when I read of their trials and sufferings, and now know, how each heart answered to another, and how each strong arm was nerved to defend one another, the [illegible] comforts that surrounded them, were shared mutually. Knowing all this, how can I think that there is a single Texian now living who feels

the patriotism, that then throbbed in his bosom, but will come now to the rescue. You were once in trouble, stout hearts, and strong arms came to your support, and will you turn over into the hands of northern fanatics--a blind and bigoted people--this fair land. Never! never! The scenes you once witnessed, the troubles you once felt, lead you to cry for freedom without control. The Lone Star banner that once floated above you, flung out its beams, which reached the hearts of your kindred in other lands, must again flutter in the breeze, and receive the adulation, that I know rests, but does not sleep, in your warm, patriotic hearts. I am but a woman, yet shall I not love my country, and love my home. A woman loves her household gods as warmly as men. She loves those that are ready to stand by her, ready and willing to protect her. I do not wish to create in your minds any foolish fear. I only wish to say, be prepared for any emergency. Look for a moment at the spectacle now presented us from our bleeding frontier. Do you think that the depredations there committed are only the offspring of the fiendish Indians that swarm upon our borders. Do you think there is no incentive beyond their hope of livelihood which prompts them to these deeds of darkness. Do you think that the incendiary's torch, kindled in our towns, villages and country homes, are purely accidental. Singular it is that all should have occurred within a few months. I would ask the most conservative, the most Union-loving man: "Stop and ponder upon these events; go and tell your wife and little ones that look to you for protection, help, and sustenance, and say it is all an idle speculation," and answer in your conscience to your God. I know that there are yet men enough, and true enough, to look upon these things as they really exist.

VOLUMNIA.

Austin, Dec. 16.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 29, 1860, p. 1, c. 8
HURRAH FOR THE GIRLS.--The young ladies of Baylor University, at Independence, have made, and with their own hands hoisted the Lone Star from the cupola of the University building. God bless these noble daughters of Texas; their deeds shall live after them, in the hearts of those to come after us.--*Belton Democrat*.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

HANG THE BANNER UPON THE OUTER WALL!

On Saturday the 5th of January next, a Flag staff 130 feet high, will be erected in this city, upon Congress Avenue. The Banner will be 60 feet by 20. It is being made by the accomplished lady of Col. George W. White, and others. Our young friend A. T. Logan, has been especially active in preparing this magnificent tribute to the honor and independence of Texas.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

"Hang the Banner Upon the Outer Wall."

To day a magnificent Lone Star flag will be hoisted in this city, to the summit of a flag staff one hundred and twenty feet high. We learn that the star was placed upon the flag by the fair lady of our friend Col. A. N. Hopkins.

The procession will be formed at the City Hotel, at precisely half past 10 o'clock A.M., and will move, under the direction of the marshals, to the site of the old Capitol. At that point the flag will be hoisted.

A salute of fifteen guns will be fired. Col. John A. Wilcox and Col. James C. Wilson, and other speakers, have been invited to address the people on the occasion. The procession will be formed in the following order: 1. Chief Marshal and assistant. 2. Music. 3. Ladies on horseback, with flags having the coats of any of the Southern States--South Carolina taking the precedence. 4. Ladies on horseback, with flags and without flags. 5. Gentlemen on foot. 6. Gentlemen on horseback. 7. Ladies and gentlemen in carriages.

In our next we will give a list of the ladies who made the elegant flags representing the several Southern States, together with a full description of the occurrences of the day.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

[From our Carrier's Address.

The Lone Star.

by W. C. Carleton

Time was when Texas' sons a flag unfurled,
And the Lone Star flung flaunting to the world.
With hosts she battled, warring to be free,
And the Lone Star proclaimed her liberty.
Oh, flag most dear to every Texas heart,
One thought of thee will force the tear drop start.
As we recall to mind the honored dead--
The pools of blood in thy defense they shed.
Ah! Travis, Milam, Burleson can tell
How thou wast borne a loft; how passing well
Each Texan bore his brand in that stern strife,
Where battling ceased but with the very life.
Flag of the brave our hearts still cling to thee
Emblem alike of Hope and Liberty!
Our guiding star in a most gloomy day,
A brilliant meteor brightening up our way,
Once more we hail thee in a perilous hour,
Where freedom's, honor's hopes begin to flower,
And none, in all our broad, bright land, can see
A glimpse of remedy except in thee!
God speed thee, Lone Star, on thy glorious way!
Shine on with an effulgence bright as day,
And as thy folds wave floating in the air,
Thousands of freemen will be gathered there,
'Neath thee to conquer, or *with* thee, to fall--
To wear the victor's wreath, or die at honor's call.

Hymn of Freedom.

Hail the birth of Southern Freedom!
Hail the glorious herald star!
From the purple field of morning,
Flinging its pure sheen afar.
Brighter than the light Hyperion,
Beaming on Aurora's brow,
Shines the brilliant orb of Freedom,
Carolina's frontlet now!

Glorious Star, which Carolina
Hangs a beacon to the world,
From its proud, exalted station,
Never more shall it be hurled!
Sister orbs may light their fires,
At its pure, refulgent flame,
But till Time's great torch expires,
It shall burn for'er the same!

Bow the knee to God eternal,
Our Creator, Savior, King,
Till He take us to the shelter
Of His own Almighty wing,
Till the unction of His spirit,
Rests upon our country's shrine,
And we live, a chosen people,
In the light of love Divine!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

HURRAH FOR THE LADIES OF TRAVIS.--On Monday last, Miss Sallie Moss, one of our loveliest young ladies, unfurled from the summit of Pilot Knob, with her own fair hands a Lone Star Banner. On the same day, Mrs. McGee, the accomplished lady of Capt. Wm. McGee, hoisted the same proud emblem of our liberties, in front of her husband's beautiful residence.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Fancy dress ball at Buaas Hall on Tuesday night next, the 8th inst. It will be a magnificent affair. There will be a fine supper.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 12, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Palmetto War Hymn.

Before the battle sound,
Breathe we a fervent prayer,
Upon this green and verdant mound;
For know that God is here!

The clanging crash of arms,
The trumpet's shriller din,
Will all our breasts with fresh alarm
If we love secret sin.

Our cause, we know, is just--
He surely will defend
In God, then, let the State now trust
And at his altar bend.

What cause have to fear,
If still our God is nigh?
He'll keep us neath his watchful care
Beneath his sov'reign eye.

We'll trust him, while we live,
No matter what may come,
What's best for us he'll surely give,
Until he takes us home.

Now go we to the field,
Strong in our cause and God!
Whilst we have breath we'll never yield
One inch of native sod.

Our God protects the right
Oh, brothers, bravely on!
We'll flinch not when we come to fight--
The battle must be won.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Magnificent Tribute
to the
Honor and Liberties of Texas!
The Lone Star Unfurled from a Lofty Flag-Staff, Planted
Upon the Site of the Old Capitol, Hallowed by Glorious Memories!

Without imitating the silly extravagances of our Governor's office-holders and office-hunters, we can say that the secession demonstration in this city on Saturday, the 5th inst., exceeded, in its splendor, enthusiasm, and success, any similar exhibition which we have ever witnessed in this State.

The processions was formed on Congress Avenue, in front of the City Hotel, under the direction of the distinguished veteran, Col. John S. Ford, and his able assistants, Col. A. N. Hopkins, Wm. Walsh, and Thomas E. Sneed Esqs., in the following order.

1. Chief Marshal and assistant. 2. Music. 3. Ladies on horseback, with flags having the

coats of arms of any of the Southern States, South Carolina taking the precedence. 4. Ladies on horseback, with flags and without flags. 5. Gentlemen on foot. 6. Gentlemen on horseback. 7. Ladies and gentlemen in carriages.

We give below the names of the young ladies representing the several States, with their respective companions:

Miss Rockie Thompson, with F. W. Moore, South Carolina.

Miss Bettie Thompson, with R. R. Jones, Virginia.

Miss Adie Nowlin, with Mr. Deinkins, Florida.

Miss Fannie Ford, with Mr. Gooch, Georgia.

Miss Mary Pitts, with R. Johns, Alabama.

Miss Lucy Goodrich, with C. W. Keim, Mississippi.

Mrs. Glasscock, with S. J. Wood, Louisiana.

Miss Weir, with J. T. Price, Tennessee.

Miss Lillie Bouldin, with R. S. Rust, Missouri.

Miss McKinney, with J. Davidson, North Carolina.

Miss Fannie Carrington, with M. Thompson, Texas.

Miss Evans, with S. E. Mosely, Delaware.

Miss Hopkins, with W. S. Giles, Maryland.

Miss Ann Pitts, with J. H. Fry, Kentucky.

Miss Bettie Woodward, with W. H. Bratton, Arkansas.

These beautiful young ladies bearing the glorious insignia of so many gallant States, riding their spirited and beautiful steeds with ease and grace, and accompanied by their stalwart and chivalrous companions, presented a soul-stirring sight of youth, beauty and courage, animated by the noblest patriotism.

There were a large number of carriages in the procession bearing the Lone Star banner. We regret that we have not the space to give a detailed description of the features of the procession.

It moved in good order through the principal streets to the site of the old Capitol, where a flag staff 130 feet high had been erected. To its lofty summit, a large and handsome banner, bearing the Lone Star of Texas, surrounded by a constellation of smaller stars, representing her sister Southern States, was hoisted amidst the loud applause of the multitude. It was a thrilling sight to see the glorious emblem of our liberties so gently kissing the southern breeze as it bravely floated on high.

As the flag went, the Hon. C. S. West responded to the loud calls of the people, in a fine effort worthy of his reputation.

Able and eloquent speeches were also delivered during the day, by Spencer Ford, Esq., of Lockhart, Wm. M. Walton and John A Green, Esqs., of this city, and the Hon. Geo. M. Flournoy. We regret that our limited space will not permit us to give a sketch of them.

During the day, a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of the several Southern States.

Austin, Jan. 10, 1861.

Editor Gazette--Sir: I have seen so many erroneous statements going the rounds in regard to the number of persons and voters in the various processions that have come off in the last few days, that I took it on myself to make as correct an estimate as I could of the numbers in our

procession and at the flag raising of last Saturday. There was about three hundred persons in the procession, of whom one hundred were voters. There was on the hill at the flag pole about one thousand persons. Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE MARSHALS.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

A Brave Texas Lady.

We are permitted to extract the following from a letter from a Texas lady, now on a visit in Ohio, to her relatives in this city:

Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 27.

Trouble and distress are on all hands around us, and we scarcely know which way to look for comfort. Banks nearly all suspended, or discounting their own paper at ruinous rates. Many thrown out of employment; manufactories stopping in every quarter, and ruin and misery staring nearly all in the face. Heaven only knows where all this folly of corrupt politicians and fanatics will land us.

I do not want Texas, or any of the other Southern States, to secede; but if Texas does secede, I shall return posthaste to help to make hunting shirts and raise wheat for the rangers.

This is a picture of affairs in the great producing district of the Upper Ohio.

Return, fair lady, immediately. Your patriotic sentiments will be appreciated, and there is every prospect that your services will be needed. If you do not hasten, you will be out of the United States when you next set foot on Texas soil.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Milledgeville, Jan. 19.—The Ordinance for the immediate secession of the State of Georgia passed to-day with the following vote: Ayes 208; nays 80. Majority 119. There is great rejoicing throughout the State. Guns are being fired, bells tolled, Lone Star flags unfurled to the breeze, and every manifestation of joy at the welcome verdict.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 15th, says Major Haskin, U.S.A., with his command, vacated the Barracks on Saturday night, and left on the steamer Magenta, Sunday morning for Cairo, where he will await orders at 12 o'clock on Sunday. The entire State forces assembled, were marched into the Barracks ground to witness the hoisting of the flag.

The old Banner with fifteen stars was run up on the flag staff. The band meantime, playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Gov. Moore and a portion of his staff, stood in the centre with uncovered heads, while the ceremony was being performed. The fifteen stars and stripes of the Southern States now wave over every foot of federal ground in Louisiana.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A grand ball will be given at Buaas Hall, on Tuesday, January 29, 1861, to the members of the Legislature and the State Convention. It will be a fine affair.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 26, 1861, p. 4, c. 3

A Southern Marsellaise.

Ye sons of the South, awake to glory!
Hark! Hark! what thousands bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Prevent their tears, and save their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With sectional hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate our land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding!
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous men confederate raise;
The dogs of faction loose, are howling,
And lo! our homes will soon invade.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing!
To arms! to arms! etc.

O, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or threats they noble spirit tame?
Too long the South has borne, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger Northerns wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! etc.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

City Hotel,
Mrs. E. H. Holman, Proprietress.

This well known house is still open for the accommodation of the public, under its old management. It has been thoroughly refitted and prepared for the comfortable accommodation of its patrons. No expense or trouble will be spared in catering to the taste and appetite of every guest who may favor the City Hotel with his or her patronage.

The Proprietress hopes that the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed

will be continued. She promises to those who may favor her with their patronage, neat and comfortable rooms, attentive servants and a good table.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Draw Your Blades.

Draw your blades; prepare for battle,
Ere the ruthless hosts are here;
Wait not till the sabre's [sic] rattle
Heralds war's red legions near.
Watchful ever, never dreaming,
With your armor girded on,
Firmly wait, with falchions gleaming,
And with all your banners streaming,
Till the foeman presseth on.

Let no dastard shade of pallor
O'er your features, soldiers, spread.
Ye are favor'd sons of valor,
Off-spring of a noble dead.
Where the war steeds, wildly tramping,
Snuff and paw the gory ground,
Where the boldest foes are camping,
Where the hireling hordes are tramping,
There let Southern steel be found.

Pause not till the last invader,
Reeling from our borders, flies;
Give no quarter--each crusader
Who would fly or falter, dies.
Let not Mercy, interceding,
Turn stern Justice from her path;
Look ye to your kindred bleeding,
Look where virtue, vainly pleading,
Sinks beneath the foeman's wrath!

Up! that ye may live in story!
Rise! and prove your Spartan birth!
Bards shall sing ye "Sons of Glory!"
Patriots' tongues proclaim your worth.
Generations hence will name ye
Noblest of this stormy age,
And, tho' jealous foes defame ye,
Loyal hearts will ever claim ye,
Guardian of their heritage!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We rejoice to learn that on Saturday, 19th inst., a Lone Star flag was raised in the neighborhood of Irish creek, De Witt City, at which time a fine rifle company was raised, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Blanco County.

Mr. Editor:

The perusal of a letter in your last Gazette aroused the ladies of Blanco city, and its vicinity, and they assembled on the 22d, and raised the Lone Star flag. Merrily their huzzas rang out as it proudly floated in the breeze "alone in its glory." Should Montgomery and his vile horde come and scatter desolation through these beautiful vallies [sic], these heroic ladies will feel that they have done their duty. * * *

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 4, c. 3

Letter from a Texas Lady

Mr. Editor

I meant something when I mentioned the condition of our bleeding frontier. I meant to say to Texas that they must come up to their support. I meant to say that we, who are now away from harm and danger, should feel the trouble that they feel. Their houses are burned; their men, women, and children, have been butchered. We know it. Shall we wait until the foray extends wider and farther—until other victims are sacrificed? Texans in days long gone by did not wait for strong, positive evidence that their countrymen suffered. Let but a breath of alarm be bourne [sic] upon the breeze, and they stood by their arms. They did not stand idle, but rushed with an impetuosity that well became men in whose veins ran the spirit of love, sympathy, affection, protection and freedom, to save their countrymen, their wives and children from danger. This was not called rashness then. Will you call it rashness now, and say wait a while and let us find whether this *is*, or will yet come, the overt act? Men of Texas! you will not stand idle now. In your patriotism you will send from your homes, your towns, cities and villages, men, means and munitions to protect your people. This Indian raid is but another way to harass our people, and much more effectual than to incite our slaves to insurrection, who have been born among us, raised up with us, and labored with us. We cannot fear our slaves. Ten strong arms and bold fronts would put a hundred to flight. Let this cant of insurrection be passed by as a thing hatched up in the frenzied brain of the fanatic. Let us look to the white man who wears the livery of Plutus, for danger. Texas looks to her Lone Star for protection. When she has again fluttered it in the breeze she will consult with the freemen of the South how it is best to secure our safety. Whatever that decision may be, our people must wait. If we shall be mingled in a common union with the other fifteen States, it is well with us. If our people should see fit to live again under an independent Republic, we will submit. If they say we will submit to the yoke that is placed upon us, be it so. But I would even then plead with my countrymen to throw off the ties that bind us; and tell them that other days found other men that would let the storms and clouds of Heaven bury them in darkness; let the lightning be flung from Jehovah's hand and strike them, rather than

the degradation that would follow us in the submission to this party and people, that now seek to grind us as dust under their feet. I feel as strongly as I have a hope of Heaven that He who rules over all things will smile upon us. If the clouds come, the lightnings flash, storms arise, He will scatter it as mist before the winds. Shall we, who have loved our homes, and loved our country, and loved God's people in every land and every clime that the breezes of Heaven have swept over, be now left alone in the night? No! Not while a good and merciful God rules over us. Not while he suffers the feelings of liberty to revel in our hearts. Not until He sees fit to let cowering and abject servitude control us, will we be led. No. Men of Texas, look to your rights, look to your honors, look to your homes, and to the little ones, and to their loving smiles that beam back to your hearts. I know while you breathe the breath of freemen, while you feel the soul stirring emotions that awakened you to action in other days, you will be true to your country, and true to your homes, and true to yourselves. I hold my own being as but a grain in the hourglass, or as a mite in the scale, that should weigh or count time against the honor of my country. I appeal to you, Texans, as men or the sons of men who have borne the banners of freedom aloft, will you stop now? Will you reason when reason has become a folly, and wait until this land shall be covered with feelings, sympathies and sentiments, that would weigh the heart of free men and free women down in the dust? Does the spirit that was breathed into your being by the God of nature, by the God that rules over you, still dwell in your bosoms? Have you now come upon the time when men's hearts shall fail, when their souls shall be craven; when they have nothing to say, save let us have quiet and we are content? God forbid! You will come; you *must* come to your country's standard. It has been raised in other States. You have here men, mothers and kindred that call upon you. Will you stand still and let the clouds and gloom of night surround them? There will be no gloom, there will be no night, if men of the South do their duty. A bright day awaits us, but we must do what we can to bring about that happy day. If we do all that is in our power together, we of the South will have a time yet for thanksgiving.

Austin, Dec. 30, 1860

Volumnia.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

The ladies of Pensacola have organized themselves into a Military Aid Society, with the following officers: president, Mrs. Celestina Gonzalez; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Judah; secretary, Mrs. Samuel McClelland; treasurer, Mrs. Richard L. Campbell. The society is organized for the purpose of aiding the Florida troops, who have not been entirely fitted out, owing to the hastiness of their being ordered to Warrington. They have already raised \$1,200.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The patriotic and enterprising citizens of Evergreen, in Washington county, have erected in their village a lofty flag-staff, from the summit of which floats a Lone Star banner, bearing upon its folds the honored name of Gen. Jefferson Davis, the first President of the Southern Confederacy. Hurrah for the noble old county of Washington. Nobly has she spoken for the honor of our State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 8

From Port Sullivan.

Port Sullivan, Milam county, Texas,
Feb. 24, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Editor Gazette. Saturday, the 23d day of Feb., has passed, and, I hope, will be looked back to by future generations to come as one of the most glorious achievements that was ever won, either in the field or anywhere else, by Texans. It was quite a lively day in Port Sullivan. Our generous old farmers provided one of the best barbecues I have ever had the pleasure of partaking of. The ladies, too, were out in large numbers, and at 12M. the ladies and gentlemen convened at the old church to hear the speaking. On entering the church I was more impressed than ever with the firmness and patriotism of Texan ladies. Everything was fitted up in the most perfect manner, and on the right of the speaker's stand was a Lone Star flag, bearing the name of L. T. Wigfall; on the left one bearing the name of Jeff. Davis. Mr. Carmon was called on to address the assemblage, and came forward and for some thirty minutes held the audience spell-bound, reviewing the general topics of the day, &c., when he closed amidst general applause and exultation. Mr. Could, of Cameron, was then called on, and spoke for some half hour, dwelling with great eloquence and pathos, on the topics of the day, and mingled, too, with his ready wit and criticism, caused an outburst of applause seldom witnessed in any assemblage. To test the sentiment of the ladies of Port Sullivan and surrounding country, Capt. Barton called on all the ladies in favor of secession to make it know by rising to their feet. To see who should be first on their feet was the greater struggle, for in an instant every lady, even down to the girls of 8 or 10 years, were up; not one kept her seat; they were all united. Singular, is it not, how they love to unite. . . .

Very Respectfully,
Henry Pendarvis.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Independence Proclaimed.

On Monday last, a large majority of the delegates to the Convention answered to their names. The Secession Ordinance had been sustained by a vast majority of the people of Texas. In accordance with their decision, the Lone Star banner which had been presented to the Convention by the ladies of Texas, was planted upon the dome of the Capitol, and was saluted by a discharge of artillery. Another handsome Lone Star flag was hoisted upon the roof of the Avenue Hotel. The Gazette buildings were decorated with the same dear symbol of our independence. It was presented to us by our friend General John J. Good, in behalf of the ladies of Dallas. But high above all floated from the summit of the lofty staff the magnificent banner above the site of the old Capitol.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Hurrah for San Augustine.

San Augustine, Feb. 28, 1861.

Mr. Editor--Saturday was a glorious day for old, time-honored San Augustine. The young of both sexes got up a beautiful procession, representing the Southern States, which

marched on horseback through the principal streets, and finally halted in front of Chatlin's Hotel, where a beautiful Lone Star flag, prepared by the young ladies of the place, was presented to the Redland Minute Company No. 1, by Miss Martha Anderson, and received on the part of the company by Thos. W. Blount, Esq., both native Texans. Messrs. F. B. Sublett, S. B. Benley, R. F. Slaughter, and Hamilton Montgomery, were successively called out, and replied in eloquent and appropriate speeches. The procession then moved to the Courthouse, gave three cheers for the Long Star flag, and such of the gentlemen composing the procession as were eligible, deposited their votes "for secession."

I participated in the procession, and had the honor of bearing the banner of Maryland. The banner of Tennessee was clothed in mourning, but hopes were expressed that she would yet come right. The young ladies composing the procession were repeatedly cheered by the citizens along the line of march. After partaking of a sumptuous barbecue, the people dispersed in good order, well pleased with the result of the day's labor. . . .

Your obedient servant,
B. F. Benton.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
GRAND BALL.--There will be a Grand Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball at Buaas' Hall on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. Mr. Buaas will do his utmost to make it a pleasant party.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1
CALICO DRESS BALL.--There will be a calico dress ball at Buaas Hall on Tuesday next, the 26th inst. We like this, and only wish it could be a home-spun dressed ball. Every body should be present.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

The Confederate Congress.
The Flag of the Confederacy.

In consequence of their interesting nature, we give a report, rather fuller than usual, of the proceedings of the Confederate Congress on the 5th inst.:

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina—In consequence of having omitted to attend to the matter on yesterday, I beg leave to submit the following:

The committee appointed to select a proper flag for the Confederate States of America, beg leave to report—

That they have given this subject due consideration, and carefully inspected all the designs and models submitted to them. The number of these has been immense, but they all may be divided into two great classes.

First, those which copy and preserve the principal features of the United States flag, with slight and unimportant modifications.

Secondly, those which are very elaborate, complicated or fantastical. The objection to the first class is that none of them, any considerable distance, could be readily distinguished from the one which they imitate. Whatever attachment may be felt, from association, for "the stars and stripes," (an attachment which your committee may be permitted to say they do not all share,) it is manifest that in inaugurating a new Government from which we have withdrawn,

with any propriety, or without encountering very obvious practical difficulties, there is no propriety in retaining the ensign of a Government which, in the opinion of the States composing the Confederacy, had been so oppressive and injurious to their interests as to require their separation from it. It is idle to talk of keeping the flag of the United States when we have voluntarily seceded from them. It is superfluous to dwell upon the practical difficulties which would flow from the fact of two distinct and probably hostile Governments, both employing the same or very similar flags. It would be a political and military solecism. As to "the glories of the old flag," we must bear in mind that the battles of the Revolution, about which our fondest and proudest memories cluster, were not fought beneath its folds. And, although, in more recent times—in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico—the South did win her fair share of glory and shed her full measure of blood under the guidance and in its defence [sic], we think the impartial page of history will preserve and commemorate the fact more imperishably than a mere piece of striped bunting, when the Colonies achieved their independence of the "mother country, (which up to the last they fondly called her,) they did not desire to retain the British flag or anything at all similar to it. Yet under that flag they had been planted, and nurtured, and fostered. Under that flag they had fought in their infancy for their very existence against more than one determined foe; under it they had repelled and driven back the relentless savage, and carried it further and further into the decreasing wilderness as the standard of civilization and religion; under it the youthful Washington won his spurs in the memorable and unfortunate expedition of Braddock, and Americans helped to plant it on the heights of Abraham, where the immortal Wolfe fell covered with glory in the arms of victory. But our forefathers, when they separated themselves from Great Britain—a separation not on account of their hatred of the English Constitution or of the English institutions, but in consequence of the tyrannical and unconstitutional rule of Lord North's administration, and because their destiny beckoned them on to independent expansion and achievement—cast no lingering, regretful looks behind. They were proud of their race and lineage, proud of their heritage in the glories and genius and language of old England, but they were influenced by the spirit of the motto of the great Hampden, "Vestigis nulia retrorsam." They were determined to build up a new power among the nations of the world. They therefore did not attempt "to keep the old flag." We think it good to imitate them in this comparatively little matter, as well as to emulate them in greater and more important ones.

The committee, in examining the representations of the flags of all countries, found that Liberia and the Sandwich Islands had flags so similar to that of the United States, that it seemed to them an additional, if not in itself a conclusive reason, why we should not "keep," copy or imitate it. They felt no inclination to borrow, at second hand, what had been pilfered and appropriated by a free negro community and a race of savages. It must be admitted, however, that some thing was conceded by the committee to what seemed so strong and earnest a desire to retain at least a suggestion of the old "stars and stripes." So much for the mass of models and designs, more or less copied from, or assimilated to, the United States flag.

With reference to the second class of designs—those of an elaborate and complicated character—(but many of them showing considerable artistic skill and taste)—the committee will merely remark that however pretty they may be, when made up by the cunning skill of a fair lady's fingers in silk, satin, and embroidery, they are not appropriate as flags. A flag should be simple, readily made, and, above all, capable of being made up in bunting. It should be different from the flag of any other country, place or people. It should be significant. It should be readily distinguishable at a distance. The colors should be well contrasted and durable, and, lastly, and

not the least important point, it should be effective and handsome.

The committee humbly think that the flag which they submit combines these requisites. It is very easy to make. It is entirely different from any national flag. The three colors of which it is composed, red white and blue, are the true Republican colors. In heraldry they are emblematic of the three great virtues, of valor, purity and truth. Naval men assure us that it can be recognized and distinguished at a great distance. The colors contrast admirably, and are lasting. In effect and appearance, it must speak for itself.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field with a white space extending, horizontally, through the center, and equal in width to one-third of the width of the flag; the red spaces, above and below, to be of the same width as the white; the Union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the lower red space; in the center of the union, a circle of white stars corresponding in number with the States in the Confederacy. If adopted, long may it wave over a brave, a free, and a virtuous people. May the career of the Confederacy, whose duty it will then be to support and defend it, be such as to endear it to our children's children as the flag of a loved, because a just and benign, Government, and the cherished symbol of its valor, purity and truth.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Porcher Miles, Chairman.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

On Friday next, the fifth of April, there will be a grand ball at Buaas Hall. It will be the last ball of the season. Every one should attend.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Blanco, Texas, C.S.A., March 31, '61.

Ed. Gazette.

Although we were rather bashful and backward in retiring from the old Union, the flag of the Confederate States is flying here, with its red, white and blue.

Yours truly,

One of the 5,000,000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Cameron.—Hon. Stephen Powers, on the part of the ladies of Brownsville, has presented a flag of the Confederate States to the volunteer corps in Fort Brown.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Galveston.—The Civilian says that Miss M. E. Hopkins, of that city, was the first subscriber to the Confederate loan. She took six hundred dollars for the Baptist Sewing Society.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Capt. H. Harrison and J. H. Earle, Esq., of Waco, were in our city the past week. They report the Indians as quiet at present. We learn from Capt. Harrison that the men in Northern Texas who have been opposing the action of Texas in favor of the South, and who have had secret complicity with the Black Republicans, are now leaving the State. Some one hundred and twenty wagons were seen wending their way to the North.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 8

Presentation of Banner.

We give below the addresses on the presentation of a Banner to Captain Carter's Company, on Saturday evening, April 27.

AUSTIN, April 27, 1861

Miss D. S. Crozier to the Austin City Light Infantry.

On the eve of your departure for the seat of war, to undergo the perils and hardships of a soldier's life, I beg leave to present you the flag of our country. As yet but seven stars adorn the blue field of our banner, but have we not every reason to know that when our Congress shall assemble at Montgomery on Monday next, that Virginia will be at our national capitol, asking to add one more star to the flag of the Confederate States of America? Virginia patriotism, which added so much lustre [sic] on the battle ground in the days of '76, will again be in the field, ready to contribute her full share of soldiers in defence [sic] of the South.

I trust, soldiers, that my partiality for the State which contains the remains of the Hero of the Hermitage, has not led me to indulge in a vain hope that she, too, will be with us at no distant day. The noble response to Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War from Governor Harris, when a call was made on him for two thousand volunteers, 'that Tennessee had no soldiers for the North, but would readily furnish fifty thousand volunteers for her sister States of the South,' gives us assurance that the resting place of Jackson has no sympathy for the North, but will contribute from all her borders her full quota of gallant soldiers to aid the South in the present struggle. The spirit which animated her Trousdale and Pillow, her Anderson and Campbell, her Cheathams and Fosters, on the battlefield of Mexico, will bring together from that State an army which will render efficient service when duty calls.

Before "the harvest is past or the summer ended," twice the space now occupied by the stars in the blue field will be required to number the Confederate States of America.

Soldiers! duty calls you to leave your families, relatives and friends; to exchange the quiet and comforts of home, for the troubles and ills of camp life. May that God whose eye is over all his works, protect you, and grant you a happy return to those who will ever feel a deep interest in your welfare, and offer their daily prayers for your safety, and the success of the cause in which you have embarked.

Captain Carter replied as follows:

Miss D. S. Crozier

I have been commissioned by the "Austin City Light Infantry" to accept in their name the beautiful flag you have presented them, and to assure you of their appreciation of such a gift. A soldier should need no other incentive to duty than devotion to his country, yet to be entrusted by the hand of beauty with the ensign of his native land, will give strength to his arm and revive his drooping spirits in the hour of trial. Upon the weary march, and while treading the lonely rounds of his midnight watch, his heart will be cheered with the assurance that the sympathies of his countrywomen are with him, and that nightly there ascends from every hearthstone, prayers to Heaven from the lips of innocence in his behalf; and should it be our fortune to meet the enemies of our country on the field of battle, with that flag floating over us, who would not nobly dare to die beneath its folds?

On behalf of the company, I thank you for this flag, and give you a soldier's pledge that it shall be preserved as pure and unsullied as the cause we serve.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Goliad--The ladies of this county were to hold a meeting on the 29th ult., for the purpose of pledging themselves to discard all extravagance in dress, so long as the country is involved in war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Galveston.--The ladies of the Sea-Girt City have held a fair, to procure means to assist the military companies.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Our townsman, Mr. J. B. Dibbrel, informs us that he purchased while in New Orleans, "Lowells" of Texas manufacture, the best he ever saw. The cloth was made at Huntsville, Walker county—sent off to New Orleans, and then bought to be reshipped to Texas.—Seguin Southern Confederacy.

With a little more enterprise, the Penitentiary officers might have saved this round about trip, by having an agent in our western country for the sale of Lowells.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Fitting out of Volunteers.—Col. George W. Lay, late aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, but now aid to the Governor of Virginia, has published a card, in which he makes the following seasonable suggestions in regard to the fitting out of volunteers:

The State can furnish only the equipments of primary necessity, in which are not included by regulation many small articles that are almost indispensable, such as tin cups, sheath knives, materials for sewing, with which every Russian soldier is furnished by his government, brushes, spare buttons, shoe-strings, tape, etc. Each man will have to keep his own clothes in order.

One of the best securities for health in case the soldier will be content to adopt a precaution everywhere counseled by the highest surgical authority, is the wearing of a flannel belt next the skin, from the waist to the hips, so tied as to lap well in front. A soldier's greatest liability to disease is from exposure to wet, and to change of temperature, producing rheumatic or intestinal suffering. The flannel belt, closely wrapped, keeps the loins and abdomen at a nearly uniform temperature, which the loose shirt will not effect. This belt has been required to be worn by British troops in the West Indies for many years, and was prescribed in the French and English armies in the Crimea, and considered equally important in hot and cold weather against dysentery and rheumatism. The material costs little, and one lady could make up a number of belts in a day.

Gaiters of linen duck or light cloth—a material that will wash is best—to fasten over shoes or ankle boots, will, by keeping out the dust, prevent the feet from chafing, and not only increase the comfort but the rapidity and endurance of marching. The color should be white, or very light, to keep out heat. The experience of the French, the best marching army in the world, has caused these gaiters to be adopted as a part of the regulation equipment. They are, however, of less importance than the belts.

To every company leaving for the field a suitable quantity of such small comforts might be furnished at a trivial expense. A small package of tea, and one of citric acid, for light cases of

sickness, when separated from hospital stores, might be added; but nothing should be allowed that is of weight, and would burthen the small means of transportation furnished for camp equipage, etc.

Col. Lay also accompanies these suggestions with another excellent one, that societies be formed in each town off the State for the purpose of providing the means and personally attending to the important service to our brave volunteers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Patriotism.

We take the subjoined extract from the Trinity Advocate, and commend it to our people generally. It is but one of many other instances where the citizens of Texas have contributed liberally to the arming and equipping of volunteers. It must not be forgotten that at this day every patriot should contribute, either by personal service or by donations of means towards the defence [sic] of his country. Every man should and will do his part. The ladies themselves will not be wanting in patriotism. They will prepare clothing and tents for the soldiers, and by their noble example stimulate the energies of the men. We will soon hear the fife and the drum of the brave volunteers of eastern Texas. We already hear the inspiring voice of her fair daughters equipping them for the battle.

Our State Government is powerless without the active co-operation of the masses, but, thank heaven, that co-operation is reaching it through a thousand different channels. Every man seems to be desirous of making some sacrifices for his country's good.

We like that sort of patriotism which comes down with the dollars, when the common country is in danger, and the liberality of our people cannot be too highly commended. By private subscription the company raised in this county is furnished with a handsome new uniform, with tents, camp utensils, transportation to any point in the State, knapsacks, provisions, etc., etc., a complete outfit, except guns, which cannot be obtained here. The ladies, may Heaven's choicest blessings rest upon them, enrolled themselves into a Dorcas sewing society, and have labored incessantly for more than a week past in preparing the clothes and tents for their defenders, who have volunteered to leave home, its comforts and associations, and their relatives and friends, to march to the defence [sic] of the honor and interests of their country.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Advice to Volunteers.—How to Prepare for the Campaign.—A writer who signs himself "An Old Soldier," gives the following advice to young soldiers:

1. Remember that in a campaign, more men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight and double the warmth.
3. Buy a small India rubber blanket to lay on the ground, or to throw over your shoulders when on guard during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these, together with neglect in keeping the skin clean, cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air, often causes fever and death. When thus exposed, do not forget your blankets.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

[Mississippi] The Brandon Republican learns from a gentleman from Newton county, that the ladies of Newton Station have formed themselves into a military company and have regular drills.—True Delta.

Alabama.—The Huntsville Advocate says that when two of the volunteer companies of that place left for the seat of war, scores of slaves cried, and begged to go and fight with and for their young masters. About twenty were taken along.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Hempstead, May 16, 1861.

The trip from Austin to Houston, threatens to be come a tedious and protracted one. I left Austin on Sunday, 11th inst., and did not reach LaGrange until one o'clock on Monday evening. This is a distance of only 80 miles and should be traveled in 13 hours. We had, however, severe rains and very bad roads. Here, at LaGrange, I was detained until Tuesday night at eight o'clock, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Brenham stage. The passengers by Monday's stage at Austin, reach here before those who came down on the previous Sunday stage depart. And there is no better connection with the Columbus Railroad. I should have had to remain still a day longer to have gone by way of Columbus to Houston. And now here is Wednesday, and I am only in Hempstead, and have again to lie over a day for the Houston cars—the latter only now running tri-weekly. It is to be hoped that closer connections will be made by the Stage and Railroad lines. The present delays are an abuse which severely falls upon the purse and patience of the traveling public, while our State mails are all chaos. . . .

Some idea of the excitement may be gathered from the fact that just before starting from LaGrange, I saw a large collection of citizens at the Postoffice, anxious to hear the last news by mail. Soon one of the crowd appeared with a late paper, but there was no light to read by. The idea suggested itself of taking the Stage light, and while the Stage was waiting for the mail down the country, the crowd had unhitched our lamp and were holding it up in their midst while one of the citizens read from the paper in a loud voice all the telegraphic dispatches. Sometimes the speaker would come to the price of cotton and flour. Here he would be interrupted with cries of "Pass over that!" Then he would stumble upon some paragraph of foreign news. The anxious remark would invariably be "Never mind that! Give us the war news!" Sometimes a bell would be rung to give expression to the feeling, and at last before we got out of town, nearly all the bells in it were ringing as if the town was on fire. . . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

BEXAR.--A ball in compliment to Col. Van Dorn came off at the Menger Hotel on the 14th inst. It was a brilliant affair.

Maltese goats are selling at ten dollars per head.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Important to Volunteers.—Adjutant General Heth, of the Virginia Army, publishes in the Richmond Enquirer, the following valuable suggestions to volunteers:

Officers' messes in the field should never consist of more than four persons—preferably three. Large messes are inconvenient.

Company officers should always mess together; by this arrangement, when a company is detached, no inconvenience will be experienced. Each officer should provide himself with an India rubber blanket or a piece of tarred canvass to wrap around his bedding and keep off moisture. At least two servants to a mess of four.

Articles required for a mess of four:

2 Champagne baskets, covered with coarse canvass, with two leather straps with buckles.

4 Tin plates.

4 Tin cups (in a nest.)

6 Bags, holding from half a gallon to one gallon each, with strings at the top to tie. These bags are for sugar, coffee, salt, &c.

1 Camp kettle, large size; 1 Bake oven; 4 Tin dishes; 1 Iron pot; 1 Frying pan; 1 Table, made after pattern; 4 Camp stools; 1 Water bucket; 1 Lantern; 1 Coffee-mill; 4 Spoons, large; 1 Tin box with cover for salt; 1 Tin pepper box; 2 Butcher knives; 2 Large kitchen spoons; 2 Tin dippers; 1 Tea-pot.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 1, 1861, p. 4, c. 5

A Noble Response.--The Clinton (East Feliciana) Patriot, of the 4th, relates the following:

As the volunteers were moving out on Monday at Port Hudson, a gentleman approached a beautiful young lady, who stood watching their departure, through a profusion of tears, and said, "Good morning, Miss ____: are you bidding farewell to a lover--who is it?" She turned her eyes upon him, and replied, "Who is my lover? Every man in a blue shirt--yes, every soldier in the command, from the gallant captain to the last name on his list, is my lover, and graven on my heart is their every likeness, in images of true and daring men--bold and gallant defenders. For such lovers should I not weep?"

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A large meeting of the citizens of Austin, was held at the Capitol last Wednesday evening, the object of which, was to provide for the equipment of the volunteer companies raised and being raised in this city. Many ladies honored the meeting with their presence.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

WALKER.--The Item publishes the following extract from Mrs. Margaret McDonald, of that county, to her brother. It breathes the spirit of patriotism throughout:

AT HOME, April 24, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: * * * * *

James is just this moment from Huntsville, and brings so much war news that I am terribly excited. The news in Huntsville is, that Lincoln has landed troops at Indianola, and that he is going to send enough to march through and take the country.

James says the people are leaving Huntsville daily for the army, and many others preparing to go. I shall send James back to Huntsville to-morrow, to get him an outfit, as he too must go. He is anxious to go wherever he may be needed. * * *

Subscriptions are being raised to arm and equip all those that are not able to do so themselves. Heaven knows I am not only willing but anxious to do all in my power for the defence [sic] of our cause.

Affectionately, your sister,
Margaret McDonald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

A fair was recently gotten up in Galveston, by the ladies, for the benefit of the military, at which the sum of \$2,344 95 was realized.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Ladies' Needle Battalion, of this city, numbering about one hundred, was organized on the evening of the 6th inst., and has been actively at work making uniforms for the volunteers ever since. The following are the officers of the battalion: Mrs. J. C. Darden, President; Mrs. Geo. W. White, Mrs. Edw. Clark, Mrs. S. A. Crosby, Vice Presidents; Miss Ella Rust, Secretary; Mr. W. G. Maynard, Assistant Secretary.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A military meeting was held at the Capitol on last Tuesday evening. It was the largest, most harmonious and enthusiastic we have ever attended in Austin. Gen. Thomas Green presided, and Messrs. J. C. Darden, J. Q. St. Clair and Sam. J. Wood acted as Secretaries. The object of the meeting was to receive reports of committees appointed at a previous meeting, and to provide further means to equip volunteers for service. Excellent, entertaining and instructive addresses were delivered by Col. A. R. Crozier, N. G. Shelley, Esq., Col. J. P. Neal and E. W. Cave, Esq.

This meeting called out the largest array of the beauty of Austin that we have ever seen assembled in this city. They, at least, are a unit in favor of Southern union, and thoroughly aroused to a sense of the dangers that surround us; and we can announce to our readers that a revolution in public sentiment is now going on daily. Prejudices are being overcome under the inspirations of patriotism, and the countenance, encouragement, and approving smiles of the women of Austin. It will not be long until the disaffected leaders of the opposition will have the honor of enjoying in the future the glory of their political "deep damnation."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 4, c. 1. [Summary: words to "Southrons, Hear Your Country Call You" to the tune of Dixie]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

NEW USE FOR HOOPS.--A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes the following:

Women, Pistols and Strategy!--Abolition Republicans are frightened at the shadow of a ghost, as was Lieutenant Jones at Harper's Ferry, and Commodore Pendergrast at Norfolk, the proof of which is now historic record. Let such men know that a fierce and bloody encounter [sic] awaits them, when, I tell you that over two hundred of the finest Colt's revolvers I ever saw have been purchased in Cincinnati, at various times and places, within the last two weeks, (no thanks to the Eggleston vigilance mob) and conveyed out of the city under the hoops of one of the fairest and most distinguished of Kentucky's daughters, and sent by trusty agents to her

friends in the interior of the State. Oh, crinoline, thou art a jewel!

A Kentucky Subscriber.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 4, c. 3

White-Wash Recipe.—The following is the recipe for making the white-wash used on the White House at Washington:

Take half a bushel of nice unslaked lime, slak [sic] it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a small sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water—three pounds of ground rice previously mixed to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dust. It should be put on quite hot; for the purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less fine may be used, according to the neatness of the job. It retains its brilliance for many years. Coloring matter may be used. Spanish brown stirred in, will make a red or pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity; lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre, stirred in, makes a yellow wash, but chrome goes further, and makes a better color. Green must not be mixed with the lime, the lime destroys the color and makes the whitewash crack and peel off. Where the walls are badly smoked, and you wish to have a clear white, it is well to squeeze in indigo, and stir into the whole mixture.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 15, 1861, p. 4, c. 5

The man who, to make a show of chivalry, would wantonly provoke a war, the horrors of which must fall upon his wife and children, is unworthy to have a wife and children.--Louisville Journal.

The man who would not defend his wife and children against the infamous party that has inaugurated a war to make negroes their equals, is not fit to have a wife and children.--San Antonio Herald.

Volunteers Remember This--To rub common hard soap well in the threads of stockings before putting them on for a long march, is recommended as a preventive to the ordinary foot soreness and blistering which occurs to those not used to traveling.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The ladies of Hempstead have this week formed a society for the purpose of making up such articles as will be needed for the companies now formed in our town, when they shall be called into the field.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The brave ladies of Carroll county, Kentucky, the residence of General William O. Butler, petitioned the legislature to furnish them with arms to defend the men and children, who were afraid to defend themselves.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Volunteers should provide themselves with a small oil-silk bag, in which to carry a wet sponge. It can be used with comfort in cleansing the mouth, ears, nose and eyes of dust. If the weather is very warm, the sponge should be carried in the cap, and there will then be no danger of sun stroke.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Interesting to Housewives.--Fly time is now fairly upon us, and these troublesome little insects are as much of a nuisance as the Black Republican army in St. Louis. The weapon wherewith to repel this invasion may be found in the following, which we find in an exchange:

Take three or four onions and boil them well in a pint of water, and then brush the liquid over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not light in smelling distance of them. The receipt is a safe one, and will do no injury to your furniture.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1861, p. 4, c. 4

A True Southern Woman.--The following letter, says the Norfolk Day Book, from the wife of one of the Macon County (Georgia) volunteers, addressed to her husband, who is encamped in this vicinity, expresses the true-toned sentiment that animates the daughters of the South in the present crisis:

Hawkinsville, GA., May 13, 1861.

My Dear Husband--All are well at home, and I am glad to tell you so. Sometimes I want you at home, but when I think of the cause of your absence, I am perfectly resigned.

I am of the opinion that the war will not last longer than six months, from the lights before; but should the twelve months for which you are enlisted, expire and the war still continue, I shall not expect to see you at home. I have resigned my claim on you to your God and your country. Think not of ease and pleasure, until the enemy of your home in the sunny South is made to submit, and Abe Lincoln is forced to give us (all we ask) our rights.

When this day dawns, then return, and receive from your wife the smiles and tender cares to which you and all other brave soldiers are entitled. Be a brave soldier. Nobly face the enemy. For every ounce of blood in your body give to the enemy ounce balls. Look to your God in the hour of danger. I believe He is on our side; and with Him as your leader who dare oppose?

Many prayers are sent to Heaven in your behalf. I am proud to say that my husband is a soldier; then think not that I am sad. I ask you not to return home until the war is ended.

God bless you and your company, and send you all safely home to your kindred and friends.

B. H. L.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 22, 1861, p. 4, c. 5

Contemplated Paper Mill.—As so many questions have been asked us, recently, in regard to the new enterprise—a paper-mill—we will give a faint outline of its absolute necessity. There is consumed, in Louisiana, in the course of one year, paper to an almost incredible amount, the most of which has, hitherto, come from the north—all of it outside of our own State; but all supplies are now cut off from the north, as the article is declared contraband of war. There are in the Confederacy, some fifteen paper mills that produce, probably, 75,000 pounds daily, while the consumption is rated at 150,000 pounds daily, or just double the supply. Now, if this enterprise is suffered to fall through, from lack of capital, there is great reason to apprehend an entire

stoppage of newspaper publishing in this and other Southern States, and, also, great inconvenience will result from the want of even ordinary wrapping paper. There is an actual cash market now existing for as much paper as a mill can produce in four months, and the business, besides being cash, is also very profitable. We are glad to learn that at least two-thirds of the stock is already taken.—True Delta.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

To the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal
Church in the Diocese of Texas.

Dear Brethren—The following Prayer is set forth for use, on every occasion of Public Worship during the continuance of the present war.

The occasional Prayer, "In time of War and Tumults," may also be used or not, at discretion.

The Prayer for the Congress of the Confederate States will also be used, as heretofore, on the re-assembling of the Congress in Richmond, on the 20th prox., and during its Sessions thereafter, until some permanent provision shall be made.

Affectionately, your friend and brother in Christ,

Alex. Gregg,
Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

Austin, June 22, 1861.

Prayer.

O most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things; Thou sittest in the throne judging right, and therefore we make our address to thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that thou wouldest take the cause into thine own hand, and judge between us and our enemies.

Stir up thy strength, O Lord, and come and help us; for thou gavest not alway the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few.

Give wisdom, courage, and every needful virtue to those chosen leaders who may conduct our armies on the field of strife; preserve them all from vain glorying, and from every undue excess in the hour of victory; and especially be with those who have gone, or may go forth in defence [sic] of their homes, of the institutions transmitted to them, and of every cherished right. Save them from the temptations to which they may be exposed, guard them from danger, strengthen and support them in the discharge of every duty to their country, and to Thee, O Lord, God of our Fathers, the rock of our refuge, who wilt give, we humbly trust, to thy injured people, victory at the last. We thank thee for the tokens of thy favor already vouchsafed. Continue them, we beseech thee, as we do put our trust in thee; and grant that the unnatural war which has been forced upon us, may speedily be brought to a close, in the deliverance of thy people, in the restoration of peace, in the strengthening of our Confederate Government, that it may continue to flourish and prosper; and in the advancement of thy glory, O Blessed Lord God, who dost live and govern all things, world without end, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 2. c. 6

FLAGS.--Every day we read accounts of flags being presented to military companies. The spirit which prompts such generosity is truly commendable. But we beg to say that it is a useless expenditure of money, and that it would be much better to apply it in some other way for the benefit of volunteers. In actual service, flags are not always carried even by regiments, and by companies they are ignored altogether.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

B. J. Smith's Collegiate Female School and the War.

It was the good fortune of the writer of this, to attend the annual examination of this school last week; and we cannot omit to state that we were surprised at the thoroughness of nearly all the classes in the school. . .

At the conclusion of the examination, the Principal in a very neat and appropriate address, returned his thanks to his patrons, and the auditory for their patience, &c., and declared his intention of devoting the remainder of his life to teaching in Austin, and proposed to afford tuition gratuitously to the children of every citizen engaged in the war during its continuance. And declared that the children of every citizen who should die in the army, or be slain in battle, should have their education free of charge as long as his school continued.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Miss Gregg's Address--Below will be found the excellent and stirring address of Miss Eleanor H. Gregg [sic], daughter of Bishop Gregg, delivered on presenting the flag to the "Tom Green Rifles," at the Capitol, on the evening of the 24th inst. It is the best address of the kind that we have ever read.

Want of space precludes the insertion of the letter of the committee to Miss G., requesting a copy for publication, and her reply, as well as the very appropriate and patriotic address of Captain B. F. Carter, accepting the flag:

Soldiers of the "Tom Green Rifles"--It has been made my pleasing duty to present to you, in behalf of the ladies of Austin, this, our glorious Confederate Flag--a Flag which as surely as God prospers the right, will continue to float proudly over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Here, in this Representative hall of Texas, to be henceforth for ever associated with that sovereign act of her people, in convention assembled, by which she declared herself no longer the member of a Union which had become as odious as it had been violated and abused; here, where a better and a nobler--a true confederation, was formed with her sister States of the South--States one in feeling, one in interest, in the knowledge of their rights and the ability to maintain them; here, in this spot, consecrated forever to the cause of State rights and confederate independence, is this proud banner presented to you.

Our dearest rights have been assailed, a war more ruthless than that of savage foes, unholy as human annals have ever recorded, is waged upon us.

The South, never the aggressor, long forbearing, patiently enduring, wronged to the uttermost, though she would fain have separated peaceably, is at length in arms. The unnatural conflict has been forced upon us. We have appealed to the God of battles, and no alternative is left us but victory or death.

The South is invaded; one feeling animates her people. Her noble heart beats responsive

to the sacred claims of duty. Her treasures are lavishly opened, her best gifts have been presented, and the flower of her youth, the pride of her maturity, the glory of her age, have alike responded to their country's call; all classes and professions vie in patriotic emulation.

Carolina, gallant Carolina, led the way; Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, with their Confederate sisters, nobly followed. A singular moderation, counsels as wise, and as heroic a determination, marked their course. From that time on, you know full well the rapid march of events; how every effort at honorable conciliation, perfidiously met by our enemies, failed--and Sumter fell.

Foiled at every step, the enemy called his fanatic hordes to arms. It hastened on for us the glorious day. Other States, moved by the aggressions made upon us, could no longer delay. They nobly rushed to their aid, and cast their lot with the seven Confederate States that had led the way to independence. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina are with us, and others will soon follow.

And now the cry of a bloody fanaticism goes up in muttering tones--"Let her institutions perish, let the South, if necessary, be wiped from the face of the earth."

Already has the path of the invader been marked by lawless violence, by savage ferocity, by deeds of darkness and of blood. The Mother of States, the Old Dominion--Virginia--consecrated to liberty, has opened her bosom to the strife. Over the graves of her patriot dead, has commenced a bloodier conflict than a foreign foe once waged upon her.

And can you wonder, soldiers of Texas, that every Confederate sister has rushed to Virginia's aid, that thither the tide of war rolls on, that the last sacred duty of nations is gladly, universally heeded; and that we are ready to give our fathers, our sons, our brothers, our all, if need be, to the cause of the South--the cause of State sovereignty and of constitutional independence, the last hope of America and of man.

Gallant men, you have responded, and ere this would gladly have gone forth in obedience to your country's call. To you, representatives of Texas, on the field of heroic strife--to you going forth to drive the invader back, we commit this flag. Bear it proudly; guard it bravely, and if it fall, let it be, when there shall no longer be an eye to look upon its pierced and tattered fragments--no more a hand in the last agonies of death, to bear it up. With you, we know it will be safe; with you it will never be dishonored, or kiss the dust.

Soldiers of Texas, you have a proud heritage to defend, and perpetuate. The victors in every struggle through the past, remember how much will be expected of the sons of Texas in the Confederate hosts. Fight for your cherished rights; fight for your own holy institutions. Yes, fight for your homes and firesides, for all the South holds dear. The prayers of your loved ones will go with you; the prayers of mothers, wives, and sisters; the blessings of an injured, long-suffering South; above all, the blessing of Him whose right arm brought us liberty at first, the God of our fathers, will sustain and bless you to the end. In the language of one of Arkansas' gallant sons:

"Fear no danger, shun no labor,
Lift up rifle, pike and sabre [sic];
Shoulder pressing close to shoulder,
Let the odds make each heart bolder.

"Strong as lions, swift as eagles,
Back to their kennels hunt the beagles;

Cut the unequal bonds asunder,
Let them then each other plunder.

"Swear upon your country's altar
Never to submit or falter
Till the traitors are defeated--
Till the Lord's work is completed.

"Halt not till our Federation
Secures among earth's powers its station,
Then at peace and crowned with glory,
Hear your children tell the story.
 "To arms! to arms,
And conquer peace for Dixie."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Virginia Women.--On Saturday last, when the report of an engagement at Aquia Creek reached Fredericksburg, the wife of an officer on duty there, inquired, "Who brings the news?" Some one responded, "Your husband." The wife's reply was characteristic of Virginia women. "If," said she, "they are fighting at the Creek, what is my husband doing here?" Of course the officer was on duty; but the reply of the wife was worthy the days of the Revolution.--
Fredericksburg Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

A Patriotic Couple.--About two months ago, Mr. R., of Tennessee, courted one of Mississippi's fairest daughters. She consented to marry him, on condition that their marriage should never go to press, and a partition wall should separate their beds until the two States could shake hands in a Southern Congress. On these conditions they were married. A few days ago, the bridegroom, overwhelmed with joy, handed us the following announcement, together with a bottle of sparkling --:

"Married, February 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. A. R. Moore, of Calhoun county, Mississippi, Mr. G. W. Randolph, of Tennessee, to Miss Mary E. Moore."--
Houston Petrel.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Col. J. M. Crockett, writing to the Herald, from Houston, remarks that the ladies of the city have an upper room of the building of the Telegraph office, are provided with a lot of sewing machines, and they meet there in parties, and make up uniforms for the different companies. The uniforms are made of very common strong woollen [sic] goods from the Penitentiary, each company in a particular color.

We are glad to learn that the Agent of the Penitentiary is manufacturing suitable military dress goods. We think it advisable for the Agent to employ all the labor that he can spare, in the manufacture of such articles as may be required by volunteers in the field. This course of policy we see is being pursued in several, if not all of the other Southern States, and we are gratified to know that such is the case.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Exodus from Missouri.--A company of emigrants from Missouri, numbering nearly 90 negroes besides whites, camped a few miles from Dallas on Friday and Saturday. They report a large number behind, and say thousands will move out of that State during the summer and fall.

A gentleman traveling from the North, says that the road is lined with emigrants, and that an immense number of valuable negroes are brought with them. They are reported to be men of wealth, and of the best society of Missouri.--Dallas Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Fourth of July.

This day was celebrated at Austin by the reading of the old Declaration of Independence by F. W. Moorre [sic?], Esq., and the delivery of an oration by Hon. A. W. Terrell. We expect that this oration will be published in extenso. It was well conceived and finely delivered. We think it is one of the best efforts of Judge T. that we ever listened to. A parallel between the cause of the Revolution of 1776 and 1861 was drawn, and it was one of glowing eloquence. We concur with the speaker, that with all lovers of liberty, this second era will ever be gratefully remembered.

Capt. Fisher's company turned out in uniform, and gave good evidence of their excellent drill.

At sunrise we had a salute of guns from the Capitol grounds.

The day was a very pleasant and agreeable one. We have never witnessed a larger collection of ladies than were assembled in the Representative Hall to listen to the oration.

Prayer was made by Bishop Gregg, in his usual impressive manner.

Col. James P. Neal acted as marshal of the day.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1861, p. 4, c. 4

Defying the Enemy.--A correspondent of the Charleston Courier relates the following:

I can myself personally attest to the rudeness of these abolition mercenaries in the vicinity of the Relay House. They enter cars in crowds, insult women, raise dresses to ascertain whether their folds conceal weapons of a dangerous character, break open trunks and boxes, scatter their contents upon the floor, and generally conduct themselves more like barbarians than civilized white men. On the train which brought me through from Annapolis, one of the ladies who had received more than her share of indignity, "boiled over." She said she "couldn't, wouldn't, and didn't want to hold in any longer," and then, to a crowd of half a dozen soldiers gathered around her, she gave a "piece of her mind," in a strain so bold and scathing that, under circumstances of a domestic felicity it would have made a man's hair, if he had any, stand on end.

She said she was "a Virginian--thank God for it--on her way home from Baltimore;" had two sons already in the army, and if she had a hundred she would send all of them into the field, though they had nothing to fight with but pitchforks, and no clothes to wear but her own revamped petticoats. "You Yankees," said she, "you ain't worthy of the name of men. I wouldn't change a poodle dog for one of you, except to shoot him. A pretty set of soldiers you are truly, to come South and fight the battles of your country with defenseless women! Why the women of Virginia will fight you back with their bare arms."

I cannot begin to remember a half of the personal thunderbolts the brave lady launched at these fellows, but when they went out they looked as blue and bilious as if they had an east wind blowing through their vitals.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Our War Size.—Until the blockade is removed from the Ports of Texas, the State Gazette will appear in its present size.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We find on our table the address of Miss Lizzie A. Turner, made on the 4th of July, at Camp Clark, Bastrop county, on presentation of a flag in behalf of the ladies of Bastrop county, to Capt. W. W. Apperson. It is a beautiful effusion, and would appear in our paper had we the space to do so.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Burnet County.
Double Horn, June 30, 1861.

Editor Gazette: ...

Enpassant, I would not forget the ladies, (God bless them all and give them good husbands after the war is over,) I verily believe they are doing more for the cause of Southern independence than the men. A spark of that patriotism which animated the Spartan mother yet remains in some of their bosoms, and if their sons should be called out to the battle field, no doubt they will say in their hearts, "My son bring home your shield or be brought home upon it." I visited (a few days ago,) the grand-daughter of Col. Todd (formerly a minister to Russia.) I found waving from her parlor window a secession flag. This amiable and patriotic young lady informed me she was willing and ready to defend it as the late Mrs. Jackson, of Virginia, did. Can the North boast of such heroic daughters? And by the way, may not the chivalry and noble bearing of our Southern men owe much to the influence exerted upon them by our noble southern women? I verily believe it.

D.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The San Marcos Camp.

We visited the Camp on the San Marcos last week, at the invitation of the General Commanding, and in company with several gentlemen and ladies . . . We saw Col. R. T. P. Allen drilling part of the troops. . . . There was a gay array of ladies, and the occasion was one pleasant and gratifying to all.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

We learn from Dr. W. E. Oakes, of Waco, that the young ladies have entered into an agreement to refuse associating with or countenancing any unmarried man who does not volunteer in the war. He also informs us that the ladies of the town and county hold regular shooting matches, and that some of them are fine shots. Dr. O. has recently been appointed surgeon in the Confederate army.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

W. D. King is teaching the ladies of Cameron how to shoot the gun or pistol.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

We learn from Joshua H. P. [?] of Caldwell, that the ladies of that county have contributed the sum of \$323 to equip Capt. Jonathan Nix's company...The ladies of Caldwell are not behind any of our sister counties.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Winter Clothes for our Volunteers.

Before leaving our post for a short time, we must impress upon our people the necessity of providing clothing for our troops in the battle field. It is true that the Confederate Government has this duty to discharge to a portion of our sons. But we must not depend entirely upon this source. If good and warm clothing is needed this winter by any Texans, either in State or Confederate service, they must have it at any and all sacrifices.

As to the ways and means, we do not approve of the voluntary subscription. Many thus do not contribute who have the most means. We think it the duty of each county court to appropriate a liberal sum for this purpose, and let it be done at once. If this body will only buy the material, our noble women and daughters will make it up as a work of the highest devotion to their country, and it may be the beneficent means of saving many a gallant man from a premature grave. Our sons, whether in Missouri or Virginia, will have to pass severer winters than they have been accustomed to at home.

In this way, the money will be raised by a tax upon all, according to their wealth. It is the true policy, and we hope our contemporaries will aid us in making the appeal to every county in the State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

SALT.--We find the following in the Brenham Enquirer, of the 27th ult.:

We are informed that the best kind of salt can be had in any quantity from Padre Island, near Corpus Christi, at 10 cents per bushel. We presume there is no doubt as to the correctness of this statement. And it is a matter of no little satisfaction and importance to Texas, to be assured that we can obtain salt cheap, despite the blockade.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

CHEROKEE.--The ladies of Rusk have formed themselves into a "Female Army Aid Society," for the purpose of making clothing and raising money for the support of the soldiers.

The Enquirer, speaking of the slow movements of some of the citizens of Cherokee, and the necessity for organization and drill, thus expresses himself:

"Every man old or young, capable of bearing arms, should now be preparing himself for the defense of his country; and those who think that the country does not need their services, had better put on the petticoat and hoop, and give place to their more chivalrous sisters and cousins; and to those who say "this war was not of our making and we will take no part in it," we would urge the quicker they leave and join their Lincoln friends, the better it will be for themselves and the country."

The Courier thinks enough salt can be gathered on the coast marshes of Texas to supply the whole Confederacy, and says the business will soon become very profitable. A small force at St. Joseph's Island has been gathering at the rate of two hundred bushes per day.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Near Nacogdoches,
17th August, 1861.

The East is sick. Never, before, have I witnessed such wide-spread disease, as I have met with since crossing the Brazos, and getting into the timber land. At every cabin, every mansion, with rich and poor, a sirocco seems to have just blown, and laid all low upon their couches. Some attribute the cause to one, and some to another reason. Many think it is owing to the deluging rains of last spring. I might well say that every tenth man, woman and child have had, or are now having, the chills and fever. Quinine runs high. Some tell me that they have given fifteen dollars a bottle for it. Prudent men are resorting to other remedies. The old boneset weed is among these. . . .

I forgot in my last to note the inventive genius of one of my hospitable entertainers. This was a lamp. It served to light us at the supper table. A bowl was swung up, in which was wheat bran, and in the centre of the latter was a part of an egg shell. In this was placed some grease, and a small cotton wick in the centre of the grease. It was a prodigy in the way of economy; but to be candid, I did not like to see so solemn a person as Night thus insulted by so feeble an effort to extinguish him. . . . J. M.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Major Marshall informs us, in a recent letter, that there is a general disposition in Eastern Texas to carry out the views suggested in his article on the subject of preparing winter clothing for our sons in the army; and that the people are desirous that the Legislature should authorize the counties to levy a war tax for this purpose. In the meantime, the angel hands of our women are at work. Major M. speaks of a lady's sewing aid society, about being established at Cherino, Nacogdoches county, and he thinks that they will be formed in every county in Eastern Texas.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

We have been reliably informed that Mrs. Barr will open her school, for a limited number of young ladies, on the 16th inst. We are sincerely glad to hear it. She has no superiors and few equals as a teacher, and we think it a credit to our town that she has always been warmly appreciated and well supported.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Scarcity of Printing Paper.—Our exchanges, with, we believe, only two exceptions, come to us, much curtailed of their late fair proportions. The exceptions are the Marshall Republican and the Clarksville Standard. These are like giants among Liliputians [sic] and are received by us with a feeling of wonder bordering upon awe; while our editorial pride revolts at the necessity of attempting to get up a readable weekly paper, in these stirring times, on a half sheet.

O, lucky, happy, Standard and Republican. How we sigh for such ample columns as crowd your broad sheets!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Quitman Herald, published by Sparks & Height, formerly one of the most belligerent, out-spoken States Rights papers in the State, died on the 14th ult. Cause—lack of health, lack of paper, lack of money, &c. Since the Herald was shorn of its Height by the war fever, the light of its Sparks has been growing dim.

It did not even give us the vote of Wood county, before its demise. Can't one of its surviving neighbors in Upshur, Smith or Kaufman, supply the want for Wood and Van Zandt?

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Let all parents who wish their sons to receive a really useful and practical education, enter them at once at Mr. Barr's school. His evening classes for book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., for young men opens on Monday, and we hope will be liberally supported.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Presentation of a Flag to the Texas Battalion.—A magnificent flag made by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wigfall and Mrs. Waul, was presented to the Texas Battalion by President Davis in an eloquent speech. An immense concourse of citizens and the military was present to hear the speech and witness the ceremonies. Mr. Davis surpassed himself in his happy style of complimenting the Texas boys. He said that they had a more difficult task to perform in maintaining their reputation than other men had in building one. Wigfall replied for them, in a short and appropriate speech, and pledged himself for the boys that they would maintain it or die. He said that he spoke thus boldly because he spoke not for himself but for the brave Texans who had never yet on any field turned their backs upon an enemy;--that they would sleep on the battle-field, either the repose of victors, or the sleep of death.

The scene was sublime in its enthusiasm and we felt about six inches taller, in hearing our Texas boys so praised and applauded.—Dallas Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

"None but the Brave Deserve the Fair."--A young lady closes a letter to the Colorado Citizen in these words:

Messrs. Editors, the other day as I was going to church, one of those *home protection* young men offered to accompany me, and I declare he looked so much like I fancied the man looked who traveled with Philip in the chariot, that I had to excuse myself!

Now, you may think it strange that one of my age and sex should write on this subject; but I only express the sentiments of all the patriotic young ladies of this community. We intend to select our sweethearts from among those young men who have gone to the wars.

HELEN.

Columbus, September 3, 1861.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Mr. Caruthers, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary says that institution can turn out 1,000 yards per day, of goods suited for winter clothing for our troops.—Indianola Courier.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Concert for the Benefit of the Soldiers.

Professor Julius Schutze, assisted by several young ladies and gentlemen, has kindly offered to give a concert on Thursday night next, the 26th inst., in the Representative Hall, for the benefit of our soldiers. On that occasion, a national song written by J. H. Hutchins, Esq., of this city, and set to music by Professor Schutze, will be sung. Admittance 25 cents only. Remember the object, the comfort of our gallant defenders in the field. Come one, come all.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

INTERIOR TRADE OF TEXAS.--Within the last week, we think not less than one hundred wagons have passed through our city, engaged in the Flour and Salt trade. The flour is hauled from the upper counties to points on the coast which produced such immense quantities of salt, and exchanged for the latter article, which is said to be of excellent quality. Heretofore, the coast people have eaten Illinois flour, and the wheat growers used Liverpool salt. Hurrah for the blockade! "Nobody hurt."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We learn, just as we go to press, from one of the Soldiers' Aid committee[s], that the clothing subscription already amounts to near five thousand dollars in the county, and that wagons and teams are engaged to start with them early in the ensuing month to Red river, whence they will be shipped direct to Richmond. A special agent will go with them, to insure their safe transit.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Bastrop, Sept. 27, 1861.

Editor State Gazette:

Sir--At a meeting held by the ladies of Bastrop county, on the 6th of August, they proceeded to organize an "Aid Society," for the benefit of our soldiers, during the war.

The immediate object of the society was to procure thick clothing, blankets, wollen [sic] socks, &c., for Capt. Highsmith's company, which had left this county, to join Parson's regiment. In the course of two weeks, we obtained a sufficient quantity of clothing to render them comfortable during the winter.

The members of the society are now engaged in spinning yarn, knitting socks, collecting blankets, and making comfortables, to be sent to our soldiers, wherever they may be needed. Application has been made to the Governor, for material from the Penitentiary, of which, of obtained, we intend to manufacture winter clothing for the destitute, thereby hoping to alleviate to some degree, the hardships incident to a soldier's life.

MISS. L. SCOTT, } Corresponding Committee.
MRS. S. J. ORGAIN }

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Concert by Prof. Schutz, assisted by a number of young ladies, on Saturday night last, for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society, was an eminent success. About one hundred and fifty dollars was received as the proceeds at twenty-five cents admittance fee.

The special features of interest were the reading and performance of an original song, "The Sun Kissed South," written by Mr. Hutchins, music by Professor Schutz. The reading by Mr. Cave, and performance of an original song, "Flag of the South Land," by a "beautiful young lady of Austin," and a humorous song, "The fine Old Irish Gentleman," by Mr. Cave.

The Representative Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the beauty of the Capitol city was probably never more radiant than on this gala night.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

"The Southern Confederacy" wishes to know whether the flag of the Home Guards was received with the "booming of cannon and the songs of rejoicing. "Slowly and sadly" that flag was received.

They fired not a gun, they raised not a shout, but received it in silence and sorrow.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Soldiers' Aid Society.

We are in receipt of remarks of J. H. Robinson, Esq., chairman of the Executive committee of the Soldiers' Aid Society, made in connexion [sic] with his report to the Society, at its meeting held in the Representative hall on the 5th inst.

Our contracted space will sufficiently account for the non-appearance, at least for the present, of any document of this length in full.

There are portions of it which deserve to be impressed upon the mind of every one.

We quote as follows:

Recollect that upon your coast, and upon your frontier, there are many brave hearts and willing hands fighting for your safety. Then be up and doing. You have been called this week, and *may be the next, and the next again, but tire not. The soldiers' Aid Society must last as long as the war lasts.* And you who are enjoying all the comforts of your homes, the horrors of war removed from you, certainly you will not refuse to give. *You cannot do too much, even if you give the one half of your possessions.*

These are noble sentiments, and are simple plain truth; and the sooner our people are schooled into their belief, and come to look upon them as only an enunciation of our plain duty to ourselves and our country, and to act upon them with earnestness, the better it will be for all parties.

The saddest experience to be recorded at the close of the war will be that of the man who refused, during its continuance, to recognize these sentiments as the rule of his conduct.

We quote again from the report:

I have received to date in cash, and special gifts to individuals and otherwise, \$420; 1 buffalo robe, 76 rolls bandage lint, 26 handkerchiefs; 22 pairs of shoes; 9 pairs of boots; 103 shirts; 125 undershirts; 35 vests; 125 pairs drawers; 250 pairs socks; 28 comforts; 203 blankets; 194 coats; 208 pairs pants.

In addition to the above, there are many packages from Hays county, contents unknown, of not less than \$1,500 in value, making the total contributions so far \$4,000 from Travis, and about \$1,500 from Hays; for which I have issued one hundred and twenty receipts, amounting to \$1,931, showing that more than one half is clear gifts.

This, it will be borne in mind, was more than a week before the starting of the goods, Mr. R. informed us before starting, that the amount received was near \$8,000.

Four large wagons, fully loaded, started, last Monday, to reach Red River by the most accessible route. The goods will be hurried on to Richmond by Mr. Robinson, who will accompany them all the way, and attend to their delivery and distribution.

The ladies of our county have been the active agents through whose efforts this success has been achieved. Their sympathies are ever on the alert, when the soldiers' comfort is involved, and their hearts and their hands are ever ready to respond to the soldiers' call for aid.

The Lord help the home young men who shall find themselves unmarried at the close of the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Military Hospital at Galveston.

Dr. Oakes, the medical officer in charge of the Galveston hospitals, appeals to the people of Texas to furnish additional supplies of beds, bedding, etc., for the use of the sick soldiers in that city. These are an absolute necessity, and are such things as the Government cannot buy, because they are not to be had for money. This appeal, we doubt not, will be responded to, as it should be, fully, liberally. No appeal could come with stronger claims.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Inauguration Calico Ball.

A lively interest has been taken by many of our citizens, particularly amongst the ladies, in the getting up of a Calico Ball, on the occasion of the inauguration, for the benefit of the soldiers.

This interest is not confined to those who are usually the most active in such matters, but the idea seems to elicit general approval. We doubt not it will be an entertainment at which all will find a source of enjoyment, and it is hoped a large fund will be raised.

We are told it is expected to be what it purports--*a Calico Ball*.

The following notice to the ladies has been handed us:

Inauguration Ball and Supper.

The ladies who have so liberally provided for the supper, are requested to send the provisions to the capitol prepared for the table on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The proceeds of the supper and ball to be paid over to the Soldiers' Aid Society; and it is hoped there will be a very general attendance. Price of admission, only \$3.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The emigration from Missouri this fall seems to be quite brisk, bringing their negroes and every other species of property they could escape with; while a goodly number are returning North, they say to Arkansas, but we suppose to Kansas or Illinois, we think there are more who would do well to take the same track.—Sherman Patriot.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

A HEROINE.--Wm. B. Fondren, of this county, related to us the following particulars, showing the heroism of a lady of this county, a Mrs. Rippy. On the 18th inst., a party of five Indians attacked Mrs. Rippy, cursing her and stringing their bows. She, fortunately, having a

musket with her prepared for fight, and the Indians hearing the musket click in cocking, being but a few steps off, retreated. Mrs. Rippey went on without further molestation. She was carrying her husband's dinner to where he was at work, about one mile off. On reaching him, she told him what had taken place, he immediately got some neighbors and pursued them, finding that they had got ahead of the Indians before night, they took a stand where they thought they were most likely to pass. About 11 o'clock at night the Indians made their appearance, the white men made an attack upon them, and succeeded in capturing 21 head of horses the Indians had, but got no Indian, but think they wounded some.

So much for Mr. Pike's Treaty, the Indians are more troublesome than formerly. They have stolen all the horses from the north-western corner of Wise county in the last week.--White Man.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

THE INFANTRY.--A young married woman whose husband had gone to the war, heard in conversation, the remark that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about the cavalry, but added with a sigh, that if more infantry were needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.--Nac. Chron.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

We are informed that the Inaugural Ball on Thursday night was a brilliant affair, and that near \$00 was received as the proceeds, which goes toward clothing our soldiers in the field.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The want of bleaching powder is now the chief obstacle to the manufacture of paper in the South. That which has been used--"Tennant's"--came from New York, where it was had from England, at a very low price.

Prof. Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, writes to the Houston Telegraph that he has succeeded in making pure sulphuric [sic] acid from pyrites, which are in abundance in Alabama, and he will have no difficulty in making sal soda, chloroform, nitric acid, muriatic acid, and bleaching powders for paper making.--Galveston News.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Save your okra seeds. Okra is the best substitute for coffee that is known. Besides this, the okra plant will kill out noxious weeds, even coco, better than any other known means. The okra plant makes a shade so dense, that nothing will grow in it. Gardens that have been allowed to go to the weeds have in this way been cleared of them. Fields may be in the same way. An acre of okra will produce seen enough to furnish a plantation of fifty negroes with coffee in every way equal to that imported from Rio. The green pods taken from an acre of okra and dried, would furnish the best thickening for soup in the winter, that could be made. Okra is the most valuable plant that is raised. Save your okra seeds.--Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

SOLDIERS CLOTHING.--Mr. Pickard and Mr. Hart passed through here a few days since with a load of clothing furnished by the citizens of Parker county to Capt. Hamner's company of Rangers, stationed at Fort Clark. Parker county is not behind in furnishing soldiers, and in providing for them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

We understand that the young ladies of the "Eastern Texas Female College," of this place, have organized themselves into a military company, and are now undergoing regular drill--thus spending their hours of recreation. That's right, girls. The good opinion of her teachers, a good education, and finally, the noblest and bravest soldier in the Confederate army for a husband, be the reward of the best drilled member of this company--Tyler Reporter.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

It is stated that over one hundred emigrants, and their negroes and other property, passed through Dallas last Sunday. In one crowd, we counted twelve able bodied men, who, it seems, could do as good fighting as any in Price's gallant army, for they were plying the whip to their horses in good style as if old Abe was pressing hard on their rear.--Dallas Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Another man was hung at camps on Friday last, for an attempt at rape.
And one other badly whipped for general meanness, and habitual mischievous lying.
Sherman Patriot.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

Scarcely a day passes that we do not see from one to a dozen wagons in our town, accompanied by men, women and children--white and black--fleeing from oppression in Missouri. Many have barely escaped with their clothing, and have been compelled to abandon homes, crops, and all they possessed.--The accounts they bring, of affairs in Missouri, far exceed in horror any of the details in the papers. Many of them, as soon as they can get homes for their families, intend returning to assist in expelling the Vandal hordes who are now desolating their once peaceful and happy homes.--Waco South West.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The wants of our sick soldiers on Galveston island and vicinity, are pressing with increasing urgency upon the attention of the patriotic and humane. They are suffering for the lack of suitable hospital provision, bedding, medicines, etc. Our citizens are called upon to contribute their mite, to assist in alleviating their sufferings. In response thereto, a committee of the ladies of Houston propose a children's concert and tableau, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., at Perkin's Hall, the proceeds to be applied to that object. Mr. Perkins has kindly volunteered the use of his splendid hall, and also to light it. Children from all the Sunday schools in town will participate. They will be drilled by competent instructors, and no doubt offer an attractive programme, which will amply repay, in interest and amusement, the price of admittance. We will notice the programme in our next issue.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We regret to see that the Hempstead Home Guard has "subsided;" also the Colorado Citizen. We hope they may be resuscitated at an early day, and resume their old places in rejuvenated vigor.

The Shreveport News comes to us as a tri-weekly, being a consolidation of the weekly and daily.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The following has been handed us in regard to the Soldiers' Aid Society. This society has done much for the benefit of our soldiers in the field, and will doubtless receive the benedictions of many a brave fellow, who, without their timely aid, would have suffered.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Society will receive all the aid in their patriotic labors which they so richly deserve.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

A meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society was held at the Capitol last Saturday. Very interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Hobbie [sic] and Shepherd, members of the legislature. At the conclusion of their speeches, Gov. Lubbock, Dr. Thomason, and General Chambers were called on by the crowd, and each responded in a very happy manner.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the Capitol of this (Saturday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Speeches by Col. Price, Judge Durant and others.

All are invited.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Grand Entertainment--Tableaux Vivant.

On Friday night of last week, the citizens of Austin were regaled with the most splendid entertainment which has ever been exhibited in the city. It has been demonstrated by many examples that the South is able to clothe itself, to feed itself, to educate itself, to defend itself, and it is now triumphantly demonstrated that it is able to amuse itself.

The beauty of the ladies of Austin, standing, as it does, pre-eminent and unapproachable, shone on this occasion with more than ordinary splendor. Compared with it, houries would have looked common-place, and fairies awkward; and had the award of the golden apple been postponed until that evening, Venus had certainly not descended to posterity as the goddess of beauty. As for the gentlemen where shall we find their parallel? Ajax, Adonis, Brummell, Chesterfield, D'Orsay. The whole alphabet of brilliants sink into insignificance, and we despair of doing justice to their matchless perfections.

The representations were of the most surpassingly brilliant, elegant, striking, chaste, and classical description, and the vast and fashionable assemblage of the elite of old Travis, was held spell bound as if by the magic wand of an enchantress, until a late hour, and left, apparently perfectly happy and satisfied with the rich viands set before them on this occasion of--

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The above we believe to be a merchantable article of newspaper notice, and will, we hope, be satisfactory to all concerned. If there are any inaccuracies in it, our sufficient excuse will be found in the fact, that, not having the necessary "open sesame," in the shape of \$2 to admit us within the charmed circle, and the semi-barbarous custom of complimenting editors with tickets, being unknown in Austin, we were not there, and really know nothing at all about it, further than that we have heard that some entertainment of a character indicated by the word *tableaux*, came off on or about the time specified. Oh, yes--a further rumor something about a

very untimely irruption [sic?] of the Sergeant-at-arms, of the House of Representatives then in session, and under "call of the House," with a writ of *copias corpus*, for the absent members, and the great consternation of certain elderly, and other younger legislative gentlemen, who after a council of war, refused to surrender, and declared they would never be taken back alive. Upon the report of this alarming state of facts by the crest-fallen Sergeant, the House concluded that, as the tableaux branch would not *concur*, they, the capitol branch, would *recede*. So the call was suspended, the grave matters of State were proceeded with, in due and ancient form, and the pleasure loving absentees were left to the unmolested enjoyment of the tableaux, and its sequel, which is said to have been a dance continued into the "wee sma' hours."

If the tableau should be repeated, as is intimated, we will give our readers such items as we may be able to pick up, in regard to it.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

The Ladies of Bexar Call for Aid.

The following appeal for aid, which we clip from the San Antonio News, will be read with the deepest interest and concern.

But while the hearts of the ladies of Travis bleed in sympathy for their "sisters of southern Bexar," the truth, unpleasant as it is, had as well be told plainly. No aid need be expected from Travis, in response to this call, from the simple fact, that the ladies here have as heavy a burthen of responsibility in that same line as in any portion of the State. Charity must begin at home.

[Written for the News.]

LADIES OF SAN ANTONIO:

Unforeseen circumstances render it necessary for us to lay before you a plain statement of facts, which will forcibly appeal to that patriotism, and generously ever distinguishing Texas ladies.

Col. Wilcox's appointment to raise a regiment, while most welcome in many respects, for sincerely do we rejoice that the Government has secured his services, equally valuable in the halls of Congress or the army, has yet placed us in an -----position. The heads of families, add men whose grey hairs would have entitled them to an honorable repose, are preparing to take up arms, and leave us, with not only helpless children, but a host of young men for protection. These chivalric sons of the Lone Star, whose robust appearance affords no indication of their constitutional delicacy, are unable to join an infantry company, though well aware that no more cavalry can be received.

In view of this deplorable state of affairs, we beg your assistance in organizing some plan for the defense of the young men of this vicinity, who remain at home when their gallant brothers (we beg the soldiers' pardon for using the term) go to the war. Let them not fall victims to the terrors their natural timidity will excite, but pity and assist them. For ourselves, save in their cause, we have no fears, feeling fully equal to the task of self defense. Their names shall be furnished to you in a short time through the News.

With the highest respect, your sisters,

THE LADIES OF SOUTHERN BEXAR.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

HOMESPUN.--We are much pleased to find that many papers have entered the list in favor of homespun. During the embargo under the administration of Mr. Madison, the richest and finest ladies in the country vied with each other who could produce the handsomest homespun dresses. Old pieces of silk were picked, carded, spun, wove and made into dresses. Many of them equaled the finest silks and cambrics. Fourth of July celebrations were held where both the ladies and gentlemen all dressed in homespun. But these happy days of purity and virtue are past--extravagance in dress, and almost everything else--idleness and profligacy has usurped the place of prudence and industry. God send that our wives and daughters, could be induced to imitate the customs of the days of Martha Washington--then, indeed, they would be helpmates for men, instead of drawbacks. If we were entitled to wear the "robe," we should incessantly urge the people to reform! reform!! reform!!!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Tableaux. [sic]

This performance, with variations was repeated again last week with a marked success. We are told a handsome sum has been realized by this enterprize [sic] of our young ladies, for the benefit of the soldiers.

The desire to be useful in this time of need, to our brave soldiers in the field, challenged the admiration and deserves the encouragement of all.

As we write (Thursday), preparation is being made for the grand entertainment of the holidays at Buas's Hall on Friday night in the shape of a mask ball which we understand is for the same object as the tableaux and gotten up by the same parties, and will doubtless be a brilliant affair.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Economy.

The Vicksburg Whig notices a favor sent to the office by a lady as follows:

A great curiosity was sent us by Mrs. Blanchard. It is a "model economical candle," sixty yards long and it is said will burn six hours each night for six months, and all that light at a cost of about fifty cents. It is made by taking one pound of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of rosin, and melting them together; then take about four threads of slack twisted cotton for a wick, and draw it about three times through the melted wax and rosin and wind it in a ball; put the end up above the ball and light it, and you have a very good candle. Ours is very fancifully wound on a corn cob, and makes a pretty ornament.--The curious can see it at our office.

These lights have been used in Texas for many years, and a good joke is told of a certain "root-doctor" who, once upon a time, visited the house of a very economical lady, and mistook a roll of these "wax tapers" for a bundle of Sasparilla [sic] roots--Thinking here was a good chance to enlarge his stock of roots, the doctor incontinently pocketed the bundle and went home. He did not discover the mistake until he had placed them into a pot of boiling water, for the purpose of making a decoction of Sarsaparilla. His consternation can be better imagined than described, when he saw his long yellow roots melting rapidly away before his eyes. His patient was

disappointed in her promised decoction, and the doctor became a wiser, if not a better man.--
Dallas Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Receipt of Clothing by the Tom Green Rifles

Camp near Dumfries, Va.,
Jan. 11th, 1862.

Editor State Gazette:

I desire through the columns of the Gazette, to tender the sincere thanks of the Tom Green Rifles, to the citizens of Travis county, for the very acceptable and much needed donation of clothing received by us on yesterday, consisting of the following articles, viz:

75 Blankets;
60 Comforts;
125 Pairs of Socks;
12 " " Pants;
15 " " Drawers;
6 " " Shoes;
9 " " Mittens;
14 Blanket Overcoats;
3 Hickory Shirts;
20 Colored Flannel Undershirts;

B. F. Carter,
Captain.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

A Lady's Request to Her Lover,

by J. B. W.

You tell me that you love me now,
And long to place the orange flower,
Upon this fair, unclouded brow;
And lend me to your home clad bower,
As thine own pure and willing bride,
To tread the paths of life with thee,
Thy constant solace and thy pride
Where e'er on earth thy lot may be.

Go, go win thyself a name;
Go and set thy country free.
And thou shalt wear a wreath of fame
Whilst I still wait and hope for thee.
Our country calls--the foemen stand

To rob us of our cherished home--
The Northern vandals on our land
Now bid thee like a soldier come!

Have ye not heard the maiden cry
When in the fiend's repulsive power?
Then would ye stand and fear to die,
Or give her rescue in that hour?
Then if ye stand, away, *away*,
Thou man without a human heart,
I would not brook thee, hear to day!
Begone, *begone*, from me depart.

All that is dear beneath the sun,
All heaven born within the heart,
Asks that thy duty should be done
In answer to my stern request.
Then wilt thou go, the battle fight
For country, mother, lady-love,
For God, and liberty, and right,
And hold that charge from heaven above!

Then when the day of strife is o'er,
And all hath been so bravely won,
I'll gladly welcome thee once more,
And all the hopes that have begun
To light my footsteps to thy door,
To bless the brave, heroic hand,
That willingly in days before
Redeem'd my lov'd and cherish'd land.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 5. [Summary: thanks from Fort Brown, Capt. H. Wilkie's Light Artillery Co., for the clothing sent by the ladies of Burnet County]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item makes a very ungallant fling at Miss Mollie Moore's poetry published in the Telegraph, and cites our declension to publish poetry, to bolster him up in his jealous bearishness. Now we decline the honor of being used for such a purpose. Miss Mollie's effusions are real, "sure enough" poetry; and as different from the mass of rhyming trash which floods the country, as day is from night. We know that they are read with avidity, and pronounced by better judges than either Robinson or ourself, to have the "ring of the true metal."

We hope Cushing will still find room for them, and regret that there is no literary journal in the State, by which they could be published in a less ephemeral form than in the columns of a weekly newspaper.

Don't mind Robinson, Miss Mollie, he's a good fellow at heart, and don't mean half the rude things he ways, he's only jealous of Cushing for "finding you first."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 22, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

The distress among the poor at the North is so great that their papers give account of women, dressed in men's clothes, enlisting as privates in the army. A widow McDonald has been detected in several regiments and discharged as many times--Arkansas True Democrat.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Meeting of the Ladies.

A meeting of the ladies of Travis county was held at the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday the 26th inst.

The following ladies were selected as officers.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Mrs. Bishop Gregg.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. J. C. Darden,
" J. P. Neal,
" Judge Wheeler,
" G. M. White,
" N. G. Shelley,
" Cynthia Miner,
" Frank Waddle,
" Giles Burdett,
" Thomas Jones,
" Capt. Rogers,

Mrs. Col. Pelmam,
" Gov. Lubbock,
" E. D. Townes,
" R. J. Townes,
" _____ Barrett,
" _____ Spaulding,
" _____ Aaron Burleson,
" Col. Risher,
" George Durham,
" Sam. Harris,

FOR SECRETARIES,

Miss Eella [sic?] Rust, Miss Ellinor Gregg, Miss D. S. Crozier, Mrs. Martin Townsend, Mrs. _____ Lee, Miss Maggie Ragsdale, and Miss Lilla Boldin.

Mrs. Barrett read the proclamation by Gov. Lubbock calling for fifteen regiments from Texas, and then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That though we deeply deplore the critical condition of our country, requiring us to be deprived of the social enjoyment of the young men of our city, we, as true daughters of the South, feel compelled to call on them to defend our *homes* and our *honor* from the desolating devastation of a ruthless enemy; young men of Austin, those to whom you fondly look, to make you happy through life, ask you to respond to the call of your bleeding country! Our hands will work to clothe you, our hearts will be with you upon the battle field, and kind embraces meet you at the threshold on your return from a victorious defence [sic] of all that we hold dear.

On motion the Austin Gazette was requested to publish the proceedings then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday the 28th, at 3 P.M.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

Imperial Order to the Ladies.—The Empress Eugenie has declared that court dresses of

ladies must be two feet wider and longer than hitherto. A new kind of court dance, adapted to this expensive garment, has been invented. The new ordinance is not received with favor by the wives of the under officials.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 7 [8? sic? Saturday], 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Fort Donelson.

Gen. Pillow swam the river on horseback, a Texian of Gregg's regiment swam at the same time, clinging to Pillow's horse. It is said that quite a little fight was kept up between the two all the way across, Pillow claiming exclusive possession of the horse, and the Texian claiming to go shares.

Mr. Jackson saw Pillow in Nashville. Pillow said he thought he heard it thunder before, but he never saw the like of the Donelson fight. No better fighting than our men did was ever seen.

The behavior of Gregg's (7th Texas) regiment at Fort Donelson was most gallant. It bore the brunt of four days fight, making the attack and bringing on the battle. This regiment was badly cut up in the battle. When it was marched out to surrender, the men were not told what it was for. The order was then given to stack arms and was obeyed. They then saw what was going on and swore they would *not be taken prisoners*. They broke ranks and rushing wildly through the armed guard, they broke for the river. They were fired on by the guard and many were shot down. Those that escaped, swam the river, some clinging to the boat as it passed over, some were drowned, and about half escaped and got away safe.

The gallantry of the Texians is universally spoken of. They have the reputation of being the most desperate fighters in the army. They never know when to stop.—Houston Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Soldiers' Families.

Our citizens, in every county we hear from, are nobly responding to the proclamation of the Governor. To our ladies and all other citizens constrained to remain at home, we have an important word to say. The raising of the new levies, amounting to fifteen thousand men, will cause many of our citizens in needy circumstances, whose families are dependent upon their individual exertions for support, to take the field. Honor, patriotism, simple humanity, render it the imperative duty of those remaining behind to make suitable provision for the maintenance of the families of all such soldiers. In order to accomplish this object, Associations will be absolutely necessary. Nothing we know will be done unless the ladies take the initiative. Our first volunteers were almost all entirely in easy circumstances. They have been furnished large amounts of clothing, and thus enabled to draw their commutation of clothing from the Government in money. The time will shortly come when, in order to carry out the still more sacred and imperative duty of feeding and clothing the families of our indigent soldiers, these contributions of clothing must cease. The winter months are now over, and the pay of the private, and the amount allowed by the Government for clothing will be amply sufficient to supply all his wants.

We must now look out for the hungry and half clad little ones, whose fathers, in order to

fight for the hearthstones of the South, have, or will leave, a sacred charge upon our hands. There are many gallant spirits in our midst who would in a moment rush with their arms to the standard of the country, if they but knew those dependent upon them for sustenance would be provided for in their absence. Let us, fellow-citizens, give them this assurance--the casting this heavy millstone from their necks will gladden the hearts of many men who are now downcast with sorrow, cursing with bitterness that poverty which dooms them to remain at home in this the darkest hour of their country's peril.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Duty of Those Who Stay at Home.

We see that in the city of San Antonio, in Red River county and in other counties in the State, that large sums are being raised for the support of the destitute families, of such soldiers as go for the war, at their country's call. We see that associations for that purpose have been formed in New Orleans, and have given a great impetus to the enlistment of men for the war. The fear that their families would suffer in their absence, has deterred many men who would willingly go, from enlisting. Let this be remedied at once. It is a sacred duty, that those who do not go, or cannot go, should contribute liberally to the support of the destitute families of those who can go, and are willing to go.

Let there then be at once, a commencement made here of this matter. It should have been done before, but it is not yet too late.

We understand that the Comptroller, Treasurer, the Governor, and nearly, if not quite all, the employees of the government here, have agreed to contribute a certain per cent. every month of their salaries, for the support of the soldier. This alone would give a sum of about \$600 or \$800 per month. Not a bad beginning. Why not have this set apart religiously for the benefit of the families of those that go to the war, and have it placed in the hands of some proper person, to be disbursed?

Again, the County Court of Travis county, under a recent act of the last Legislature, has provided that a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars worth of property shall be levied for the same purposes.

Let this tax be promptly collected, and let it be known that it will be collected and generously disbursed, and then the man of family will have no fears for the support of his family when he goes to fight the battles of his country.

Let also every merchant, every tradesman, mechanic and farmer in our county, agree to contribute a certain sum every month, either in money or necessaries, and in a short while, a fund ample and sufficient for all purposes will be raised.

We were glad on last Saturday to see that an effort having this good object in view, was being made by some of our best citizens. Owing to some misunderstanding the meeting was not as largely attended as it ought to have been, and in all probability would have been. A stirring address was however made by Judge E. D. Townes, and committees appointed for different parts of the country, and the ball fairly put in motion; and now let it be the duty of every patriotic man and woman in Travis county, to see that the good work goes on. Let it never be said of us, that while our brave men were fighting our battles for all that we hold dear, that we turned a deaf ear to the calls of their families, and left them to suffer, perchance to starve!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies' Aid Society of Travis County.

We believe that this society will compare favorably with any in the State. The ladies are busily engaged plying the needle nearly all the time. They have turned out a great deal of work. They are now engaged in working for Capt. Fisher's company. For the last week they have been working for Capt. Carter's company, and from the unusual and truly remarkable size of some of the garments, we should suppose that our boys have become quite corpulent since they have been upon the Potomac. But say we all honor to the ladies of the Travis Aid Society, and we boldly assert in their behalf, that they are more patriotic, can do more work, make larger shirt collars, and look prettier, than any Ladies' Aid Society in this State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The young ladies of Mr. B. J. Smith's School will have Tableaux and Concert at Buas' Hall, on Friday evening, 28th inst., the proceeds to be appropriated to Sibley's Brigade. Admittance 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7 P.M.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

COTTON THREAD.--Wachovia Steam Mills, in Savannah, North Carolina, are now spinning cotton thread. The article is scarce in the Confederacy, the North being our whole dependence heretofore.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

AID OUR SOLDIERS.--The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of the city of Austin and vicinity, will hold in the city of Austin, Travis county, Texas, on the 10th day of April next, a Lottery. The Prizes consisting of Land, Town-lots, bales of Cotton, Horses, Cattle, Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Game-chickens, Pigeons, Jewelry, Silver-plate, Books, and various articles of clothing, Preserved fruits, Children's toys, &c., &c.; and will give a concert on the same evening; all to raise funds for supplying our soldiers, and hereby cordially and earnestly invite all persons who feel themselves able to help this enterprise to forward to the Society at Austin, any article or articles they can donate to increase the number of prizes, between this and the 10th day of April next. Tickets for the Lottery and Concert can be obtained after the 24th inst., at the Postoffice and Duffau's and Sampson & Henricks' stores in Austin. Price of tickets for the Lottery one dollar. Admission to Concert one dollar.

Let all pay liberally and thereby help the cause.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Public Meeting.

A large number of the citizens of Travis county, met in Austin on Saturday the 15th inst., for the purpose of making provisions for the support of the families of our soldiers now in, and those that may go to the war.

Col. Crozier explained the object of the meeting and moved that Col. J. P. Neal be appointed President and J. C. Darden Secretary of the meeting, which motion was carried.

Judge E. D. Townes then appeared and made a short, able, patriotic and appropriate speech and endeavored in his enthusiastic manner to impress it upon the minds of all to engage heart, hand, and purse, in this laudable undertaking, and then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas our people are called upon to enter the army in defense of our rights, and some have gone and others will go, who are not able to provide for their families, and whereas, their families ought to be, must be, and shall be, supported in their absence. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to consist of three persons whose duty it shall be to perfect the following organization for the county:

1st. To urge the citizens of each beat to appoint a committee of three in their beat whose duty it shall be to ascertain and provide for the wants of each family whose head is absent in the war; and that such beat committees shall report to a central committee in Austin to be composed of one member from each beat committee to be selected by themselves from their number.

2nd. That it shall be the duty of the central committee either directly or through the beat committees to provide for the support and comfort of the families of all who are absent from this county in the Confederate or State service; and that each member of the central and of the beat committees shall act as agents to solicit subscriptions in money, clothing or provision; and that the central committee shall have full power to make all necessary rules and regulations for insuring and perfecting the objects for which they are organized.

3rd. That the President appoint ten persons, one from each beat, who shall in their respective beats constitute one of the committee contemplated in the first resolution, who shall begin forthwith to solicit subscriptions for the use of said central and beat committees.

The President appointed the following committees as per 1st resolution.

1st. For organizing in the county--E. D. Townes, C. H. Randolph and T. H. Jones.

2nd. For soliciting aid--Rev. J. H. Zively Beat No. 10; J. B. Banks Beat No. 4; Giles H. Burditt Beat No. 2; Jas. Rogers Beat No. 6; Dr. M. A. Taylor Beat No. 1; Fenwick Smith, Beat No. 7; Wm. H. Hill, Beat no. 5; Jason Enochs, Beat No. 8; Hugh McBride, Beat No. 3; Jno. T. Cleveland, Beat No. ____.

N. G. Shelly, Esq., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That for ourselves and for the people of Travis county, we declare that Travis county will furnish every man even to the last man, that may be required, to aid with his strong right arm and stout heart in driving back the invaders of our common country, and to save our houses from desolation, our hearthstones from desecration, ourselves and our children from subjugation and vassalage.

Mr. W. H. D. Carrington offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to solicit contributions for the purposes of equipping every volunteer for the war from Travis county.

Committee--W. H. D. Carrington, Gov. Lubbock, R. A. Rutherford, J. H. Hutchins and G. W. Glasscock. And on motion the President was added to committee.

On motion by Col. Crozier, the Secretary was appointed to request the publication of these proceedings in the State Gazette.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet in Austin, on Saturday the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. P. NEAL, Pres't.

J. C. DARDEN, Sec'y.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

A Pastoral Letter,

To the Clergy and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Texas.

Dear Brethren: The following Prayer is hereby set forth, to be used, in addition to that already provided, during the continuance of the present war.

The necessities of those who are fighting our battles, ought surely to be remembered daily and hourly at the throne of Grace. Many others, too, are in need, or suffering. And now, while the conflict is raging without, the Church, during the solemn season of Lent, bids her members look within, calling them to the more devout and penitential exercises of the Christian life. Let this time of fasting and prayer and humiliation be improved, and God's blessing will not be withholden. We ought to show, that we are His people when He is reminding us daily, by many affecting proofs, that He is our God. While faithful ourselves, we should ever pray, with unceasing earnestness, ministers and people alike, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by God's governance, that His Church may joyfully serve Him in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Affectionately, yours in Christ.

ALEX. GREGG,
Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

Austin, March 18, 1862.

Prayer.

O God, whose mercy is everlasting, and whose compassions fail not; look down with pity, we humbly beseech thee, upon the sufferings of those, thy servants, who may be sick, wounded, in prison, or any other distress, in the service of their country. Give them the spirit of patience and fortitude in every trial, with a right understanding of themselves and of thee; impute not unto them their former sins, but strengthen them with thy blessed spirit; look, O Lord upon their infirmities; bear the voice of their complaints; and give them, in thy good time, peace and deliverance, through Christ, our Saviour.

And comfort all those, who, in this time of trouble and of strife, are in suspense and anxiety, or bowed down with grief. Raise up friends, we pray thee, to help and protect the fatherless and widow, and families left in need; give to all who fly unto thee for succor, the continued comfort of thy countenance here; and so sanctify their afflictions that they may work for them an eternal weight of glory hereafter; through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

SPIRITED TEXIAN LADIES.--The "Bell County Rebels," from Belton, Bell county, Texas, started for their rendezvous, Hempstead, some time ago, when one of their lieutenants, James F. Hardin, a lawyer, deserted and returned to Belton. Several ladies of the place, incensed to see him strutting about the streets in his uniform, got together a few days ago, and seeing him in public, stripped off his stripes, which they sent to his company, who rewarded them with a vote of thanks.--Ex.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

THE TEXAS WAY OF DRAFTING.--Cannot our noble, true women stir up the men to imitate the Texas drafting, which is thus reported?

"The counties of Parker, Palo Pinto, Jack and Young were requested to furnish a company of 100 men for the Frontier Regiment. Parker county was called on for 25 men, and 100 were at the rendezvous, 75 of whom had to be drafted out to stay at home!"

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

A public meeting has been held in San Antonio for the purpose of providing means for the support of such families of volunteers as might need it. A committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions who reported \$20,000 subscribed, and it was believed that the sum would be up to \$50,000 before the end of the week. This noble example is worthy of imitation throughout the State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter says that the Ladies' Aid Society of that place are doing good work in that section.

E. F. Swann, Esq., proposes through the columns of the Tyler Reporter, to give five hundred dollars, or its equivalent, to the families of five soldiers who will go to the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

"A daughter of Old Virginia" talks like the noble woman that she is, in the following address to her sex:

For the Enquirer.

Women of the South.

What is our duty to our country? Have we nothing to do in this great crisis? Is the war nothing to us? Have we no interests at stake? Does the invasion of our land by a ruthless foe inflict no injury on us? Does the treat of subjugation meet with no resentment from our bosoms? Surely, surely, our liberties, our future hopes, our earthly happiness, our all is at stake. And have we nothing to do? Is there no call for exertion on our part? Yes, there is a call. Reason says, we must do something, and that quickly. *But what must we do?* It is not within the sphere of our privileges and rights to officiate in the affairs of government, to make public speeches in behalf of our country, or to buckle on the armor of warfare and march to the field of battle, there to contend with the foe for every inch of our fair land. For such things we were not intended, and for such things we do not aspire. But there is much for us to do within the sphere which God has so wisely appointed for us. We can encourage and we can endure--encourage our soldiers, and endure patiently and cheerfully the privations and hardships which must, without doubt, fall to our lot. Who can tell how much good we may do by encouraging our soldiers? A smile, a kind word, a cup of cold water, a bit of bread and meat, or a "God bless you!" will be very acceptable to a weary, disheartened soldier.

It is our duty also to make their camp life as comfortable as possible, by sending them such things as we can. Let us always remember that they are fighting for *us*, and we will need nothing more to call forth our sympathies. Patient endurance will become us as true women to our country. Let us not murmur though we have to do without many of the comforts of life.

The great secret of triumph over our enemies will be our patience and cheerfulness under trials and hardships. It is the independence of our dear Confederate States that we are contending for, and we must endure much to obtain it. Our patriotism should not be as "the dew of the morning," which passes away before the fierce burning of the noon-day sun. Who among us can endure the idea of subjugation? None. Then let us never, *never* give up. Let us cling to our principles to the last. Our cause is a just one, and let us contend for it while we have breath. What if the enemy has gained a few victories. We are not more conquered now than we were at the beginning.

We must go to work, too. The sound of the loom and the hum of the spinning wheel must again be heard in our land. We must work wool and flax and cotton willingly with our hands. We have worshipped at the shrine of female vanity already too long. Let us renounce it now and forever.

There is another duty we must not overlook. Ought we not to persuade our friends and relatives in the army to resist the various temptations of camp life--particularly intemperance? At least, we can try. Nothing will be lost on our part if we seek to do our whole duty in behalf of our country.

We must also attend to the education of the children--especially if the war continues long. They must not grow up in ignorance. Young ladies, remember this. You, who have enjoyed the advantages of books and schools should by all means instruct your younger brothers and sisters. Mothers and matrons, you must not think you can be excused from these duties. And you, who are professed teachers, should sacrifice your private interests for the welfare of your country. What if your wages are small? You will reap your reward in a future, grateful generation. Above all things, we should not neglect the duties of religion. Let us look up to our Creator in this dark day of trial and implore His mercy and protection. Let us beg a blessing for our country of Him who said "Ask and ye shall receive."

O my mothers and sisters of the South, this is no fiction, no idle dreaming. We are in danger. There is no time for delay' we must act *now or never*. It is hard to have our loved ones turn from us, but we must give them up though our hearts are breaking and our bosoms bleeding. O let us welcome privations and hardships, toil and suffering, that we may gain our liberties. What would life be to us without our rights and independence? What would become of the rising generation of the South? We appeal to you women of the Confederate States, to lay these things to your hearts.

God grant the people of the South their rights and independence, is the daily prayer of
A DAUGHTER OF "OLD VIRGINIA."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

How to Break the Texan Blockade.—A lady of Austin proposes to give *five hundred dollars* towards the building of a vessel similar to the Manassas or the Virginia.

What Texas woman is there who will not contribute her mite to this enterprise.

Who will act as Treasurer? Shall we deposit our funds in Houston or New Orleans?

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Song--Land of King Cotton.

By Jo. Augustine Segnaigo.

Air--*Red, White and Blue*

Oh! Dixie the land of King Cotton,
The home of the brave and the free;
A nation by Freedom begotten,
The terror of despots to be;
Wherever thy banner is streaming,
Base tyranny quails at thy feet,
And Liberty's sun light is beaming,
In splendor of majesty sweet.

Chorus:-- Three cheers for our army so true,
Three cheers for Price, Johnson and Lee,
Beauregard and our Davis forever;
The pride of the brave and the free.

When Liberty sounds her war rattle,
Demanding her right and due,
The first land who rallies to battle
Is Dixie, the shrine of the true.
Thick as leaves of the forest in simmer,
Her brave sons will rise on each plane'
And then strike, until each vandal corner
Lies dead on the soil he would stain.

Chorus:-- Three cheers for our army, &c.

May the names of the dead that we cherish,
Fill memory's cup to the brim;
May the laurels they've won never perish,
Nor "star of their glory grow dim,"
May the States of the South never sever,
But champions of freedom ever be;
May the flourish Confederate forever,
The boast of the brave and the free.

Chorus:-- Three cheers for our army, &c.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 12, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

The following was written at the commencement of the present war.

Song--Come Call the Battle Roll

Come let us call the battle roll
Of liberty once more,
The conflict is not ended yet
That we began of yore.
The war in which we now engage

Is measured not by years,
For all the freemen of the South
Are life long volunteers.

CHORUS— Come let us rally, one and all,
United let us be,
Fill up the ranks—roll on the ball
And march to victory.

Are volunteers—yet heroes all
Like that unyielding band,
Washington summoned to the field
To save his native land,
So let us call the roll once more
Fling out our banner fold,
And we will count as noble hosts
As Washington of old.

CHORUS-- Come let us rally, one and all, &c.

Ours is a war of principle
Also of ball and sword,
We fight with dauntless Saxon hearts
And brave old Saxon words.
Give to the winds your fears
Quell all your false alarms,
In this crusade for human rights
We'll dare the North in arms.

CHORUS-- Come let us rally, one and all, &c.

Another field, another fight
Is ours to lose or win,
A world is gazing on our deeds:
Come, let us venture in.
Virginia fling thy banners out,
A nation looks to thee;
The key-note of our battle march
Shall swell with victory.

CHORUS-- Come let us rally, one and all &c.

Home of the brave and of the free,
Show, for you nobly can,
Your scorn of northern tyranny,
Your earnest love for man.

And we will rally, one and all,
 United we will be,
Fill up the ranks—roll on the ball
 And march to victory.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 12, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

The New Flag of the Confederacy.—We learn that the Committee of Congress, charged with determining and reporting a flag of the Southern Confederacy, have adopted one, which we reproduce in the sketch below:

[sketch]

It will be seen from this sketch that the flag is to be a blue "Union" on a red field; the stars being white, the national colors of red, white and blue being thus reproduced. There are four stars disposed in the form of a square within the Union.

The Committee have chosen the design from a great number and variety submitted to them. The collection of the designs offered to the Committee is quite curious, beehives, snakes, temples of liberty, and all sorts of devices figuring among them.

The design adopted is almost unanimously approved by Congress, with the exception of the stars and their arrangement, for which some of the members propose to substitute the constellation of the Southern cross. It is understood that the other parts of the design will certainly be adopted by Congress—Richmond Examiner.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 19, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

"The Volunteers"
By an Old Soldier.

We are volunteers for the war, boys,
 We are in for the end of the fight;
We will conquer a glorious peace, boys,
 Or die in the cause of the right!
Through summer's scorching heat, boys,
 Through winter's sleet and snow,
Though we hunger, thirst and freeze, boys,
 We will stand like a wall to the foe.

We are here of our country's call, boys,
 We will stay till our work is done,
Till the final blow is struck, boys,
 And our independence is won;
We will never lay down our arms, boys,
 Whatever the danger and toil,
While a foeman's gun is heard, boys,
 Or his foot-prints stain the soil.

We have many dear ones at home, boys,
 And sometimes we almost despair,

When we think of hardships here, boys,
 And the joy and comforts there;
But what would be our friends, boys,
 And what would be sweetheart and wife,
If the false hearted tyrant should win, boys,
 And we should be bondmen for life.

No, never will we submit, boys,
 And never will we go back,
With the flush of shame on our cheeks, boys,
 And the foe upon our track;
When the last great battle's won, boys,
 And never a day before,
We will return to our home, boys,
 And the loved ones greet once more.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 2
HOW TO MAKE CANDLES.--Mr. N. A. Isom has discovered a new and valuable process for making good candles from tallow equal to Star. It is this. To a quart of tallow add 2 or 3 leaves of pricly [sic] pear, and boil out all the water that may gather. When of the right consistency, mould in the usual way. We are of the opinion that a little alum would improve the candles. Try it, everybody. The prickly pear grows abundantly in the neighborhood.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 26, 1862, p. 4, c. 1
Cow Hair vs. Wool.—The manufacture of cow hair mixed with cotton has recently been introduced with perfect success. It is said to be quite as warm and durable for coarse fabrics as wool and cotton. It is being manufactured in considerable quantities in Tennessee. One whole company has been uniformed with it.—Ex.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 3, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Southern Wagon.
Air--"Wait for the Wagon"

Come all ye sons of Freedom, and join our Southern band,
We are going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land;
Justice is our motto, Providence our guide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon,
 The Dissolution wagon,
 The South it is our wagon,
 Jeff Davis is our guide.

Secession is our watch word, our rights we all demand,
And to defend our fire-side, we pledge our heart and hand;

Jeff is our President, with Stephens by his side,
Brave Beauregard our general, will join us in the ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our wagon's plenty big enough, the running gear is good,
'Tis lined with cotton round the sides, and made of Southern wood;
Carolina is the driver, with Georgia by her side,
Virginia holds our flag up, and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

There's Tennessee and Texas also in the ring,
They wouldn't stay in a Government where cotton wasn't king;
Alabama too and Florida, have long ago applied,
Mississippi's in the wagon anxious for the ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Missouri, North Carolina and Arkansas are slow,
They must hurry or we'll leaven 'em, and then where would they go!
There's Old Kentucky, Maryland, each won't make up their mind.
So I reckon after all, we'll have to take 'em up behind.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true,
To whip the Lincoln cut throats, is all they have to do;
God bless our noble army, in him we all confide,
Jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for wagon,
The Dissolution wagon,
The South is our wagon,
Jeff Davis is our guide.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 3, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

The sun flower is highly beneficial in a garden or plantation in another respect--it absorbs the poisonous miasmata which fill the air and cause fevers, and thus--as has been proved by numerous trials--is a preventative of disease in situations where such preventive is peculiarly requisite.

Every farmer and gardener should therefore make it a point to plant sun flower seed in great abundance about their premises, both from sanitary considerations and by reason of the value of the plant and its seeds to horses, cattle, and fowls.

Nothing that is valuable should, in this crisis, be overlooked by our agriculturists.--Ex.
SUBSTITUTE FOR SODA.--A lady of Fluvanna county sends us the following, which

we publish for the information of housekeepers:

To the ashes of corn cobs, add a little boiling water. After allowing it to stand for a few minutes, pour off the lye, which can be used at once with an acid, (sour milk or vinegar.) It makes the bread as light almost as soda.--Ex.

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, has prohibited the exportation beyond the limits of the State of all cotton and linen goods—including yarns, jeans, linseys, and blankets—except through the orders of the Confederate States or State Government.

WORTH KNOWING.--If those who have smoke houses, that have been used for some time, will take the earth floor, put it in barrels and leech it as they do ashes, then boil down the lixivated [?] water, they will obtain more than enough salt to pay for the trouble. The writer knows of two instances in which the yield of one was ten sacks, and the other enough to supply a large family for a year.--Columbus Sun.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, p. 5, c. 2

Substitute for Quinine--The extremely high price of quinine renders it very difficult for persons of moderate means to purchase it, and yet it has been considered almost indispensable for the cure of our summer and autumnal fevers.

The best substitute for it, (if indeed it be not equal to the quinine itself) may be obtained with all ease by taking the inside bark of the red dogwood (thought to be preferable to the white dogwood) cut it up fine and put it into a kettle covered with pure water; then boil it down to the consistency of molasses or jelly. During the process of boiling it should be strained once or twice to free it from all impurities. After thus being boiled down it may be put away in bottles. When wanted for use, it can easily be made into pills by mixing with flour.

The writer of this has known three cases of severe chills and fevers cured within the last thirty days, by taking a few pills of three or four grams each, in twenty-four hours, taken every hour.

This information is obtained from an eminent Texas physician and chemist, who has thoroughly tested the preparation in his last year's practice--B.--Nat. Union.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, Supplement, p. 1, c. 1

Meeting of Ladies.

According to previous notice, a large number of the ladies of Austin, assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, May 6, at 5 o'clock P.M. to give expression to their feelings, occasioned by the late accounts of the fall of New Orleans, and the heroism displayed by the patriotic women of that city.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg was called to the Chair. Mrs. E. H. E. Barret appointed Vice President and Miss E. H. Gregg, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Mrs. Barret, a committee of five consisting of Mrs. E. H. Riley, Mrs. H. Dowell, Mrs. R. Harkness, Miss E. Rust and Miss E. H. Gregg, was appointed to prepare matter for the action of the meeting.

After retiring, the committee returned and submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to express, in behalf of the ladies of the city of Austin, their profound sympathy with their suffering sisters of New Orleans, under the painful circumstances which now surround them, and the admiration their heroic conduct has inspired, beg leave to

report--

That the recent intelligence of the approach of a hostile fleet, and its threatening presence before the Emporium of Louisiana, so long the ornament of that gallant State and the pride of the South, while exciting emotions of deepest sadness in the thought that a people, surpassed by no other in devotion to Southern rights and Confederate Independence, should be subjected, even for a time, to such a reverse has not the less filled our hearts with thankfulness, and pride, at the spirit evinced by the women of that noble city who, in the face of an imperious and brutal foe, entreated their military commander to suffer a bombardment, rather than submit, and, when left defenseless by the withdrawal of the troops, petitioned the municipal authorities, "to refuse to surrender the city, or to haul down the flag, which is the emblem of the sovereignty of Louisiana," though the peremptory demand was coupled with the alternative, "a monstrous absurdity" of the removal of themselves and their children within forty eight hours.

Such a spirit at such a time is worthy of any age or people, and will be held in perpetual remembrance.

It was a reward, which the gallant defenders of the "wives, the daughters, the mothers, and sisters" of New Orleans, deserved, and will impel them to yet prouder deeds if that is possible, and more heroic efforts in the future.

It is an example, which the women of the Southern Confederacy will delight to imitate, whenever and wherever it may be demanded. It has made our arms invincible, if they were not invincible before.

It will hold up to deeper execration the men within our borders, whether native or adopted sons, who are indifferent to our success or rejoice in our reverses, who would consent to live again in Union with a people that have brought undying infamy on the American name and justly subjected themselves to the scorn of mankind, who ignominiously cower at the advance of such a foe, and basely refuse to give themselves and their fortunes to the cause of their country, the defence [sic] [sic] of its women and children, and the maintenance of every right which freemen hold most dear.

Such are the feelings, which the conduct of our suffering and defenseless sisters of New Orleans inspires in our breasts.

We rejoice in the opportunity of making them known to the world. Therefore, be it--

Resolved, first, That we tender to those, who have set us such an example, our warmest sympathies in this hour of their trial

Resolved, second, That their conduct is worthy of universal imitation by the women of the South, until this unnatural war which has been forced on us and our children, is brought to a close

Resolved, third, That, in the name of the sons of Texas, we promise their succor and defence [sic], by the side of the heroes of Louisiana, while the presence of the enemy continued to pollute the Father of Waters, or to threaten any portion of our land.

Resolved, fourth, That, in humble reliance on his blessing, we will make unceasing prayer to the God of battles, for our imperiled sisters, until their deliverance shall be affected, and the deliverance of our common country in the return of the blessing of an honorable peace.

The report and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mrs. Riley, the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Austin, have heard with pride and exultation, how nobly the daughters of Louisiana have sustained the reputation of the women of the South for

undaunted heroism, and devotion to their country.

Resolved, That we bid them God speed, in their noble work of self-sacrifice, and we pledge ourselves to them, that we will sooner lie down in death, and join the great army of martyrs, who have shed their precious blood in the cause of liberty, than ever bow our necks to the yoke of our vindictive and relentless foe.

On motion of Mrs. Herndon, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Mayor of New Orleans, with the request, that he will make them known to the ladies of that city. And also, that they be published in the State Gazette and Houston Telegraph.

A few gentlemen were in attendance, and after brief addresses at the request of the ladies, by Governor Lubbock, Chief Justice Wheeler, and Bishop Gregg, cordially approving the action taken, and encouraging the ladies in this and every good work of tender sympathy and devotion to the country, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg, President.

Miss E. H. Gregg, Secretary.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, Supplement, p. 1, c. 2

Substitute for Quinine.—The extremely high price of quinine renders it very difficult for persons in moderate means to purchase it, and yet it has been considered as almost indispensable for the cure of our summer and autumnal fevers.

The best substitute for it, (if indeed it be not equal to the quinine itself) may be obtained with all ease, by taking the inside bark of the red dogwood (thought to be preferable to the white dogwood) cut it up fine and put it into a kettle covered with pure water, then boil it down to the consistency of molasses or jelly. During the process of boiling, it should be strained once or twice to free it from all impurities. After thus being boiled down it may be put away in bottles. When wanted for use, it can easily be made into pills by mixing with flour.

The writer of this has known three cases of severe chills and fevers cured within the last thirty days, by taking a few pills of three or four grains each, in twenty-four hours, taken every hour.

This information is obtained from an imminent Texas physician and chemist, who has thoroughly tested the preparation in his last year of practice.—B—Nat. Union.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, supplement, p. 1, c. 1

Relationship Disowned.—On Saturday last, a party landed above Carrollton from the enemy's ships, and proceeding to the abandoned fortifications, inspected them and tore up a small Confederate flag which they found flying over the works.

Returning down the Levee, the officers met a family of ladies and children, accompanied by their colored servant. The Federals, addressing themselves first to the ladies, expressing a hope that the presence of the fleet was not a cause of fear to them. We will relate verbatim the conversation that ensued:

Mrs. B.—That sensation, sir, is unknown to us here.

Officer.—Madam, may I ask you if there is any Union sentiment here;

Mrs. B.—None, sir, that I am aware of—certainly none among the ladies.

Officer.—Then we may take it for granted there is none among either sex, as the ladies generally go with the gentlemen on political questions.

Mrs. B.—I am confident sir, your inference as to the entire absence of any Union sentiment is correct. As to the ladies following the gentlemen on political questions, I beg you to

understand that, however it may be in your section, the ladies here advocate that only which is just and honorable.

Officer (turning his attention to one of the servants).—Well, Sis, can you tell me if all the troops have left yet?

Nancy, being for a moment quiet, the lady said: "Nancy, why don't you answer your brother?"

Nancy (with great indignation)—Don't you call me Sis again. I don't want no Yankee for a brother.

Whole Federal party passed on without another word.—N. O. Delta.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 17, 1862, p. 4, c. 2. [Summary: "The Rebel Ship Virginia" to the tune of "Bold Charitons Ship Three Bells"]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 17, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

THE LADIES OF MISSION VALLEY VICTORIA COUNTY, TO THE LADIES OF TEXAS.--To our sisters throughout the State of Texas, we send this greeting. The dark hour in our Country's history is approaching; her peril is great. Our young men have gone forth to offer their lives to defence [sic] of our homes and our altars. We feel that the time has come for us to act our part, and if we can meet with hearty cooperation which we feel assured you will give, we will be able to do much to perpetuate human liberty. Money is one of the sinews of war. One million of the precious metals, at least, is now lying in our caskets; let us lay them upon the altars of our country. We propose that each county organize a Society, and immediately collect the treasure now lying useless, and forward it to our patriotic Governor, to be by him disposed of, and the proceeds to be given to the Treasurer of our country. Let each county as soon as organized report to the Herald.

Bessie Throop,	Sue Cole,	Henrietta Scott,
Fannie Scott	Jennie Throop	Sallie Swan, et al.

Papers throughout the state please copy.--Clarksville Standard.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 17, 1862, supplement, p. 2, c. 4

[For the Gazette.

Every man can make his own leather. Mr. Editor, I wish to make known through your paper an important discovery, which I give the public for the good of the State. How to get leather and shoes is a question one hears from every one he meets. All who are in reach of cedar tops, have one of the best tanning materials in the South. I have not tried pine leaves, but I believe they will do just as well as the cedar. They can be gathered where the timber was cut last winter or green. If the timber has been cut long enough for the leaves to be dry, the best way to get the leaves is to take a large sheet and pile the brush on it and beat them with sticks which will cause the leaves to fall off. If you have to get them green cut off the limbs and then cut off or pull the leaves, &c. Small twigs: If you need the leather soon, you must boil the leaves; if you do not need it before fall, you can lay your hides away like you would bark. The best way to prepare your hides for the tan is to use ashes and a little salt instead of lime. If you use lime, you must get it all out, to make good leather. If you have Sumac or bark you can mix it.

"This is no Yankee humbug" that will cost from \$50 to \$500. I wish every paper in the South to copy this,

J. R. SIMMS,
A Practical Tanner.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The County Court of Travis county, at a meeting held on Monday, 19th inst., levied a tax of 25 cents on every \$100; which will produce about \$16,000, and is exclusively appropriated for the benefit of the families of those in the army from this county. The court has proceeded at once, in advance of the collection of this tax, to issue the warrants as required, in small amounts, which are received by the merchants and farmers at par.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Persons who prowl around at night, disturbing the quiet of helpless women, whose husbands are absent fighting the battles of the country, are warned if they do not cease such actions, the city authorities will be informed and their limits circumscribed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Down With Them!

Two of our most prominent mercantile establishments have refused, within the last ten days, to take Confederate notes in payment of promissory notes. Both these establishments have made tens of thousands of dollars out of this war by realizing almost fabulous prices from the sales of their merchandize.--They continue to take Confederate paper in payment for goods, having recently added an enormous per centage, so as to cover any possible loss, or rather diminution, in their immense profits that might accrue from a depreciation in the value of the Government money. Thus are these men, blind to every patriotic impulse, and regardful alone of their own selfish interests, doing their utmost to impair the credit of the Government, and cripple its exertions in the present desperate and trying struggle. We hope the General commanding the Department will lay the iron hand of Martial Law upon those indirect givers of "aid and comfort to the enemy," and crush at once and effectually their efforts to render worthless the currency of the country. Let the county be placed under Martial law, and let the Provost Marshal be an energetic, brave, and resolute officer of the army, having no local or social sympathies with Union-shriekers and extortioners. Then, and not until then, can the Augean stable be cleaned.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Duty of the People

The evacuation of Galveston has thrown hundreds of the poor of that city upon the country to be supported. Many of them are the families of soldiers in the service of the country. All are entitled to the sympathies of the people, and must be sustained at whatever sacrifice. Everybody must contribute to this object and the sooner the people awake to their duties in this respect the better will those duties be performed.

We all admire and glory in the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief in making a fight at the very border of Texas. We also admire the spirit of the people who will not submit to Federal rule. Let us sustain them. Let what is done for them be done not as a charity, but as a debt, a sacred obligation of fraternity.

The city of Houston, we know, will afford a refuge to those who come here, with her accustomed liberality. The other neighboring towns must do the same. Let the people open their

houses and make room for the fugitives.

This city is already crowded with people to almost its entire capacity. Many of these poor must go to the interior. Let the planters send for them. Let every head of a family prepare room for all that they can, and at once fill up their premises with them.

Corn, bacon, and flour are wanted here to feed the people. There is a scarcity. Let those in the interior having provisions to spare send them in to the order of the Mayor of the city, who will see that they are put in charge of the proper parties.

Citizens of Texas, our State is to be invaded in all probability, at more points than one. Let us be ready to meet the enemy at every point; and let every inch and territory he gains be bought with his blood, and drenched with his blood while he holds it. Let him gain nothing but barren waste. Every man, woman, and child now has high duties to perform. Let no one prove wanting in the hour of trial.

Since the above was in type we have received the assurance of those in authority that whatever they can do to alleviate the wants of the poor they will do. It is however well known that the supply of provisions in the hands of the post quartermaster is very small, and that owing to the interruption of communication with Richmond, for the month back the money expected to sustain this department has not been received still rations will be issued to all those among the fugitives requiring it while here, and transportation will be furnished to such points in the interior as will accommodate them.

The people of Houston must take the burthen off from the military at once. Let there be a contribution adequate to the requirements of the occasion made up immediately. Let all who can give, give all they can.

The people of the interior must also be on hand. Let the planters and others at once write to the Provost Marshal of Houston, how many they can provide for. Let them be at the depots daily as the trains arrive from Houston prepared to take away some of those who must and will seek refuge among them. The city of Houston is already heavily burthened [sic] but our people can and will do more. To the full extent of their ability we presume they will do, but it is manifest that Houston is no place now for any surplus population and every woman and child of the class we refer to ought to be taken at once to the interior.

We believe it is unnecessary to say more. We know the people of the interior counties will do all that is asked of them.--Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

CAMP TERRY.--Several days ago we visited the camp of instruction on the Colorado about eight miles below this city. . . . The ladies, God bless them, were there also. If any man needs to be convinced that the Gauls were correct in attributing to woman an additional feeling--the divine feeling, let him look at the spirit manifested by our Southern ladies in camp, city and hamlet, in this terrible and trying struggling. "nature has given to woman two painful but heavenly gifts, which distinguish her from the condition of men, and often raise her above it--pity and enthusiasm. Through pity she sacrifices herself--enthusiasm ennobles here. Self-sacrifice and enthusiasm! what else is there in heroism? Women have more heart and imagination than men. Enthusiasm arises from imagination--self-sacrifice springs from the heart. They are, therefore, by nature more heroic than heroes, and when this heroism becomes supernatural, it is from woman that the wonder must be expected. Men would stop at valor."

It seems that God has granted unto our women this divine enthusiasm and so long as the

spirit of resistance survives in their hearts none but cowards can despair or traitors counsel submission.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

From Galveston.

We extract from the Telegraph extras, of the 22d and 24th as follows:

The train from Galveston yesterday brought an unusual large number of passengers, among them some of the most prominent residents of that city, who are determined not to submit in any way to the hated invader.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p 1, c. 3

Galveston, May 23, 3 P.M.

. . . Since one o'clock, all the drays and other means of transportation in the city have been employed under the management of Capt. M. Sellers, in removing such poor families as desire to leave the city with their effects. Many are embracing the opportunity, some leave by the cars this evening, and others will go by the cars and boats to-morrow. The time has come for charity and christian brotherhood to engage in its noble work. Let it not be said that the poor, who have deserted their homes sooner than live under Federal rule, shall suffer while there is plenty in the land.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

A correspondent of the Lagrange Reporter recommends common ley [lye], dripped from ashes, as a substitute for soda in culinary operations--two tablespoons of ley [lye] to a quart of flour. He has used it thus.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

NEW COTTON BAGGING.--We saw on Saturday last a bale of cotton put up by Mr. James Chambers, which beautifully illustrated the old adage--necessity is the mother of invention. The bagging used was neither Kentucky nor India, but real genuine Texas. It was made of bark linwood we believe--in widths of from a half to one inch wide, woven like a ship basket, making a strong and durable covering for the cotton. In the scarcity of hemp bagging, Mr. Chambers example is well worth following.--Houston Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The Governor has received a letter from M. G. Wilson, of Vine Grove, offering to take care of fifteen families of the Galveston poor in that neighborhood.—Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

A coquette is a rose bush, from which each young beau plucks a leaf, while the thorns are left for the husband.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Good for Florida.—The grand jury of the Suwanee circuit (ex-Governor Madison Starke Perry foreman) reports as follows concerning the war:

Our little State has done nobly in volunteering—eight regiments, a battalion and twelve independent companies (all in the service) have been raised out of 12,285 voters.

What State can point to a prouder record? Old Alachua, her honor be it said, has seven companies in the field out of 725 voters. And the ladies, God bless them, are sewing, knitting, nursing, and in some instances overseeing, to make corn for the soldiers, while their husbands are on the tented field to drive back the bold invaders who pollute our soil with unhallowed tread.

Talk of subjugating such a people--never.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Augusta Factory Goods.—As cotton goods are selling at extravagant prices in this city, we will let our readers see the quotations of the factory goods at Augusta, Ga. Shirtings (seven eights) 16 cents, sheetings (4-4) 18 cents, drill 19 cents, No. 1 (8 oz.) osnaburgs 20 cents—Augusta paper.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

For the State Gazette.

Run Hog or Die

I'll sing to you a song I suppose you all do know,
The Yankee abolitionists made a mighty blow,
They thought they'd whip our Southern boys but that they'll have to try,
And every single time we'll make them run hog or die.

CHORUS-- I tell you what it is and what I am thinkin',
Our Jeff Davis can whip old Abe Lincoln,
He beats him on the battlefield and I'll tell you the reason why,
He always makes the Yankee cowards run hog or die.

They first began at Sumpter [sic] in South Carolina land,
General Beauregard was there and also had command,
And when the battle opened he just make the bullets fly,
And he also made the Yankee cowards run hog or die.

CHORUS—

They commenced on Missouri when she was fast asleep,
Thinking by so doing that her many [?] they would keep,
But not to let them do it Ben McCulloch thought he'd try
And he also made the Yankee cowards run hog or die.

CHORUS—

They brought a great army on to old Virginia's soil,
As a matter of course that made the Southern blood boil,

We got old Scott's carriage and he did have to fly,
And we also made the Yankee cowards run hog or die.

CHORUS—

They bombarded Galveston on Southern Texas coast,
But they found Colonel Moore there and also at his post,
And when they came in range he made the cannon balls fly,
And of course he made the South Carolina run hog or die.

CHORUS—

They blockaded New Orleans at the Mississippi mouth,
As a matter of course that was an insult to the South,
The old iron ship Manassas thought she'd try,
And she also made these Yankee vessels run hog or die.

CHORUS—

There's Sibley's brigade out in New Mexico,
The citizens all thought that they would not make a show,
But all such notions were clearly in the eye,
For they also made the Yankee cowards run hog or die.

CHORUS—

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Starving Men, Women and Children into Submission.

The following extracts are from the Norfolk correspondent of the New York Herald. It will be observed that this is the enemy's account of their own brutal and barbarous policy, unknown altogether in any civilized warfare heretofore.

Business in Norfolk has been very generally resumed, although it must be said that there is but a remarkably small stock here to trade upon. The refusal of General Wool to allow supplies to come here is acting very severely upon the people. It is a fact, which cannot be longer disguised that many people in Norfolk are at a point approaching starvation. Cut off from supplies in every direction, prices for all necessaries remain about the same as when the rebels were here. The situation of the inhabitants under the stringency adopted is becoming deplorable in the extreme and the Union men and the rebelliously inclined are forced to suffer alike. It would seem that an intention is entertained to starve the citizens into an acknowledgement of the supremacy of the government, but in the meantime those who have testified their devotion and allegiance to the old flag derive no more benefit from the course than those who have openly denied it, and who still express a repugnance to having it wave over them. It is not my province to criticise [sic] the starvation policy. I can only say truly that it will fail to make converts to the government worth having, and yet work much ill to many who have never faltered in their duty

to the country. The policy falls with heavy hand upon innocent women and children, who have neither the power to help nor to injure the government, and who cannot be heard in any proposition to restore Norfolk to her former position under the Federal authorities. A more liberal policy, I am forced to believe, would do more in a week towards bringing the people to a healthy tone than a month of such vigorous embargo.

Prices for all the necessaries of life remain at rebel rates, and, while there is no improvement of prospects for the future, the people must see their means of sustenance daily decreasing. Hunger and want are becoming familiar guests in many families, and suffering is abroad in the city. When I say that affairs are working well here, I mean to be understood alluding to the order maintained in the place and the administration of the military government. The condition of the people is another matter, and mainly depends upon the submission of the civil authorities, an event which I believe to be quite remote. Something will soon have [to be?] done for the poor of Norfolk by the government. Many who have taken the oath of allegiance are really in a state bordering upon starvation.

So much for the New York Herald. In the N. Y. Times, of the 29th, we find a Norfolk letter, from which we take the following:

"The Rebels still hold out, and refuse to submit and take the oath of allegiance. For their obstinacy General Wool maintains the blockade. If they desire starvation in preference to Yankee notions and the protection the Government offers them the General has no objection to allowing them time to repent.

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It will be safe to wager that a man will be a better citizen who takes the oath through the impulse of his reflective faculties than one who swears to true allegiance simply because he is hungry and has a brood of starving children around him.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

St. Augustine News

We take the following extract from the St. Augustine Examiner, a paper which is now published by the Yankees, of May the 8th:

On Tuesday evening last, a party of young ladies assembled on the Plaza, and commenced chipping off small pieces from the stump of the flag-staff, which they kissed with all the fervor of a youthful maiden in her first love. Some members of company "1" [I?] noticing the proceedings, became so indignant that the senseless wood was so much more favored than they, rushed to the spot, and in the excess of their passion rooted up the stump and burned it to ashes, thus destroying forever what was so late the pride of the village. Yesterday morning, as we were crossing the Plaza, we noticed a bevy of these damsels busily engaged in collecting the ashes in small papers, to be carried home. We are aware that the blockade of this port has been tolerably effective, rendering it extremely difficult to get many articles indispensable to a well regulated family, but the small size of these packages forbids the idea that the ashes were to be used for the manufacture of soap, and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that they are to be cherished as souvenirs."

It will be noticed that the St. Augustine ladies, most of whom have fathers, husbands and brothers in the Southern army, are true blue. In the face of the glistening bayonets of the enemy they show their preference for the Southern cause, and their contempt for Lincoln's hirelings.

The commander of the post has issued the following order, which is not quite so brutish but akin to that of Butler.

Headquarters, Post of St. Augustine,
May 17th, 1862

Certain women having conducted themselves last evening and this morning, in a manner grossly insulting to the United States forces stationed here, by collecting together in the plaza and there openly manifesting their disloyalty to the United states, I have ordered that hereafter any woman who shall be guilty of any open and offensive exhibition of disloyalty, shall be considered as having forfeited immunity from punishment by reason of her sex, and shall be held in strict arrest. And furthermore, if another such disgraceful scene is enacted, I shall enforce the full vigor of martial law on the city.

By order of

Louis Bell,
Lt. Col. 4th N. H. Vol,
Commanding Post of St. Augustine, Fla.

H. F. Wiggin, Acting Adjutant.

Information has reached us to the effect that many of the poor families whose husbands are in the war are in a very destitute condition. The Federals refuse to allow them to leave the city, and will not sell them the necessaries of life. They should by all means be relieved. It would be better to have the little "Ancient City" laid in ashes than to allow our noble hearted women and children to suffer for the want of food, and be subjected to all kinds of insult.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 1-2

A Letter from a Missouri Lady to a Federal Officer.

The following letter was published a few days since in a city paper, but as it contained many errors, we have been requested to publish it, that the errors may be corrected, and a correct copy of it given to the public.

Callaway County, Mo., Jan. 20, 1862.

Col. A. M. Hare, Commander of the Federal Forces at Fulton, Missouri.

Sir: Will you pardon an intrusion which nothing but a mother's solicitude could induce? I am informed that a part of your command are now engaged in pillaging and despoiling the home which I left a few days since, because I expected daily to be turned out, as other helpless women have been by the same forces; but especially because I am threatened with arrest. I understand that our estate is to be confiscated, and myself and little children are to be driven from a plentiful and happy home into abject poverty and want. I cannot express astonishment at this, for troops whose highest glory is the forcible seizure of unarmed citizens, or a midnight assault on a haystack or brush-pile, will not hesitate to stoop to any depth of infamy.

I suppose that I am to be held responsible for my husband's "political heresies," and upon this premise I found the right thus to address you. My husband, sir, is in the Southern army. He is a "rebel," and I glory in the fact. He is in favor of constitutional liberty, a warm friend of that freedom which our forefathers established, and is therefore opposed to the dictatorship which "his holiness, pope Abraham" has reared on its ruins. In common with others, he is battling to drive a band of mercenary invaders from the State, that freemen instead of hireling butchers may decide the destiny of Missouri. If for this my home has been desolated, or my helpless children

made beggars, I welcome poverty and abandonment. I had rather the idol of my heart should go down amid the wreck and [illegible] of battle, in a death struggle for liberty, and that I and my innocent babes should be plunged into orphanage, penniless, than that he should disgrace us by the slightest submission to a foe without principles and without honor. [illegible seven lines at bottom of page—torn]

deigns—while it would thus not be foreign to good manners to allow you the benefit of any doubt that might arise as to your conduct. Individually, it is not part of my purpose to whitewash the record which your unholy zeal has written in our midst; of homes made tenantless, of hearts lacerated, of affections' throne dismantled. No grade of "authority," no exercise of "military necessity," can purchase exemption for that single tragedy, the (Criswell murder), the memory of which will cling to the murderer like the mark of Cain while he lives, and forever doom him when he dies.

Although, sir, the individual rights of property, as recognized and guaranteed in your constitution's chartered privileges have been annulled and made void by armed rogues, and its most sacred provisions violated in a thousand forms, would it not be well, even yet, to pay at least a passing respect to that ancient and "higher law," which says, "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant, nor his maid servant, nor anything else which is his." This latter clause would, I suppose, embrace hay, corn, oats, horses, cattle, and might possibly have a *very remote* reference to articles of the household, *books, private papers, etc.*

If, sir, you came to Missouri to fight, as is so vauntingly said, why, I pray you, do you not go where you can get accommodations, and cross foemen worthy of your steel? Why do you insist on the stereotyped evasion that our general "can't be caught," "won't fight," "can't be found," etc., when it is patent to the whole world that your army have found him on several occasions, and were met with bloody hands at Springfield, at Drywood, and at Lexington? He is even now preparing for your reception the most approved hospitalities of the season at his favorite stand at the Southwest.

With so excellent a host at your service, why aggravate a skirmish with undisciplined and unoffending citizens; and when defeated by them, why drag from the bed and the fireside aged men and little boys, and publish a long list of "prisoners of war," to embellish "another brilliant achievement of our arms?" Why is it, that, instead of meeting men marshaled in arms, it is so much the more preferable, in the language of one of Quixote Lincoln's local Sancho Panzas, to "surprise" defenceless [sic] men with cavalry in out-of-the-way farm houses, in hay lofts and in corn stacks, capturing them in detail? Where is the "tranquility" you came here to restore, aye, and that "protection" you came to give to all—is it not such as vultures give to lambs?

There is a seeming inconsistency, colonel, in thus proclaiming the majesty of freedom and the glory of independence to a people beleaguered with bayonets, and deprived of the simplest privileges of American citizenship. The people of our country are now unfortunately situated much as were our gracious sovereign's loyal subjects a few weeks since, when cowering with mortal fear under the roar of the British lion, in the complications of the Trent affair. Can you not sympathize with us? But one more question, and I will not trouble you further. With what favor does your newly patented oath meet?—that oath at which liberty revolts and freedom shrieks; that monster oath which fear of death, or the dungeon, still more intolerable, forces us to approach with a smile, and turn from with a compliment, though the heart sickens with disgust, and the brain burns with indignation while the heartless tyranny imposes it.

Let me ask you, sir, if you claim to be a sensible man, and yet believe that the consciences of freemen can thus be chained? I have a bright promising boy of three summers,

and as I kneel with him in supplication to the Father of Mercies and endeavor to teach him the duty of love to that Creator, I do not fail to learn him to hate, with all his heart, the perpetration of such an enormity; and, as Hamilcar swore Hannibal to eternal enmity to Rome, so will I obligate him to avenge, with a life's service, the wrongs of our country. But sir, a better time is coming. Missouri will yet be free. Her oppressors will yet, however unwillingly, be compelled to "retire in good order" from our soil. The ensign of Columbia will yet wave where the prostituted stars and stripes, that we once loved so well, now swing in insolent triumph. God wills it, (Joel, chap. ii. 20th verse) and the great Price and his cohorts are coming.

"The hall is in motion

Resistless and free as the waves of the ocean."

The name of that little band already fills the earth with its glory. They are the elect and anointed heralds of liberty's new evangel to man. The flame they are kindling now in exile will soon reach and illuminate the dear native homes from which they have been driven with such violence, and take a terrible revenge on the oppressors of their friends and families. The highest motives that move men to action on the new theatre of fame, "not motives of gold or of fortune, but higher and holier than these." It is no weak, impotent voice that speaks to them of freedom. The voice of the Eternal is summoning them on. Angels are beckoning them. "The battlements of heaven are crowded with martyrs" gone before, who, bending down from their eminences, are pointing to the "victor's crown in the sunlight of immortality," and urging them on to victory and to glory.

What though the fortune of war seem temporarily adverse to our arms, and every plain from Arlington to Sierra Nevada be burthened [sic] with the tread of legions marshalling for the onslaught and the plunder, still we will despair not, for as Israel had a Moses and the colonies a Washington, so we have our own chosen chieftain, who will leave us on the borders of "Dixie Land," but, like Joshua of old, will establish us there in freedom and independence. History has given his name to immortality. It can never die. He holds his patent of nobility from no earthly monarch; it bears the seal of Nature's God. His reputation

"Has passed through glory's morning gate,
And stands erect in Paradise."

His memory will be cherished in millions of grateful hearts when self-constituted autocrats, whose steps are now counted by army contractors, and times by sycophantic huzzas, shall have long since mouldered [sic] and been forgotten.

Defame him and malign him as you will, yet when you, sir, and the master who sent you, shall have passed away to a grave where no one will ever pause to shed a tear or speak of a virtue; when this modern Tamerlane shall have gone from his palace of skulls with fear and trembling, to answer for the hundred thousand human souls which his unholy ambition has hurried up to the supernal throne, and when all men shall behold in the fearful retributions of his doom another fulfillment of that immutable decree, "They who do not rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth," then, sir, the proud dominion of Sterling Price will be the fond affection of a great nation of freemen. His name will live in glory and a benison for ever.

Permit me to state, in conclusion, that the ruin you have made, and are likely to make, in our vicinity, will disengage our citizens [illegible] any necessary attention to our home [illegible] concerns. They will therefore be [illegible]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 4. [Summary: complete accounting of Ladies' Aid Society]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Advantage of Condensation.—Give the hipt [sic?], the cream, the marrow, the essence, the fire.

Press your thoughts, pack them, bring everything to a burning, scorching focus. Avoid prefaces, circumlocution; rush right into your subject at once. Begin before you think of it, and keep dashing on with all your might, until you are done. So also in preaching, praying, exhorting, testifying, say what you have to say and stop.

A tremendous thought may be packed in small compass—made as solid as a cannon ball, and like that projectile, cut down all before it. Short articles are generally more effective, have more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. Pack your thoughts closely together.

True Democrat, (Ark.)

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Vicksburg Whig Suspended.—We find the following announcement in the Vicksburg Whig of the 1st:

To Our Patrons.—The old Whig, which has been with our citizens for "lo; these many years," amid prosperity and adversity, is, we expect, making its last visit this morning to its patrons,

"Until the desolator is made desolate,
And the tyrant overthrown."

With the enemy's shot and shell falling around us, and tearing down houses on every square, we cannot expect nor ask printers to work. We had hoped to be able to furnish our long tried and ever faithful patrons with the earliest news, though it may not be exactly gathered 'mid beds of roses, at least until the conflict at our doors was decided, but the enemy has seen fit to turn his guns on our defenceless [sic] city, we will be compelled to suspend publication for a few days—perhaps months. If we can possibly do so, we will print a paper occasionally, or probably publish the news in extra form.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Female Department of Baylor University

Mr. Editor:

Even in these times it will not be considered out of place to speak of that which relates to the mental training of the young. The undersigned would therefore ask a place in your paper for an expression of some of the impressions which have been left upon them while in attendance, as the Examining Board, upon the anniversary exercises of the above named, well known institution.

The exercises commenced on Monday the 24th of June, with the examination of the preparatory department and continued through the day. The little Misses acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.

The second day was occupied by the *Male Department*. The number of pupils in this Institution has been between fifty and sixty during the past year—and they, principally small. But the exercises of the day satisfied those present, the Faculty in charge, had not abated in their zeal and solicitude for the advancement of their pupils. At night, we had highly creditable exercises in declamation by the young gentlemen of the University.

The exercises of the *Female Department* were resumed on Wednesday morning in the examination of the junior classes. We cannot express all that we feel, nor do full justice to these classes without occupying too much of your space. We must say, however, that if the young ladies engaged, will but fulfill the expectations raised by this days exercises, they will reflect lasting honor on the Institution that sends them forth.

During the day the commencement sermon was ably preached by the Rev. J. F. Hillyer, in place of Rev. S. G. Bryan, who failed to arrive in time. The exercises of the day were concluded by the reading at night of essays by the young ladies of the sub-junior class, attended by sweet music and other entertaining exercises.

The examination of the senior class which took place on the evening, of this we have never seen excelled.

On Thursday, was *Commencement* day. The Literary address was delivered by F. Alexander, Esq. It was in every respect appropriate to the occasion—chaste, thoughtful and eloquent. The speaker showed he had fully grasped his interesting theme: "*The duties of educated women in the present crisis.*" His audience were pleased and instructed.

The Graduates who received the honors of the Institution were four in number. Misses Ella Chase, Annie Goodwin, Jennie Cleanland, and Adelaide Haynes. In all the varied and interesting exercises in which they participated, they equally challenged applause, and all felt, when they received their diplomas at the hands of the Principal, that they fully merited having fairly carried them.

The whole was concluded on the night of this day, by one of those concerts, instrumental and vocal, which can only be gotten up by Prof. Chase and the fair pupils of Baylor University. We have been especially gratified at the deep interest with which all the exercises were regarded. The attendance was unprecedented, and upon the last day and especially the last night, the spacious house could no longer hold the visitors. The Institution has evidently a strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people, and while this continues its prosperity must be unabated.

J. C. Smith,
J. A. Holland,
M. Ross,
Examining Board.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-3 [Superb letter from the Texas Brigade on the fighting at Gaines' Mill]

Infirmary of St. Francis de Sales,
Richmond, Va., July 17, 1862

Dear Gilleland: The crowding events of the past four or five months have made me seemingly neglect, though not forget my old friend, and if now, that I unfortunately have leisure time in my hands, I grow lengthy and prosy, you must attribute it to the fact that a sudden stagnation of the body has also affected the mind. . . .

[June 27th] Gen. Whiting then came riding to the rear. "They are driving us back," he said to Hood, "and it is impossible to take that battery." "You are mistaken, General," said Hood, "give me the order, I have boys here who will storm h-ll itself." "Forward, then, Hood, in God's name, forward with your Texians." Orders were immediately given to form our regiments for the assault, but through some error the 4th Texas was not ready in time, and the 1st and 5th Texas, 18th Georgia and Hampton's South Carolina regiment were thrown forward, and the 4th

left in the rear. There were curses both loud and deep uttered. Not long, however, were they suffered to continue, for in a few moments Gen. Hood's well known, glorious voice was heard calling for the Texas, "Where is my old Regiment—where is the Texas?" He was answered by a yell which left no doubt as to where we were. He then rode up, "Boys," said he, "when on the part of Miss Wigfall I presented you with that battle flag, I promised to lead you into action beneath its folds. I am ready to redeem my promise—are you ready?" A hearty shout of "yes, yes," was the answer, and we moved off at double quick. . . . With a wild yell, which could only come from the throats of Texians and Comanches, we swept down the side of No. 1 with *loaded guns and charged bayonets*. . . . I had a large Mexican blanket rolled up and hanging on my left arm. This blanket, in all probability, saved my life. About 30 steps to the left of where I fell, poor Bob Lambert received his death wound. A grape shot struck him in the left side just above the hip bone, and lodged in the spine, low down, from the effect of which he died July 5th.

John Summers was shot through the heart on top of No. 2, and fell dead in his tracks. Next morning he was found laying on his back and between his left arm and body was our pet dog Candy. I know not what caused him to single out John Summers, but he refused to leave his body until it was buried. . . . Of Bob Lambert's standing as a citizen and friend it is unnecessary to speak, as all knew and loved him as I did, but as a soldier, you at home could not, of course, know so much, but it will I think, be sufficient to say, that although the *youngest* officer in his regiment, he was universally regarded as the *best*. . . He fell on the anniversary of the gayest scene in my recollection—the ball given to the Tom Green Rifles on presentation of our banner by Miss Elinor Gregg; Oh! what a change! I thought that night as I lay upon the bloody field, of the brilliant festival of which that was the first anniversary.

Then I was surrounded by the beauty and the chivalry of Travis. The forms of fair women and brave men were passing before my eyes beneath the glare of a hundred lights. Soft music filled the air and all were happy,—now, those women were far away, some sleeping the sweet sleep of innocence, some, perhaps, breathing a prayer for the safety of the poor soldier and some mingling in a scene full as gay, forgetting such a thing as war or soldiers existed. The forms of those brave men still surround me—but, ho! what a change! Eyes which then beamed with life and love, were closed in death or moist with tears of agony. Lips which then whispered of love were sealed forever or uttered only groans. Hands then clasped in friendship were now dripping with human gore; in fine, the change which Satan witnessed when he fell from heaven was not greater. But I am digressing, and my letter is already too long.

There is a spot near Austin set apart for the States illustrious dead. There I wish Bob's remains to rest. Texas may have men who reached a higher round in the ladder of fame, but she never had a nobler heart within her border than Bob Lambert's. He has no parents or family—he belongs to the State and if I live he shall sleep in her most honored spot. The members of the Company are willing and anxious to subscribe and send his body home as soon as circumstances will permit, but I wish the State of Texas or the city of Austin to take the thing in hand. It is but a simple act of justice due to the gallant dead. . . . Wm. C. W.

[note—an obituary in the next issue identifies Lt. Robert J. Lambert, printer]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

LAUREL HILL ACADEMY.--Many of our first class schools throughout the State have closed their doors in consequence of the principals and assistant teachers having joined the army. We are glad to perceive however that "Laurel Hill Academy: situated at Fort Worth,

Tarrant county conducted by J. C. Armistead and Mrs. M. Josephine Armistead will commence its next annual session on the first Monday in September. This justly celebrated institution, established for the instruction of female pupils, has given such complete satisfaction as to be not only entitled to the commendations of the press but to the continued and increased patronage of all who have daughters to educate.

We are requested by J. R. Simms, to say to those who furnish supplies to the wives of soldiers, and widows of Travis county whose sons are in the army, that he will let them have sole leather at 50 cents per lb., and if they will get good goat or calf skins he will tan them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We call the attention of the public to the letter of his Excellency Gov. Lubbock to Gen. Jas. S. Besser, Financial Agent of the State Penitentiary, which will be found in today's paper.

The letter is published for general information.

The Penitentiary is doing all it can to supply the wants of our gallant army and their families. We fear, however, it will prove wholly inadequate to accomplish that end.

We can but urge upon all who are in a position to do so, that they make every yard of cloth in their power, not only for their own use, but to supply to those who are unable to make it for themselves.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

That Union Pole.—A few days ago three or four soldiers, belonging, we are informed, to Green's Regiment, cut down and burned up the Union pole erected in whilom days, by the Union shriekers at the corner of Hancock's store. Some of those who bear us no love, stood by and with sullen looks, and inaudible mutterings, witnessed the downfall and destruction of the tall staff that had so recently flaunted the Yankee flag.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

HIGH PRICES.--A great hue and cry has been raised against farmers because they are asking fifteen dollars per sack for flour, and one dollar per bushel for corn and barley. We think they are doing right, and only hope the shylocks and extortioners of the town will be made to pay much higher before they get through with it. A farmer comes to this city and sells his sack of flour for fifteen dollars in currency. He enters a store and buys three papers of pins for three dollars; six spools of rotten thread for three dollars; two lbs of coffee for three dollars and six yards of common domestic for six dollars, making up the sum total he received for his flour. This is not all--he cannot get his plough sharpened, his saddle mended, his wagon repaired, nor his shoe soled without paying three prices. If these things require the strong arm of martial law to regulate them, let the remedy first be applied to the merchants and mechanics, and we vouch for it, breadstuff and forage will at once come down to their old prices. As a class the farmers are now suffering more than any other from extortion.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Take Notice.—That Reynolds gives an entertainment to-night at Buaas Hall the proceeds of which, are to go towards bringing the body of the late Lt. R. J. Lambert from Virginia to Austin for interment. Let old and young turn out to-night to assist in this laudable undertaking. You will not regret the expenditure, as the exhibition outside of the object for which it is given, is well worth the price of admission.

Corn Meal.

In reply to the offer of the Weekly Telegraph, to the person who would furnish us with the greatest number of ways that corn meal can be served up as an article of food, we have received the following, and a young lady in Independence gets the "Weekly." Who will now say that we cannot dispense with flour altogether?

Corn Crisp--Take one pint of meal, one tablespoon of lard, a little salt and water--spread it upon a board thin, and bake it before the fire; turn it with a string or knife.

Ash Corn Cake--Mix up meal with water and a little salt; wrap it up in corn shucks or a collard leave, and bake it in hot ashes.

Hoe Cake.--Mix up meal and water, and bake on a hoe.

Corn Meal Ginger Cake.--Take one pint of meal, three eggs, one cup of molasses, one tablespoon of lard or butter, and ginger, or any other spices to suit your taste.

Johnny Cake--Take equal quantities of sweet potatoes (boiled) and corn meal--mix with salt and lard--and bake it over or on a board before the fire.

Corn Meal Cakes--Stir to a cream a pound and a quarter of brown sugar, a pound of butter, beat six eggs and mix them with the sugar and butter; add a teaspoonful of cinnamon or ginger; stir in a pound and three quarters of corn meal, bake in small cakes and let it remain till cold.

Corn Cakes--One quart of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two eggs and corn meal sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pan-cakes. Bake quick--pans buttered--and eat warm.

Corn Bread--Take six pints of corn meal, one tablepoonsful of salt, four pints of water, mix with the hand and bake in oblong rolls two inches long--make half an hour before baking; use hot water in winter.

Light Corn Bread--Stir four pints of meal in three pints of warm water--add one teaspoonful of salt, let it rise five or six hours, then stir it with the hand and bake it in a brick oven.

Another method is to make mush, and before it grows cold, stir in a half pint of meal--let it rise and bake as the first.

Corn Cakes--Six eggs well beaten; one pint of milk; one teaspoonful salt; two pints of mush, almost cold; two pints of meal and three tablepoonsfuls of melted lard; grease the oven; put one large spoonful of batter in each cake. Do not let them touch in baking.

Corn Muffins.--Made in the same way as the above. Grease the muffling [sic?] hoops, and heat the oven slightly before putting in either corn cakes or muffins.

Butter or Corn Cake.--Beat the yoke of three eggs very light; add one pint of milk, two pints of much almost cold; one teaspoonful of salt; three teaspoonsful of melted butter. To be well beaten together. Before frying them, ship the whites of the eggs to a strong froth, and stir in thoroughly in the batter. For trying all kinds of batter cakes, use no more lard than is necessary to make them turn well.

Mush--Two pints of water in a pot to boil, then take one pint of cold water and mix smoothly into a pint of meal. When the water in the pot boils, stir this well into it and let it boil for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it looks clear.

Virginia Corn Bread--Dissolve one tablepoonsful of butter in three and a half pints of

boiling milk; into this scald one quarter of corn meal; when cool, add a half pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and two eggs well beaten, mix well together, and bake in two cakes, tins well greased or buttered.

Brown bread.--Mix three parts of corn meal and two parts of rye flour; sift and wet down with sweetened hot water; a little saleratus and yeast; work into a stiff pudding. Bake with a steady, strong heat until well done.

Corn Bread.--To three pints of milk add as much corn meal as will make a thin batter, three eggs, two tablespoonsful of butter, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and salt to suit the taste. If not to be had the bread is good without the eggs.

Corn Oysters.--Take three dozen ears of large young corn, six eggs, lard and butter in equal portions for frying. The corn must be young and soft. Grate it from the cob as fine as possible, and dredge it with flour. Beat very lengthy the six eggs, and mix them gradually with the corn. Then let the whole be incorporated by hard beating, add a teaspoonful of salt.--
Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

To the People of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Composed of
the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

At no period since the commencement of the contest in which we are now engaged, has there existed a more pressing necessity for active and zealous cooperation on the part of the people of these States with the military authorities, than at the present moment. The partial occupation of the Mississippi River Line by our enemies has so far impeded communication with the other States of the Confederacy, as to compel those charged with the duty of providing for the wants of our army, to seek for and develop new sources of supply. Our army is in urgent need of blankets and clothing of every description, to enable them to withstand the rigor of the approaching winter, as well as to successfully oppose the invades of our soil, and they can be furnished with but little from the other side of the Mississippi, or by the few manufactories now established in these States.

In this emergency, Maj-Gen'l T. H. Holmes, commanding in this Department, relying confidently on the patriotism of the people, directs me to make an appeal to them for that assistance which all can afford to give without much individual inconvenience, and which, if promptly furnished, will greatly promote the success of our army. Every family throughout this Department, possessed of a spinning wheel and loom, is requested to manufacture as large a quantity of cloth (both woolen and cotton) as the raw material at its command will permit. Those who have no facilities for spinning or weaving, may assist in the good work by making up shirts, drawers, pantaloons, coats and overcoats, and by knitting stockings, making hats or caps, and shoes; while those who have looms adapted to the purpose, can furnish blankets, or some other article answering the same object.

The clerk of each county in the States named is required, either to take charge of, or appoint some suitable person to receive and forward all goods manufactured for army purposes, in the county in which he resides, to the nearest Post Quartermaster of the Confederate States Army, who will be furnished with funds to pay for the same on delivery, with cost of transportation added. For his services, the agent who may attend to the collection and forwarding of these goods, will be allowed a reasonable compensation by the Post Quartermaster

to whom he delivers them. No limit will be placed on the prices of the articles thus furnished--the General commanding having confidence that a patriotic people will not extort upon their government in its hour of need. The Post Quartermasters who receive the supplies in the way indicated, are requested to forward them to these headquarters without delay, and, as far as possible, to keep this office advised of the amount of clothing being made in their vicinity for the army.

Merchants in these States who have for sale clothing suitable for army purposes, are requested to furnish immediately, to the nearest Post Quartermaster, a memorandum invoice of the articles, with prices annexed, to assist him in making purchases for the Quartermaster's Department. Authorized purchasing agents are also abroad in various localities, and it is expected that the people will aid them in their efforts to procure supplies, by advising them as to the places where stored.

The Major General commanding does not deem it necessary to do more than inform the people of this Department regarding the necessities of the troops under his command, and suggest a plan by which they can be promptly and comfortably clad. He feels assured that this appeal will suffice to put in operation every spinning wheel and loom throughout the limits of the Department, and that neighbor will vie with neighbor, and community with community, in praiseworthy efforts to furnish clothing for the army.

JNO. D. Adams,
Capt. and Acting Chief Quartermaster,
Trans Mississippi District,
Papers throughout the country will please copy,
and call public attention to this appeal.
[True Democrat, Ark.]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2 [Summary: directions for making the newly invented RRR gunpowder, without saltpetre [sic], sulphur, or acids. by P. N. Luckett, col. Com'g Lower Rio Grande]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2
Water can be made almost ice cool in the hottest weather, by closely enveloping a filled canteen or other vessel with woolen cloth, kept plentifully wet and exposed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3
RECIPE FOR DYING SLATE COLOR.--Equal portions of the inside bark of sassafras and willow, boiled in a brass kettle; strain the decoction from the bark, and add to two gallons of the fluid a small table spoonful of copperas, the same of alum, or a small portion of the latter. Have the wool well scoured, and taken out of a clean soapsuds; wring it dry and put it into the dye--let it boil a short time raising it out to get air frequently; dry it and then wash it in suds until quite cleansed from the smell of dye. It is a permanent color, and does not take a great quantity of the bark above named; it is richer than almost any other bark I have ever used.

The black jack will dye a good slate color, prepared in the same way, but not so permanent a color as the other.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 6
Another "Dangerous" Woman.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at

Fort McHenry, gives the following information about Miss Susan Archer Tally, another of these female spies:

Among the recent prisoners at this fort, has been until the 28th of June last, a lady, a Miss Susan Archer Tally, of Norfolk who attempted last year to take a coffin full of percussion caps through our lines to Richmond, alleging that the body of her brother was in it. Suspicion excited, the coffin was opened, and the lady incarcerated. It was afterwards found that she had acted as a spy between the pickets of the two armies. She was closely confined in her room during the day, with the exception of a walk in the balcony before her window, and a stroll around the ramparts, for an hour daily, with the officer of the day. She was about thirty years of age, and a very good amateur artist. She took from memory a very good crayon portrait of Gen. Morris, commanding the fort and presented it to him. Liberty having been given to her, she has gone to her home near Norfolk.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

USEFUL TO HOUSEKEEPERS.--Recent experiments in more than one family in this city have established the fact that the plant commonly known as "water pepper" or "smart weed," which may now be found in abundance along our ditches and roads, lanes and barn yards, is an effectual and certain destroyer of the bed bug. A strong decoction is made of the herb, and the places infested with the insect washed thoroughly with it. The plant may also with much advantage be stuffed in the cracks and corners of the room. Elderberry leaves laid upon the shelves of a safe or cupboard will also drive away roaches and ants, while the common house fly will not venture in smelling distance of them. These simple remedies should be extensively used.--Washington Telegraph (Ark.)

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

PEACH LEAF YEAST.--Hops cost two dollars per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: take three handfuls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes, and boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour out the hot peach leaf tea, and let it stand for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.--Washington Telegraph, Ark.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

WORTH KNOWING.--In the present scarcity of quinine, it is worth knowing that the berry of the common dogwood will break fever as successfully as quinine. We know four plantations where they used it successfully, last summer. One pill is a dose. The season is now at hand to collect and dry them for use, they will prove invaluable at home and in the hospital of our soldiers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Reporter says that dog skins properly trimmed and tanned, make excellent shoe leather, equal to calf skin. We don't want to kill the dogs, but we want their skins, and if they can live without it, they are welcome.

Perhaps a further saving might be made, says the Wilmington Journal, if the *bark* of the dog could be used to tan his hide.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

For the State Gazette.

Glembly, Washington Co., Texas }
September 26, 1862 }

To James Burke Esq., Houston,

Sir: The long summer's drought has so thoroughly dried the soil, that no preparations could be made for gardening, until a good rain should fall. And it was late before this neighborhood was thus favored. Then, by the time the ground was manured and thoroughly plowed the surface was almost too dry for small seeds. And we have had no good rain since.

But a fine bed of the white shallot was planted; beds of turnips, beets, mustard, radishes, and peas sown, and doing finely; seed beds of lettuce, cabbage, and Texas kale sown, and succeeding well. A goodly lot of cabbage planted and not doing very well. A lot of beet-roots transplanted to produce seed. Some El Paso onions which I received lately, were subdivided and planted. I find, in these, an old acquaintance which I have not before seen in many years; and, though slightly differing from, yet is the Egyptian or ground Onion, I think I consider them quite an acquisition, and am taking pains to multiply them. The matured bulb is large, flat, and silvery white, very solid, yet formed in a number, say six to ten small bulbs crowded up into one, and are very sweet, crisp and mild.

Tomato plants were closely pruned, well worked, and brushed up like peas, and are now large, healthy looking plants, full of young fruit. Even should they not fully ripen before frost, they will be lifted each with a ball of earth, the ball enveloped in moss, and suspended in the cellar; where the fruit will ripen through great part of the winter.

Okra was also pruned closely, well plowed and hoed, and is now yielding abundance of pods. Old collard stalks were cut nearly to the ground, manured and worked, and now give us a nice dish of sprouts. A small lot of celery plants are ready to be put out; the seeds having been sown in boxes; but must wait another rain for planting out.

Asparagus and artichoke beds will soon be dressed and manured. Beds planted of these, and of horse-radish and sweet herbs, as sage, thyme, fennel, &c., and of horehound, boneset, &c.

I have numerous enquiries for fruit trees, roses, evergreens, &c., but am sorry to say, I have nothing of the kind for sale. And it is more than doubtful if I shall again renew the business.

Yours respectfully,
Thomas Affleck.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

From Virginia Point.

Virginia Point, Oct. 21.--7 p.m.

The enemy fired three shells at a party of six women this evening. The women were soldiers' wives who came to Eagle Grove to see their husbands, and were near being killed.

The enemy arrested to-day two citizens of Galveston, Jas. Sherwood and old Pappy Burns, as spies. The latter was released, the former retained.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Letter from Sabine Pass.

We learn that the Dan was towing a Federal schooner up from the Pass to the town on Thursday evening, she was assailed by a volley from about 40 Confederate troops ambushed in Wingate's mill. They fired about two volleys, with what damage is not known.

On this, the Federals opened fire with their cannon on the mill and town. They then landed, and set fire to the mill and town, destroying the mill and lumber, also the residence of Judge Wingate, that of Judge Stamps and some others. They set other houses on fire, but the fire was extinguished by the citizens.

No person in town nor any of our soldiers were either killed or wounded, although the Federals shelled the town from one end to the other, and that too without warning, or giving women and children time to get out of the way. There were several narrow escapes, among them a man and his wife sitting in their house, when a shell struck beneath them tearing the sleepers out and dropping the two to the ground beneath.

The Federals threatened that if they were fired on again, they would destroy the town.--
Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8th, 1862.

"God bless the ladies of Virginia."

Such will be the prayer of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweet-hearts of the Texas Brigade; for when the gallant wounded were retracting their weary steps from the bloody battle-field of Sharpsburg, Md., across the river to Shepherdstown, the ladies in the vicinity came out into the public streets with wash-bowl, soap and towel, and there, before high Heaven, exhibited that peerless nobility of washing and dressing the wounds of our soldiers. Again I say, God bless the ladies of Virginia!

A.H.E.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Bombardment of Port Lavaca.

Withdrawal of the Federals.

From the Houston Telegraph.

The following account of the bombardment of Lavaca is quite incomplete, but it shows the gist of the matter, which is that the Federals attacked and bombarded the town and didn't take it. Nobody hurt.

S_____, I_____, Near Texana,
November 2d, 1862

Dear Sir--Left Lavaca at half-past twelve yesterday. At twenty-five minutes past one p.m., the tow steamer ceased to fire, and hauled off, taking the small schooner in tow. By 12 m., they had passed Gallinipper Point, and have evidently left us for the season. . . . From 1/4 past 3 p.m. on Friday, the expiration of the one and a half days grace, to 6 p.m., they fired into the town 168 shells and shot; and from 8 o'clock to 10 a.m. yesterday, 74. Some of their guns were of the largest size, the shells weighing 104 lbs., and throwing them two miles beyond the town. Nobody hurt. Most of the stores on Front street were struck, completely demolishing some of them inside. Gutted, as it were by the explosion of shell, and showing almost cellars dug by the force. Many of the dwelling houses also were more or less injured. . . . Instead of being everywhere, looking after the defense of important and exposed points, San Antonio, 140 miles from the scene of danger, seems to be the only place having any attraction for our generals. Truly, they have deserved well of Texas, and should be waited upon by a committee of our gallant ladies, and presented with *leather medals and swords of like material*. A single rifles gun of fair range, and we could have sunk the miserable old New York ferry-boats that attacked our town, fired upon our women, children, and sick--some of them dying with yellow fever--and which vessels will doubtless return and finish their work of destruction. Our officers and men behaved gallantly, and will sustain the honor of our flag.

N'IMPORTE.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the enemy came up on the 31st within five miles of the town of Lavaca, and sent yards ashore demanding the surrender. Maj. Shea refused.

They then gave notice that an hour and a half would be allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick.

Promptly at the expiration of the time they opened fire, throwing about 50 shot that day. Next day the firing was continued heavily as is detailed above.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 4. [Summary: report of donations to "School Girl's Fund" for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade, solicited by Mrs. B. J. Smith and Mrs. C. H. Randolph, viz:--list of money donations, expenses, list of clothing made]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 5. [Summary: notice of San Antonio photographer, W. W. Bridgers--get your pictures now, I'm off for the war]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 4. [Summary: additions to donations list to School Girl's Fund for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 1-2. [Summary: city financial report, including price of cemetery lots (\$10.00 each), licenses for hotel, beer saloon, restaurant beer saloon and baker, billiard table, selling apples, for running wagon, auctioneer license, exhibitions of magic, renting market house stall, disbursements to destitute families, salaries, etc.]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Communicated.

Relief! Relief!!

The present high prices of every article of domestic necessity, bears very hardly upon a large majority of the citizens of Austin. Many of them are living upon incomes which remain stationary, and in some instances have decreased, while the cost of living increases two, three, five hundred, and in some instances one thousand per cent. It is a stubborn fact that an income of \$1000 per annum will not now purchase as much of the articles of ordinary, every day use in families as an income of \$300 per annum would have procured two years ago. The question is forced upon the mind of many a husband and father, "how shall I contrive to furnish food and clothing, of even the most ordinary quality, for those who depend on me?"

It is thought that some relief may be obtained by united effort; that by some association of means and energies, the articles of prime necessity may be obtained at prices not entirely ruinous, and the limited increased referred to may be made to meet the actual emergencies that are upon us; and for that purpose it is proposed that a meeting of all who feel interested in such a movement, be held on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Confederate States Court Room, [3d story of Sampson & Henricks' store] to consult together and adopt such measures as may be calculated to promote the objects desired.

B.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Galveston Bombarded.

The Telegraph publishes the following special dispatch from Eagle Grove, Dated December 2, 9 A.M.:

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from cannon and musketry opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens; a woman and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market street, had three shots through it; Lemmerman's Union House was struck.

Dennis Heil's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Postoffice and 24th street was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot passed through Tremont street, Thackery's house on Mechanic street, Journey's shop on Church st., and Osterman's building on the Strand street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. Albert Ball's store on the Strand was riddled with grape and canister. Cooper's old stable was struck with five shots; also the Courthouse.

Dr. Bennet was slightly wounded by a splinter. He then casemated himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

SIOUX.

A former dispatch to the same paper, dated Nov. 30th, says:

. . . The market is very bare. There is no beef, and the people are suffering for the want of it. The enemy obtain fresh beef from Sabine Pass and Louisiana. The city is quiet and orderly. The traitors, deserters and negroes are furnished with rooms on the wharf. They are badly taken in, especially the negroes, who sigh for their comfortable homes again.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5. [Summary: poem--The Night Before the Wedding, by W. M. Gilleland. (long)]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 6
From the Houston Telegraph.

The President of the Bastrop Military Institute, Col. Allen, arrived at Little Rock with his splendid regiment on the 28th. There are now nineteen regiments there within an area of five miles. Flournoy is the ranking Colonel of Flournoy's, Fitzhughs', Waterhouses' and Allen's regiments.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

To knit heels to socks double, so that they may thus last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternate stitch on the wrong side, and kit [knit?] all in the right. This will make it double, like that of a double ply ingrain carpet.

Two of Singer's sewing machines sold in Houston last week, at auction, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Three young ladies announce through the Raleigh, N.C. Standard, that they will provide clothes for three soldiers as long as the war continues, if the soldiers whom they select will consent to marry them when the war is over. They wish to secure homes for themselves in future, as their own homes are in the hands of the Yankees. Here is an excellent chance for soldiers to procure clothing during the war, and wives after it is ended.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Editorial Correspondence.

Connasena, Nov. 1862.

Up to Wednesday, the 5th inst., there has not been a good season since the 5th of June last, in this vicinity. You may well imagine that the ground had become very dry and "ashy" in the meantime; turnip, rye, and barley patches rather scarce and unpromising. As to potatoes and peas, they are, with a few exceptions, an entire failure. This is a real calamity, especially to the poor. What hundreds and thousands are to do for clothing and subsistence during the next six months, it is difficult to tell. Things are tending to a point when with the utmost sagacity and effort upon the part of communities and individuals, popular outbreaks may be well apprehended. There is bread and meat enough in the country, and clothing too, commensurate with the wants of the people. The alternative is now presented to the holders of these prime necessities to throw them upon the market and relieve the public wants, or force upon the necessitous and suffering the painful task of helping themselves. People are not going to starve and freeze in sight of plenty.

I learn that a "detachment" of women entered a store in Cartersville, the other day, and helped themselves to yarn, asking the owner no questions and no odds. They also helped themselves to salt at the depot. So will it be elsewhere if hoarders, extortioners and monopolists do not change their course. Soldiers' wives and children will not famish whilst their husbands and brothers are fighting for our liberties. . . .Georgia paper.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Later from Galveston.

The Telegraph publishes the following dispatches from Galveston on the 26th and 27th:
One bark and one steamer outside the bar. One hundred families have obtained provision from the Federals. Starvation stared them in the face.

Not a particle of beef in market. The city is quiet and orderly.

The Relief Committee are entirely out of provisions for the poor. No danger of a battle here.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Gen. Magruder's Proclamation.

Gen. Magruder has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Texas, calling upon those living on the coast to remove at once all their property of every description that can be moved, beyond the railroad line from Sabine to Columbia on the Brazos river, thence a straight line to Texana, and thence to Victoria, and from Victoria to San Patricio.

He exhorts the people to leave nothing behind that can be of any value to the enemy, and quotes the following act of Congress for the information of those who may be called upon to carry it out:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate States are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or any other property, of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy."

It will be seen that not only cotton and tobacco are ordered to be destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, but "property of any kind whatever."

We regret we have not room for the proclamation, which occupies over a column and a half in the Telegraph, but we extract from it as fully as our limits will admit.

"Should the enemy make successful raids from the coast into the country, nothing can be expected from his forbearance. Horses, mules, stock and crops of all kinds would be appropriated--Furniture of value would be stolen, and shipped to some Northern town or village to grace the drawing rooms of Northern wives. In all cases the negroes would be taken off, made to work on the fortifications of the enemy, and then armed against us. The citizens of Texas ought to be fully warned by the fate of the planters in other States, who have submitted voluntarily, or otherwise, to the yoke of our despicable foes. Such is their greed and such their fanaticism that they despoil alike friend and foe. They afford only such protection as "vultures give to lambs," and the unpatriotic Southerner finds that he has lost not only his house, but his honor, in the vain attempt to sell his country for a "mess of pottage." In the neighboring State of Louisiana, the course pursued by the enemy should nerve every planter who even pretends to common sense in the management of his affairs, to destroy all he has in the world with his own hands, rather than see it fall into the power of the enemy. The slaves are not only armed, drilled, and used as a military police, and as soldiers against us, but those who are not suited to the service are hired to citizens who profess loyalty to Lincoln, at ten dollars a month, to work on

their own plantations, and these negroes maltreat their own masters, and insult, in their presence, their wives and daughters, without punishment or rebuke. After the first of January they are absolutely free and will do as they please. [continues]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Christmas Day.

We wish all our readers a "merrie christmas," though we fear but few will be able to partake of the enjoyments which are usual on this festive occasion. We can well remember, when a boy, how many indications might be seen, for days before the advent of this auspicious season; and how many hearts, both young and old, were wont to leap with joy with this time honored festival arrived. These were the good old times,

"When the Squire's wide hall,
And the cottage small,
Were filled with the best of cheer."

On such occasions, young and old, were wont to unite in one grand jubilee, and naught but sounds of mirth and notes of gladness could be heard, among the happy groups, which thronged around each fireside; and when the evening shades began to fall, many a wanderer far from home, throughout the year, would seek again the old familiar roof, to greet his friends and neighbors on the eve, which ushered in the natal day of Him, who died to save a world.

Alas! how changed the scene, from that of former years! How many hearthstones now are desolate, where, but a year ago, a happy family met, to share their Christmas cheer, and bid each friend and neighbor welcome, who might chance to call, in passing by! How many hearts, that then beat high with future hopes and expectations, are now laid low and silent in the tomb! The picture is too sad to dwell upon; but it would ill become us, at a season like the present, to be unmindful of those patriot heroes, whose best blood has been poured out, to save our homes from the desecration, and give us, what is dearer still than life, the liberty we yet enjoy. Let us not, in our hours of enjoyment, forget the widow and the orphan, who are now left helpless and dependent, on the cold charities of a heartless world. Let each, before indulging in the joys peculiar to this season of the year, contribute to the aid of those in need. Apart from all the good it does, our own enjoyments will be much increased, for we shall know, within ourselves,

"That deeds of charity, which we have done,
Shall stay forever with us, and that wealth
Which we have thus bestowed, we only keep;
The other is not ours."

Let us also cheer the sad and sick, with words of kindness and of sympathy, and let us hope that ere another year rolls round, we shall again enjoy those blessings which, till now, we scarce knew how to value. Our grounds for hope are many, and we still believe the worst is past, and that our smiling land will soon become the home it used to be, of peace and happiness.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

[in account of Battle of Galveston] The sights and sounds in the city were extremely distressing. Women in their night clothes could be seen in almost every direction, dragging their children through the streets, screaming in the extremity of their fright, and wildly seeking places of safety. To add to the hideous chorus, even the dogs all over the town set up piteous howls, as if

in sympathy with their frightened mistresses. Most of the women and children soon gathered on the Gulf beach, and sheltered themselves as best they might behind the sandhills. We have heard of none of them being hurt.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 2
[Galveston]. Hundreds of families have removed with their furniture further down the Island, and the apprehension is general that we shall soon be favored with another of Mr. Lincoln's lessons in the art of gunnery; but the mass of the people prefer to endure any hardships, and to make any sacrifice, rather than see the base oppressors of our soil and our liberties again take possession of it.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Special Correspondence.

Dallas, Jan. 8, 1863.

Messrs. Editors State Gazette:

. . . They have not dared to directly depreciate the Confederate paper, but they have accomplished the same object by placing prices upon what they sell equal to three or four times the value of the article; until they have forced the producer to adopt the same course in self-defense. The producer pays no more now for his necessaries than he did three years ago; he gives \$10 for a pair of shoes, but he gets \$5 per bushel for his wheat; two bushels of wheat for a pair of shoes—the one at \$1 the other at \$2, would be just the real value.

It is a matter of no consequence whatever to the producer, but it is a grand swindle, and the Government and soldier alone suffers by it. They choose to call the articles they purchase here by these fictitious values, in order to secure those prices from the Government in Confederate paper. Thus, like despicable vampires, they are trying to sap the vitals of the Government that gives them existence. And still further: they strike at the source of his energies, by placing the articles of indispensable necessity beyond the reach of the soldiers family. The pay of the soldier is \$11 (or about that) per month, while shoes are \$10—flour \$20—pork \$90, and everything else in proportion. The producer pays no more for his shoes now than he did two years ago; but then the soldier could get his shoes for one-fifth of a months pay—it now takes a whole months pay to buy a pair. The people of the country have been drawn into this state of things unaware of the injury and injustice that results to the soldier from it, or of the heavy useless drain it is upon the Government—all of which goes into the pockets of a few speculators.

The farmer considers that he gets \$1 per bushel for his wheat, and not exceeding \$4 per hundred pounds for his flour, while the Government pays \$4 for wheat and \$20 to \$40 per hundred for flour; creating an enormous debt, and our farmers and planters do not consider that this will return upon them in shape of taxes, to meet the interest, at the rate of four to one. That is an item of vast importance, but it is only a pecuniary one; when we return to the soldiers family we meet with a disparity in the prices of produce and the pay of the soldier that must result in deprivation and distress, in many instances. . . .

J. M. C.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The Atlanta Confederacy says that a full set of machine manufacturing Cotton cards has been run through the blockade, and arrived at Columbus, Geo. It is the second card-making machine that has been brought into the enterprising State of Georgia.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Letter From Galveston.

Galveston, Jan. 10, 1863

Editor Telegraph.--One of the most cowardly and fiendish bombardments on record occurred here this afternoon. Without any provocation (excepting his miserable defeat on new year's day, when he skedaddled out of the harbor, under a flag of truce,) three of the enemy's vessels, one of them a first class steam frigate, approached the city on the southward, and discharged into it from 120 to 150 shot and shell. ... when the enemy headed off out of range, no doubt well pleased with his success in driving some of the women, children and other non-combatants out of the place.

Although a great many buildings were struck, the damage does not appear to be so serious as might have been anticipated from such a tremendous and unwarrantable proceeding. Many persons had very narrow escapes; but I have not yet heard that any lives were lost. Hundreds of people are now on the prairie without anything to eat, or shelter of any kind. Such a cruel method of carrying on a war only tends to embitter still more fiercely the hatred already existing against our unprincipled oppressors, and can have no decisive influence on the great results of the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 5. [Summary: "The Re-Taking of Galveston" inscribed to Gen. Magruder, by Mary L. Wilson, air—"The Bonnie Blue Flag."]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

WORTHY OF IMITATION.--We have been informed that Mr. B. J. Smith, principal, of the Austin Collegiate Female Institute, has established a rule in his school, that each young lady shall knit six pairs of socks for our soldiers now in the field, and that he has set aside a certain sum for the purpose of procuring woolen yarn for those who cannot furnish it themselves. This is a praiseworthy undertaking, and, if carried out generally in all the other female seminaries in our State, would furnish a large supply of a very necessary article in time for the next winter campaign, should the war last that long. It will also, in addition, teach the young ladies a very valuable and important branch of their education.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Later from Galveston.

Galveston, Jan. 29, 1863.

The recent movements of the enemy developed themselves in an attack on our batteries by the Brooklyn and three gunboats at eleven A.M. The former opened the ball with three well directed shots at Fort Scurry (foot of Market street) which were returned with interest by the

same number from a 10 in. Columbiad; one of which passed exceedingly near the stern of a gunboat, and no doubt caused the Feds to look at one another in amazement.

. . . Altogether the enemy fired 47 shot and shell, about twenty of these came from the Brooklyn, they were chiefly aimed at our defences [sic], a few, however, whether intentionally or from the motion of the vessel is not known, with more ill humor than politeness, forced their way into the city, killing a horse and damaging two houses; one more wicked than the rest flew, with a hideous scream, clear over the place and dropped harmlessly into the bay.

. . . Being an unusually fine day for exercise, our pedestrians came out in full force, and young and old, fat and lean, rich and poor, toddled off to the west end in a most fraternizing manner, regardless of head gear and other appendages.

Dogs barking, children crying and mother's [sic] scolding, formed a scene highly moved if not interesting; one woman hoped her dear boy would not be hurt, another was afraid her soup would spoil, but the majority abused the Yankees for bringing such trouble upon them.

In the midst of these misfortunes, the high prices of domestic, sugar, candles and provisions generally, were debated with such earnestness as to diminish, in some degree, the fears entertained for personal safety.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[From the "Texas Almanac Extra."]
Interesting Letter from Arkansas.

Under the date of the 8th inst., Wau-cas-sie the special correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, writing from Waldron, near Fouche, gives some interesting news from that region, from which we extract as follows:

. . . Waldron is a queer, dilapidated old town, perched up among the crags and rocks of the Poteau Mountains, from which you can get glimpses of the cloud capped summits of the precipitous Fouche. Here, in this out of the way spot, I found a first rate hotel, with the best cuisine I have yet seen in Arkansas. The people look like the very autochthones of the Poteau and Fouche mountains, but a kind and hospitable people.

While sitting around the cozy fireside of Mr. Featherston's little inn, we heard the clatter of horses feet approach the house. Up rode a jaunty cavalier, just from the army, with pantaloons worn away above the tops of what had once been boots, a nondescript hat upon his head, a blue blanket around his shoulders, and a gay muffler twisted around his neck.

The inevitable six-shooter hung at his belt, and each toe glistened through a huge rent in the same asthmatic boots. Half clad, half starved, half frozen, he was as jolly and as humorous as he was in the possession of peace and plenty. He did not feel at all subjugated by the Yankees, or by hard times. As he unsaddled his horse, he sang, in a fine, manly voice, that popular and touching song now a favorite in the army, "Dilsie Dell." His sweetheart had done more towards subjugation than the enemy, and as he rolled forth the plaintive melody, I could not help thinking that he would be a tight customer for the enemy, in close contest, and that his fine form, encasing a noble heart, would be the last one to be subjugated. But the son; I will give it entire, as he sang it:

"Oh! faithless Dilsie Dell,
Could I turn my heart to words,
I'd warble thee a song

More sad than any bird's!
For thy fickle lovely face
All my pleasure turns to pain;
For it's fresh and full of grace
As a rose-bud after rain.

"When the early spring time came,
And I heard the love bird's woo,
I fondly dreamed of thee,
And believed thy heart was true,
But the bitter parting came,
And my heart grew sad and chill,
For I learned that thou wast false
Though thy face was lovely still!

"In war I've sought relief,
Thou false and fickle dream!
And I've tried to hide my grief
By the watch fire's silent gleam,
When the winding sheet is spread,
And the church tower tells its knell,
Then will thou know my woo,
Thou faithless Dilsie Dell!

"And then the bitter thought
Will visit thee at night,
That thou hast been the cloud
That robbed my day of light.
And if thine eyes shall see
My lonely soldier grave,
Thou'll wish the self-same turf
O'er thy faithless heart could wave.

...

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Sleys! Sleys! Sleys!
Made and for Sale at Austin City,
by John Robb.

Jan. 26, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Tobacco Seed.

Several varieties, the growth of 1862. Sent by mail in packages at \$1 per package. For sale by
Houston, Feb. 1, 1863.

James Burke,
Dealer in Books, Seeds, &c.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Cotton Cards.

(We take great pleasure in publishing the following communication, from a lady in Bell county, feeling assured it will serve a good purpose at this time in directing our readers where they may be supplied with an indispensable article:)

SALADO, TEXAS, Feb. 2d, 1863

We not unfrequently see in your columns expressions of applause in behalf of the domestic ladies in your city and surrounding country; and, though a more western and mountainous country, could not so hastily afford the facilities for home manufacture, we however flatter ourselves that we will furnish a parallel to the home productions of, perhaps, any county in Texas. I am just now in receipt of a pair of nice cotton cards, of a most superior quality, manufactured by Mr. Eubank, of Williamson county. My cards do excellent work, and I am highly pleased with them. Quite a number of ladies in this vicinity are using cards manufactured by Mr. Eubank, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, entire satisfaction prevails with all who use them; many in our country, however, are yet unsupplied with cards.--Feeling assured that an enterprise of this nature cannot fail to enlist the earnest efforts of the public, and that it will be fully sustained and appreciated by the Government, as well as the people, I hope that all will soon be supplied, and we shall thus be enabled to furnish ourselves with the necessaries of life.

L.A.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 5. [Summary: request for proposals for 250 barrels of cotton seed or other home-made oil, 130,000 pounds of tallow, and 3,000 cords of blackjack bark, requested by Maj. T. A. Washington, QM in San Antonio]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The concert given in Bastrop on the evening of the 23d, for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade, realized \$1,700, and another concert was to be given the following evening, which was expected to swell the amount to \$2000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 1. [Summary: address to the people of Texas, from camp on the Arkansas River, Jan. 5, 1863, signed by R. B. Hubbard, W. B. Ochiltree, C. R. Beaty, O. Young, and James Raine [Walker's Texas Division] against extortioners and speculators at home, profiting at the expense of the soldiers' families]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Tableaux and Concert, given 23d inst., by the young ladies of Austin, for the benefit of Hood's Brigade, was another success, such as may always be expected, when bright eyes and fairy forms undertake the task of entering for the public entertainment. The programme had been entirely changed, and some of the Tableaux excited much laughter and applause, being on the

humorous order. Many of the songs, between the exhibitions, were rendered with excellent taste, and the exhibition of the colors of the 4th and 5th Texas Regiments, with a beautiful address, delivered by Miss G., wound up the performance, which must have been equally gratifying to the audience, as well as the young ladies, all of whom acquitted themselves with much credit, and seemed more proficient in their roles than amateurs usually are. Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. Plagge for his untiring exertions in the management of these performances, and for the able manner and skill with which he has conducted them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The Concert given in Bastrop on the evening of the 23d, for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade, realized \$1,700 and another Concert was to be given the following evening, which was expected to swell the amount to \$2000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

San Antonio, Feb. 17, 1863.

. . . The ladies give a Tableaux entertainment, at Casino Hall, this evening, for the benefit of our soldiers in Virginia.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 4. [Summary: list--Hospital Fund for the Texas Terry Rangers, Contributed by the Citizens of Austin--cash]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor--Permit me to inquire of you why it is that the editor of the Houston Telegraph is so tardy in acknowledging the receipt of money forwarded by the ladies of Austin for the benefit of the soldiers? Why is it that when he does condescend to do so, he can find room for the notice only in some out of the way corner of his sheet? He has found space for undeserved sneers against us. He allows, so far as he is concerned, the public to remain ignorant of the fact that the ladies of Austin were among the first, if not the very first, to give tableaux, concerts, etc., to aid our cause.

The ladies of Austin feel conscious of having done their full duty to their country; and that their patriotism will not suffer by contrast with others, whether they are women in petticoats or pants, whether they ply the needle or wield the pen, and studiously keep out of danger in these times of strife and peril.

A Lady of Austin.

Austin, March 27th, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.--The various choirs of the Churches, in this city, are requested to meet at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, at 5 1/2 o'clk, and a Friday evening at the same hour, for the purpose of practising [sic], the Rev. Mr. Rees having kindly offered the use of the fine melodeon belonging to that Church, to accompany the choir at the Eulogy to be delivered by Bishop Gregg, at the Capitol, on Saturday morning next. It is to be hoped every

effort will be made to do honor to the memory of one who must ever remain enshrined in the hearts of the people, for whose liberties he died a martyr. [Stonewall Jackson]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

The receipts from a Fair, given by the ladies of San Antonio in aid of Gen. Baylor's Guerilla Company, netted over \$2000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

We have been informed that the supper given by the ladies of Austin on Wednesday evening to aid Gen. Baylor in organizing a Guerilla Company, netted over \$300. Liberal contributions have also been made by the ladies of our city in aid of this praiseworthy object.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

The Editress of the Texas Ranger makes some severe, but well timed, remarks in relation to certain *distinguished* officers making *pleasure trips* from Houston to Galveston on Government steam boats and very naturally asks "who pays the expenses of these frolics?" In commenting on these gold laced gentry the Ranger says, "we are pleased to say that there are some redeeming exceptions among those who wear the "stars and bars," and we point with pride, as an example, to that gallant Texan, Col. Tom Green, beloved by his men and esteemed by his State. May the God of battles shield all such brave hearts and noble souls in the hour of peril!"

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2. [Summary: Account of the ceremonies for Stonewall Jackson at the capitol]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Later from Louisiana

A Member of Bates' Regiment, writing from camp at Niblett's Bluff, where they were awaiting the arrival of their ammunition and baggage train, says:

"On the 25th, Green's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets near Franklin. Our scouts surprised and captured a party of officers on that day in the town. They had remained in the rear to drink tea with some lady friends, and not thinking an enemy near, were very much astonished and crestfallen, to find themselves prisoners. They arrived here yesterday on route for Houston. Among them is one Major and four Lieutenants."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A New Idea—Cotton Cards—We are informed that there is a farmer in Washington county, who spins his cotton filling without the aid of cards. The process is simple. He goes to the gin house or lint room, puts the light flakes of cotton ginned into a basket, not packed, carries it to the spinning wheel, and the thread is made with rapidity. With a little practice more thread can be made in a day, than with the aid of cotton cards. If kerseys are desired to be made, put cow hair into the gin with the seed cotton, and it will be thrown into the lint room nicely mixed. The same process as above will give him the filling he desires. Will our farmers practice upon the important idea thrown out.—Milledgeville Recorder.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Rags! Rags! Rags!

Five cents per pound will be paid for cotton or linen rags, delivered to the undersigned in Austin, or to Dr. Theo. Koester in New Braunfels.

These rags are wanted to make paper with, and as this is a new enterprise in Texas it is to be hoped every family will provide themselves with a rag bag. Agents to collect rags will be appointed to each county, of which due notice will be given.

Texas papers generally are requested to copy, and those who make a charge, will publish three times and send bill to

D. Richardson.

Austin, March 31, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 5. [Summary: poem "This is the Time to Dance!" from the Chattanooga Rebel (sarcastic)]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 1 c. 1

The Telegraph says the hotels in Houston have raised the price of board to \$7 per day, in anticipation of the new tax law.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 23 [24?], 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We have been requested to publish the following donations to the Soldiers Aid Society of Salado, Bell County, for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade. [list] This society has sent to Sibley's Brigade \$1,045.25, and have ready to send, for hospital purposes, about \$2,000 worth of mattresses, comforts, pillows, etc.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24 1863, p. 2, c. 1. [Summary: report on young ladies school exhibitions in Austin]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Indian News.

The "News" published a letter from Parker county, without date, from which we extract the following:

"A few days ago four Indians rode up to one of those old pioneers' better half as she was going for a bucket of water with a gun on her shoulder. The Indians cursed her and told her leave. The brave old lady cursed them in return, and told them if they did not leave instantly, she

would put a ball through them, at the same time fumbling about her gun preparatory to a shot. The red devils took the old lady at her word, and scampered off at "double quick." Forty head of horses were stolen out of Parker county on the 30th ult., making one hundred and forty from that county in less than three weeks. No person killed the last drive."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

A beautiful United States Flag, (4th New Jersey Volunteers), captured by the 5th Texas Regiment, at the battle of Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862, has been sent by Brig. Gen'l Robertson, to Gov. Lubbock, by the hands of Col. Forshey, to be preserved at the Capitol, among the Archives of the State. It can be seen at the Executive office.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The San Antonio News of the 22nd, publishes the following items:

There have been one hundred and eighty applications filed in our County Court, for relief, under the act of the last Legislature, granting assistance to soldiers' families. The wife is allowed five dollars per month and children two dollars; additional allowances are, however, made under peculiar circumstances; such as widowhood, orphanage, having house rent to pay, &c. They are also allowed the privilege of trading at the store of the Mutual Aid Society.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Texas Republican speaks of a copperas mine, which is being worked five miles west of Larissa, in Cherokee county, and says the deposit is said to be large, and pronounced by judges a good article. It sells for two dollars a pound.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn from the "News" that a meeting has been held in Houston for the purpose of establishing a Mutual Aid Association on the same basis as those in San Antonio and other places, and the stock books for subscription were to be opened on the 6th. It will be organized under a charter granted by the last Legislature, and from the names of the Commissioners incorporated by the act, we have but little doubt it will succeed.

The News says the objects of the Association are to procure for stockholders and for families of soldiers and poor families, flour and other products of the country necessary for subsistence, at more reasonable prices than those now demanded, and which but few are really able to pay. The purpose of the Association will be simply to demand remunerative prices, that is, the original cost, cost of transportation and unavoidable expenses, without any view of profit whatever. And in order to reduce the cost still lower, the Association propose to purchase their own teams so as to save [?]ing from the present enormous charges for transportation.

We hope this Association will be more fortunate than the one attempted to be established here some months ago, in the benefits of which we believe [?] were the only *beneficiary*.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

We see that our young friend, Capt. Will Lambert is endeavoring to raise a company of Mounted Cadets, to consist of young men under the conscript age. This is a good move, and we hope that the young men in this and adjoining counties will turn out and give him a full company. He has had two years' experience in the army, is a good soldier, and deserves encouragement in this enterprise. This company is intended for service within the State, so that

those who are not inclined to go beyond its limits, can have an opportunity of serving in the State, and at the same time do the Confederate States some service.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Donations to the "S.S." for the families of Soldiers, from July 18th to August 31st, 1863.

[list]

The above includes such donations as have been paid in; those who have subscribed and not paid will please do so soon--particularly the corn and wheat subscribed is much needed. Part of the cash donations have been appropriated for the purchase of flour and wood. Sixty families have been relieved during the month. Those who feel an interest in this matter, can call on me and see the names and the quantity issued to each; or at the Adjutant of the "S.S." who will exhibit to them my monthly accounts.

Owing to the unaccountable fact that the farmers of the county have ceased entirely to bring provisions to the city for sale, it has required the utmost exertion to get a sufficiency of supplies, and it is hoped that those who have to spare will come in and make it known.

Regular monthly statements of donations will be hereafter published.

John Burlage
Q.M. & S.C.
Sons of the South

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are glad to see that in several parts of the State efforts are being made by the ladies to establish Wayside Hospitals for the accommodation of sick soldiers who may be passing through their neighborhood.--This is a most praiseworthy undertaking, as many, when on their way to their homes require the attention of nurses and such treatment as cannot be had in hotels or private houses. We notice meetings have been held in Houston, Rusk, and several other counties for this purpose, and as we learn one of our hotels will close shortly in this city, we feel assured the ladies of Travis will not be behind those of other counties in this work of charity and benevolence.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

At the late entertainment at Navasota, for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers, a young lady who was taking a part in a military scene, representing a Confederate General gone into summer quarters, remarked that "Gen. Magruder had determined to fortify the Piedmont Springs and hold it at all hazards."--Texas Ranger.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Heroism of the Vicksburg Women.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Grant's camp, states that a Federal captain who was taken prisoner during the siege, and who was kept in Vicksburg several days, reports the scenes of the city as fearful. He says:

"The women and children all remain in town, although ordered at various times to leave. On the day our men left, a morning report showed the sad fact that, up to that time 119 of these unfortunates had been killed by our shells, among whom is the wife of General Pemberton. The women of Vicksburg are either brave beyond ordinary mortals, or desperate in the extreme. Shells search every part of the town, and yet the children play as usual upon the streets, and the women seek no protection, but boldly promenade the public thoroughfares and attend to their

household duties without fear. In a house close to the jail our men saw several ladies, who sat in groups on the plaza, moved leisurely about the house, and at times made the air melodious with voice and piano.

What quality is this shown by these women? Is it heroism, desperation, or what? Death is all about them—it hisses through the air; crashes through their edifices, smites down their innocent children and themselves, and yet they unconcernedly sit, sing, chat and laugh through it all—through a combination of horrors that would almost make a coward of the bravest man that ever drew a sword.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

The Texas Republican has been shown a sample of shoe pegs made by machinery at Gilmer.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Are We Prepared?

Should the enemy carry out their programme this winter of which we have already had timely warning, how are we prepared to meet the emergency? We do not ask this, in relation to the number of troops we shall have in the field or the ability of our commanders to cope with the enemy in the way of strategy, for we believe so far as regards these matters all has been done that prudence and foresight could suggest; but the question is, how are our people, (those who are not in the army, or do not expect to be) how are they prepared to endure a raid of the enemy through their midst? Has each man set his house in order, cleaned up his rifle or shot-gun, placed in the hands of his wife a pistol, with instructions how to use it, or is there a portion of our people waiting the enemy's approach with fear and trembling, and a hope that tamely submitting to all demands made upon them, they may save their homes from desecration, their families from insult, and themselves from the risks they would run by fighting in the ranks of the army? If so, it is a delusive hope, and will soon be dispelled. The enemy have shown in every instance a determination to treat all alike, and we have many cases reported where those profession Union sentiments have fared even worse than open and avowed secessionists. ... Texas must, and will, be free, or had better share the fate of a second Alamo.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 5. [Summary: account of murder of traveler on the Aransas River in San Patricio, "evidently" by a "Mexican"]

Suspicion attached to certain parties--they were arrested by the citizens, and handed over to the nearest Justice of the Peace. The evidence was strong, and they were fully committed to trial. Verily, for *murdering* and *voting* our Mexican population is becoming dangerous to the community. Traveling is no longer safe.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Corpus Christi Ranchero, speaking against the privilege extended to Mexicans to vote at our elections, says: "The Legislature and the people are certainly not aware of the great inconsistency they commit when they thus allow practical abolitionists to control the elections which were designed to guard against that particular class." To which remark we say--Amen.

Editorial Correspondence.

New Braunfels, Sept. 23d, 1863.

The Texas Paper Manufacturing Company was organized here on Saturday, and the whole of the stock taken. Sam Mather Esq., (late of Williamson county), who has just moved to New Braunfels for the purpose of prosecuting this enterprise, was elected President, and Mr. Theo. Koester, Secretary. An excellent mill site, situated on the Comal Spring, with an abundant supply of clear water, and a good water-power, on which there is now a grist and flour mill in successful operation, has been purchased by the Company, and hands are already employed quarrying rock for the purpose of enlarging it, and adapting it to the manufacture of paper. The latest and most improved machinery has been ordered from Europe, through a large mercantile firm in San Antonio, and, should no unexpected delay or interruptions in transportation occur, the Company expect to have it in operation in a few months. The incorporators have had many difficulties of shipping cotton, but all these obstacles have been surmounted, and we now confidently anticipate, in less than a year, to be printing the Gazette on paper made in our State. The high price we have had to pay for paper of every description, for many months past, has made the publishing business a most unprofitable one, and we believe there are few, if any, papers now in the State that do not cost the publisher more than double the price of his subscription, while many papers have had to suspend altogether from the impossibility of procuring paper. It has been a matter of surprise to us, that the attention of the Government has not been directed to the necessity of offering every encouragement to the introduction of machinery, which the State is now so much in need of. At this time, a gentleman from this place, is in Europe, negotiating for cotton machinery, to be put into Torrey's mill, which would now have been in operation, but for the interruptions that occurred in the shipment of cotton from Brownsville. The continued interference with the Rio Grande trade, by military orders, and the uncertainty how long any order would remain in force, has deterred many from engaging in manufacturing enterprises, and the consequence is the State is suffering for many articles of necessity, which could have been manufactured here at one half the cost of importation.

But few of our citizens have any idea of the facilities here afforded for manufacturing purposes. Situated in the heart of an agricultural region, and within a short distance of the finest sheep ranges in Texas, the transportation of the raw material will be but trifling, while the means of obtaining hauling, and every other kind of labor is greater than can be found elsewhere. Mechanics of every description are here in abundance, and labor, suited for factories, can be had at reasonable rates. The numerous water powers on the Comal and Guadalupe, afford the finest sites for mills we have ever seen, either in the North or Europe, and all with whom we have ever conversed on the subject who have any knowledge of manufacturing, say New Braunfels must ultimately become the Lowell of the Confederacy. Had proper inducements been held out by the Government, we might at this time had several cotton and woollen [sic] factories in operation, which would have supplied the whole Confederate army with clothing, and had one fourth the cotton, that has been sent to the Rio Grande, been invested in machinery, there would have been no necessity for impressing planters cotton to procure army supplies.

We have all the elements, right in our very midst, for making nearly every article of necessity. With our great staples, cotton and wool, right at our very doors, with hands able and willing to work, and with water-power capable of turning all the machinery that can ever be put

up, it is something remarkable, that while our ports have been nearly all closed, so little attention should have been directed to home manufactures.

It cannot surely be that our people are looking forward to a renewal of commercial intercourse with our enemies at the close of the war; and if not, where are we to obtain our supplies from? The only alternative, if we do not make them ourselves, will be to ship our cotton and wool to Europe, and wait till it is made into cloth and sent back to us. We can hardly suppose an enterprising people would consent to such a dependence upon foreign countries for the necessaries of life, when we have the resources within ourselves to supply these wants. To be independent we must be self-sustaining, and that can only be by manufacturing our own cotton and wool, and all other raw materials which are to be found in such abundance all over our state, and which other countries, with much inferior resources, have turned to such a profitable account. It may be said, "wait till the war is over." That is all true—so far as policy and individual interest are concerned, but "while the grass is growing the steed is starving." Had we taken this advice, we might possibly have to go without paper, and close up our office, just as we expect to see others going without coats on their backs, should the war continue a year or two longer, and our ports remain blockaded, as there is every reason to believe they will be.

Let those who know anything about manufactures come forward and tender their services; let capitalists invest their means, and let the Government offer every facility for the introduction of machinery, to make clothes, as well as arms and munitions of war for our army, and we shall be better prepared, in less than a year, to stand a protracted war than we can ever hope to be by depending upon foreign importations.

D. R.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 3. [Summary: list of contributions to "S.S." for the families of soldiers, for the month of Sept., 1863]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

[From the San Antonio News]

War Meeting.

The Mass War Meeting at the San Pedro Springs, near San Antonio, was organized at half past ten on Saturday morning last, by calling Hon. Samuel A. Maverick to the Chair as presiding officer, and appointing the Mayor of the city, P. L. Buquor, Esq., and Capt. Jno. H. Duncan as Vice Presidents. His Excellency the Governor was invited to a seat upon the stand. ...

Resolutions.

.....

Resolved, That among our most imperative duties is that of providing for the families of our soldiers, and although much has been done by the energy and liberality of our city and county authorities as also by the capital and energy of benevolent associations of the city, yet that none may be overlooked and ample supplies secured, Jacob Waelder, Sam. S. Smith and Robert W. Brahan, are hereby appointed a Committee to circulate subscription lists for donations of money,

provisions and fuel, and they are hereby requested to confer with the city authorities and County Court, for the purpose of providing for all necessary wants of soldiers families, residing in this county, or neighborhood.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Marshall Republican says refugees from Louisiana and Arkansas, with immense numbers of negroes, continue to pour into Texas, and the roads are all lined with them, while the vacant houses in all the towns are filled with families who have been forced to leave their homes.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We have had very unexpectedly to make a trip to Alleyton and back, for a box sent by Express on the 15th of September, which has been lying there ever since, and might have remained there till doomsday, had we not gone or sent after it....

[Alleyton] Being the principal thoroughfare from Houston to the West, the place was crammed with wagons and other vehicles, and the roads leading from there were literally blocked up with teams. Sitting at the door of the hotel, it was quite interesting to watch the numerous arrivals and departures, and the busy scenes going on all around us. Ox-teams, driven by hardy looking, muscular men, that ought to be in the army, and in some instances by boys apparently not more than twelve years of age, with now and then a straw negro, all cursing the poor brutes that are staggering under their loads; Mexican carts in charge of swarthy greasers, clad in buckskin, with their gaudy colored blankets, shouting in their mongrel Spanish, to their half starved oxen; Government ambulances dashing past, filled with soldiers; Artillery men riding back and forward, with their strings of horses to water, and stages crowded with passengers arriving and departing, together with the Railroad cars, which came in every evening, made up such a Babel as have never witnessed before in Texas. Everybody seems to be in a hurry and all appear anxious to get away as soon as possible, as it would cost a man a small fortune to live there a week. There could not have been less than 200 persons, who took supper at the hotel the evening we were there, and such a motley crowd we never remember having sat down with before. Officers in gay uniforms; clerks in broadcloth, bedizened with jewelry; planters in homespun, wagoners in their dirty shirt sleeves, and deserters with balls and chains around their legs, might all be seen at the same table, contesting for the possession of such edibles as were placed before them.

It was a sight worthy the study of a painter, and we thought if Hogarth had been there, he might have added one more relic that would have embellished his illustrious memory. After supper, we found the landlord standing at the door, something like a check-taker at a theatre. As we were going to leave again the same evening, we paid our bill, \$3 for supper—soldiers, we were told, were *only* charged \$2. We found this charge only in keeping with others. The distance is but three miles from Columbus, and a hack, running to and fro, charges \$4 each way. The Houston papers are sold at 50 cents a copy, and a negro won't *look* at your trunk or carpet-bag for less than a dollar. In fact, we, in this region, are in a blissful state of ignorance about the outside world, in the way of charges, and a man only needs to take a short trip from home, east or west, to be satisfied on this point.

. . . Corn however is generally abundant, and we were glad to find a disposition prevailing everywhere to supply the families of soldiers with all the necessaries of life at specie rates, in Confederate money. Mr. Geo. W. Breeding, war tax collector in Colorado county, showed us a list of names he had got subscribed to a paper, who were willing to supply soldiers'

families with all the necessaries of life, produced on their farms, at these rates; and it occurred to us if other tax collectors would make it a part of their business, in going their rounds they would be doing a great service to the country, at but little trouble and no cost to themselves. We came up with a stage full of sick soldiers, and we noticed at Lagrange no charge was made for their meals, the ladies of that county having made provision for all who might be traveling through there. We hope this will become general through out the country, as we often meet with poor fellows, who have been battling for their country since the war commenced, wending their way homewards, broken down in constitution, and without a dollar in their pockets. Who would have the heart to refuse a shelter to these brave defenders of our homes, or take their last dollar for their night's board and lodging?

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A ball was given to Gen. Bee on the occasion of his leaving for the interior. At the supper he spoke at some length on the subject of accusations and charges made against him in relation to the cotton speculations going on at Brownsville, repelling all such in tones of indignation. . . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The small-pox is raging to a considerable extent in San Antonio. The news of that city says, the disease has so far baffled all the sanitary measures adopted by the city authorities. It is feared it will become epidemic. There is also a prevailing disease there known as the black measles, several deaths having occurred from it.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 3. [Summary: article from Houston Telegraph on speech by Magruder at Camp Lubbock, "Common Sense" by "Vicksburg"]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

We copy from the Telegraph a portion of their correspondence from Alexandria, Oct. 8th:

Four hundred and seventy-four Yankee prisoners left here this morning on foot for Shreveport. The nights are now very cool, and the prisoners have not blankets. Of course they will be obliged to shiver it out until they reach their place of destination. As the road is a long one, especially if they are obliged to go to Hempstead, Texas, they will have plenty of time to ask themselves what they are here for, and no doubt they will frequently wish they had stayed at home, where they belong.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 21, 1863, p. 1, c. 7. [Summary: 17th Texas Cavalry to pick up clothing in San Marcos, Austin, and Georgetown]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Health of San Antonio--The Herald of the 24th reports the health of the city as good as it has been at any time during the last twelve months. Small-pox in a mild form prevails to some extent amongst the Mexicans, but is on the decline.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton Cards for the counties--The State Military Board have received from Europe thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards, to be distributed among the counties on the basis of the scholastic census, at \$10 per pair in currency, payable at Austin on delivery. The *needy* families of soldiers

are to have the preference, and the balance are to be under the control of the County Courts, to their best judgment for the public good. In no case are the cards to be sold at a higher price than cost and carriage. Applications from the several counties are to be made within 60 days, or they will be considered as declining the offer of the Board. Orders must be addressed to P. De Cordova, Secretary of the Military Board, Austin.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

MR. EDITOR:--Although a host of the citizens of the grain growing counties throughout the State have by their signatures publicly obligated themselves to furnish thousands of bushels of corn, at fifty cents per bushel, in currency, and other grain at proportionate prices, to the families of soldiers now in the service of the Confederate States, or of those who have died or been killed or disabled in that service. I have as yet seen nothing of this liberal spirit emanating from the prolific corn growing county of Travis, the Capitol county of Texas, with the city of Austin in its midst. Why is this? I am reluctant to attribute it to stolidity, or a lack of patriotism on the part of the people, but rather to the fact of their failing to appreciate or to realize the feelings that must pervade the breast of the soldiers fight for the independence of his country *in other States*, while his wife and children are dependent on fighting against want or deprivations *at home*. Travis is not a stock growing county, but emphatically productive of the cereals, and whenever its citizens evince a disposition to follow the suit of those counties above referred to, I doubt not that the cattle raisers of other counties, in the vicinity, will cheerfully place the price of beef cattle at a proportionally low figure.

As one, in response to proper and effective action being taken by the citizens of Travis, (*if it be taken*) I should propose to furnish to the "Sons of the South" through their Commissary of Subsistence for the sole use and benefit of the above indicated families, twenty beeves at \$20 per head, with the distinct understanding that this number shall be increased to one hundred, (which I think Blanco will furnish) that, as usual, the hide and tallow shall pay for slaughtering, and one cent profit for cutting up and delivering from the stall. Under this arrangement, then, the beef should be sold at less than five and a half cents per pound, and one hundred families receive four and a half pounds each, from a beef weighing (net) 450 pounds, a fair average, for twenty-two and a half cents--call it a quarter of a dollar.

If asked why I, not being a citizen of Travis, thus particularly interest myself in her affairs, I answer: Austin is its city, and as all cities and towns, numbering several thousand inhabitants, (as it does) contain, probably a greater or less proportion of destitute and unprotected families than the same number in the county (where milk and bread and butter are generally attainable) *all* are interested, or ought to be, that the soldier abroad should be kept in heart, by feeling and knowing that his wife and little ones are cared and provided for at home. To this end we must, all and each, stand by and support all and each, until the *Hell-cat vandals of the North* are killed off or driven from our soil, and our Independence obtained.

I am of Northern birth, but, preferring Southern life, Southern manners, Southern Institutions, left the North, in 1818, and have since resided in the (now) Confederacy--am 15 or 20 years beyond the age of militia draft--have had sons and sons-in-law in the service of the Confederacy for nearly three years--but yet feel it incumbent upon myself to do all I can *at home*, (not being able to endure *land* service) in the prosecution of this war, for the defense of liberty, and the achievement of our Independence, which I yet hope to live to see acknowledged by the World.

BLANCO.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

We have received a copy of Allen's Lone Star Ballads, sent us by the publisher in Houston, containing a large selection of southern patriotic songs, many of which are already very popular. It forms No. 1, of a series, and is in convenient pocket form. A pocket song book is a most agreeable companion, whether by the camp fire, on the weary march, or round the cheerful fireside.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

By way of Texana the Telegraph is in receipt of the following, which differs so much from the statements previously received:

The Federals have landed troops, mostly cavalry, from 19 transports, at Brazos Santiago and on Padre's Island. The number is not known. Some estimate them by thousands and some by hundreds. Our people, with Gen. Bee at the head, got all the cotton in the city they could across the river at Brownsville, by giving \$5 in specie per bale for swimming it over to the other shore, and it all went over but about 40 or 50 bales, and most of the citizens of Brownsville also went over to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Bee burned the Government warehouses, and blew up the Arsenal, and thus accidentally setting fire to the town generally, of which about one-half was burned to the ground, and that no attempt was made to check the flames, the town being abandoned, and Gen. Bee, at last accounts, was at King's Ranch, having burned all the cotton in his rear, amounting to about 1000 bales; that Bee's force is about 300 men, and that he has ordered off all the men, cannon, etc. on Padre's and Mustang Islands--and that the Federals, with a cavalry force, are preparing to march on Corpus Christi from Padre's Island. That Gen. Slaughter is at Saluria. Our teamsters are coming back with cotton.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Home Manufactures.

At the Extra Session of the Ninth Legislature, held nearly a year ago, several manufacturing companies were chartered, but we have not been able to learn that even one of them has commenced operations up to this period. The question naturally arises why is this? We have occasion to know something, in relation to the difficulties thrown in the way of importing machinery, by the Military authorities of this State; and as several bills are now before the Legislature for similar charters, we think it but right, some cognizance should be taken of these military acts.

The Comal Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Texas Paper Manufacturing Company were both chartered at the last Extra Session, and the Incorporators of both companies went to work at once to get them in operation as speedily as possible. After cotton sufficient to purchase machinery in Europe had been bought, it could not be moved without a permit, there being at that time an order from Headquarters, that no cotton could be taken out of the State, without first introducing goods to a certain amount; after which came another cotton order, and another, till it was impossible for any one, starting cotton from the interior, to form any idea upon what terms it would be allowed to cross the Rio Grande. Hence all shipments of cotton were at a stand still, except such as belonged to a privileged few, who could export as much as they pleased, being protected by Government permits and furnished with Conscript teamsters to

haul for them. During this state of things, the Comal manufacturing Company, after much delay, obtained an order to ship 500 bales of cotton, but on its arrival at the Rio Grande, a portion of it was seized under the late impressment order (not the impressment act of Congress, but an impressment order from Headquarters) and the last we heard of it, it was still detained at Brownsville and could not be shipped. The Texas Paper Manufacturing Company, also after a delay of several months, succeeded at last in getting a permit to export 140 bales, but owing to the increased expenses of transport, and the decline in cotton, the incorporators applied for a permit for an additional amount to which no satisfactory answer has yet be received; hence the order, that has been sent on for the machinery, cannot be filled, until a sufficient amount of cotton can be shipped to cover first cost and expenses of freight to Matamoros. We mention these two instances, as coming under our immediate notice, for the information of the Committee, who have a Resolution before, them "requesting them to institute an enquiry in regard to the transportation of cotton to the Rio Grande and ascertain if the citizens of this State are prohibited from so transporting cotton, and by what authority." . . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

But a small part of Brownsville was burnt. All the public property and two hundred bales of cotton were burned by order of Gen. Bee. On the road from Brownsville to this place, Gen. Bee burned all the cotton that could not be transported. Heavily loaded teams were half unloaded, so they could keep up with the balance. About 400 bales were in this way destroyed.

We learn every one left behind us on the road between the Rio Grande and Arroyo Colorado was murdered by robbers. The Rio Grande is lined with small parties of robbers, murdering all the Confederates that fall into their hands.

The Mexicans are mostly proving disloyal. Capt. Benevides' company is an exception, standing firmly to duty. All the other Mexican companies have been dissolved.

No one in Brownsville came out with us. So long as it was the Vidal raid Gen. Bee had three hundred citizens on duty. But when the Yankees came not a dozen stood by him.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Appeal to the Citizens of Travis and Adjacent Counties.

Headquarters Labor Bureau
Houston, Nov. 23, 1863.

I am directed, in view of the success of our ruthless enemy at Brownsville and Aransas Pass, and his contemplated invasion of our State from these points, to call upon the citizens of the counties in the vicinity of Austin to send in without delay one half of their male slave labor, to be used in erecting defensive works around Austin. The slaves should be furnished by their owners with all necessary implements, all of which will be duly accounted for, and are to report to Capt. McKinney, Ass't Quartermaster, at Austin.

I appeal to you fellow-citizens, in this pressing emergency, to act promptly to respond to the General's call. You have willingly sacrificed the blood of your sons, of your dearest friends, on many a battlefield, in defense of your country's liberty; you have riven the dearest ties of earth, and found your hearthstones saddened by many a household tomb--all, all that your country might be free; and shall you hesitate, when a call is made to provide defences [sic] for your wives and children, against whom the ruthless foe, has placed in the hands of the infuriated

negro, arms more terrible than the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage--the arms of infamy and barbarity--with authority and the order to slay and desecrate without mercy; to burn and pillage and destroy and outrage defenseless women and children.--From the stilled voices of the outraged women of Mississippi and other States of the Confederacy, overrun by our enemy; from those voices which have spoken from consecrated graves and pillaged altars, with the energy and inspiration of eternal truths, you have learned to appreciate the character of that enemy whose abandoned emissaries war against religion, truth, and nature's God.

By command of

Maj. Gen. Magruder.
T. C. Armstrong,
Capt. & Ch'r Labor Bureau.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

[Communicated]

"The ladies of the Confederacy have it in their power to depreciate or restore the currency to perfect soundness."

You are right, Mr. Editor. These *are* sensible remarks, and the women of the South have, indeed, a heavier responsibility than they seem to be aware of; for much of the unfortunate depreciation of our currency is owing to their want of true patriotism and self denial.

Just visit our churches and public gatherings, where you will find no diminution of finery, to laying aside of foreign manufactures and showing by their outward appearance what women can do by their independence, industry, and self-denial, to sustain a righteous cause. The time has now come, when it is a reproach to our sex to be seen flaunting in gay apparel, while our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, are pouring out their life blood, to shield us from the polluting presence of a brutal foe.

The ladies have already done much for the cause, but not enough, since a wider field is offered for their labor--a glorious field, too, since it involves a sacrifice; and what true woman ever shrank from a sacrifice of self, for the attainment of such an end? To restore and sustain the currency! That a noble end! and it requires but a united effort of ours to accomplish what public meetings, and even legislation, has so far failed to do. What if every lady in the land were to say, that from this time, until the close of the war, I will hoard every dollar of Confederate money, for which I do not receive the same value in gold--that I will wear no costly goods while our brave soldiers are in the field--that I will even refrain from manufacturing *fine* cloth for my family, preferring to see them dressed only in such as are suitable for camp life, while I diligently employ every moment thus saved from home duties in preparing something for the comfort and encouragement of our gallant defenders. What if we were to say to the extortioner and speculator, we have no use for your goods? Our own hands can make as good as we wish to wear while this struggle continues; and when our friends return, they will meet us all the more joyfully, that we have preferred to the vanities of life, the dearer pleasure of toiling for them; and when that brighter day shall come, our currency will be redeemed, and in triumph we will deck ourselves in gold and fine linen to welcome them home, and win the only admiration we covet. We might do these things and thereby accomplish more for the cause than all we have done before. As for myself, with the exception of one calico dress, for which I bartered homespun, I have not spent \$10 in dress since the war commenced, and therefore I have the right to sign

myself

A PRACTICAL PREACHER.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

JAYHAWKERS.--On Wednesday night (18th inst.) the premises of Capt. J. T. Cleveland, of Blanco county, were burned to the ground, himself and family, with the families of Lt. C. A. Crosby and John C. Saunders, barely escaping with their lives, and only saving their night clothes, in which they were exposed from 2 A.M. to daylight, when some of the neighbors arrived with some articles of wearing apparel. The incendiary torch had been applied at a late hour in the night, and was accidentally discovered by Mrs. S., when one or more men were seen leaving the premises. When daylight arrived one of the dogs of the place was found dead, having evidently been poisoned to prevent his making a noise.

About two weeks ago an attempt was made to saw down Capt. Cleveland's flag staff, on which he had been in the habit of hoisting the Confederate flag, but the villains were disturbed and only succeeded in cutting the flag rope to pieces.

Capt. Cleveland and wife arrived in town last evening, and we learn from him that he is going into the naval service immediately; and is now on his way to Houston to offer his services where they can be of most value.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Telegraph says the enemy came up to Indianola on the 13th, threw a shell over the town, landed, took possession, raised the grid-iron, told the people they would garrison the town in a day or two, and then left. No damage done. Several miles of the S. A. & M. G. Railroad have been thoroughly destroyed by order of General Magruder.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Sergt. J. W. McKinney, of Uvalde, writes to the San Antonio Herald that on the 16th ult., a party of Indians carried off Geo. Schander's wife, his son, about six years old, and a Mexican girl, from Camp Wood, about forty miles from that place. He got 17 men and started on trail and followed them to the Pecos river, 20 miles below Ft. Lancaster. While drying themselves after swimming the river, they were attacked that night by a large party of Indians, who wounded two of his men and killed one horse. The Indians being too numerous for the small party they were compelled to return without recovering the persons carried off. He supposes they were a part of Lipans.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Some of Quantrel's men have been behaving badly at Shreveport. One hundred and forty of them having been ordered to report to him at headquarters by Gen. Smith, to be assigned to some other command, they became enraged and some went into a church, broke up divine service, and one slapped the wife of the minister for expostulating. The reverend gentleman shot the perpetrator; they attempted to assassinate him, when Gen. Smith had a guard placed around his house to protect him.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

GAY CLOAKS.--The New York Sunday Times says:

It is not too much to say that the pretty peripatetics of Broadway present a dazzling

spectacle. Bright yellow cloaks, with scarlet hoods, scarlet cloaks with yellow hoods, blue cloaks with white hoods, purple cloaks with orange hoods, striped and checkered cloaks with crimson hoods, moving continually in prismatic procession through that great exhibition thoroughfare, threaten with "color blindness" the man of weak vision who ventures into the flare [?]. It is not "a sight for sore eyes," but is calculated, like the glare of an Egyptian desert, to produce ophthalmia and inflammation of the optic nerve.

The saffron, bright red, green, azure, and white and cream colored feathers, wherewith the ladies in conflagration decorate their vivandiere hats--planting the flaming tufts, like torches, in the fore-fronts of the same--and much to their incon[hole] and auto de-fe-ish aspect, and dependant on pleasant expression produced upon [hole] inas by the blaze of their garments. It really seems as if New York beauty and fashion had determined to substitute for the fancy balls that were so much in vogue last winter a general street masquerade.

One would never surmise that a tremendous war was sweeping off by thousands and tens of thousands the very flower of our population [rest torn off]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Military Board have received, within the past week, 16,000 pairs cotton cards, for the second distribution to counties which have not heretofore received their quota. We are requested to state that the proper officers of counties, which have not been supplied, should immediately come forward and draw the quota to which each county is entitled. No interference will be made, by impressment officers, with wagons in transit for the procurement of cotton cards. Persons coming with proper authority from their counties must apply to the Adj't and inspector Gen'l's office. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Military Board for the benefits rendered to all the counties in the State, in furnishing this essential arm of service.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Latest dates from Galveston says the General and Staff still remain there. Balls and supper parties continue to be the order of the day--or rather night. A letter from there in the "news," dated March 11th, says:

"The complimentary supper to Col. Sulkowski came off very pleasantly to all, was well attended; the dancing room looked very beautiful with the handsome ladies gracefully moving to the excellent music secured for the occasion. The supper was indeed a most elegant affair, arranged with exquisite taste."

"Elegant affair, arranged with exquisite taste," while more than half the people in the country are suffering for the necessaries of life! While private property in Galveston is being destroyed to furnish fuel for the soldiers, balls and parties, costing thousands of dollars, are given to the commanding General and his staff, and the boats that might be employed in transporting necessaries to the troops stationed there, find constant employment in carrying pleasure parties between Houston and Galveston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Yankees at Corpus Christi.

. . . The Yankees committed a great many depredations and outrages on the citizens while in the place. They robbed Mrs. Swift of all her flour, bacon and soap--took a lot of medicines from

Mrs. Robertson and ransacked the premises for her husband--took from Mrs. Anderson her husband's violin. On the night of the 25th they again returned and placed sentinels to prevent any one escaping . . . The above facts we learn from the Victoria Advocate.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Terrible Outrages of the Enemy on his Retreat.—The Dalton correspondent of the Knoxville and Atlanta Register, under date of March 2d., says: "The Yankee abolition heathens, maddened by their disappointment at being foiled in their march on Dalton, under Thomas, (whose headquarters were at Ringgold,) took summary vengeance on the helpless old men, women and children, in their disgraceful retreat. Those white-livered vampires pillaged, burnt, destroyed and murdered, on their return, along both the Chattanooga and Cleveland roads. Mr. Ault's mill and dwelling house were burnt on Mill creek. Long's tannery was destroyed. Judge Davis' place on the Chattanooga road was completely ruined. Poor women with their children, were turned out from under their roofs at night, in the cold rain, and their dwellings fired. Old men were dragged from their homes and made to march with them at a hurried pace. At another house a poor woman died from the brutality committed by these demons. Indeed, I am credibly informed that every species of crime and wantonness was committed along both roads to Chattanooga and Cleveland. Let our people understand that these are the means taken by these hireling barbarians to subjugate us. This is the fate that awaits us all, if the whole Confederacy does not rise as one man, voluntarily, eagerly and willingly, to drive back from our soil a race whose infamy and deep damnation no words can express." [Gal. News.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

We regret to learn, from the last number of the S. A. Herald, that its publication will be suspended for some time. The want of paper is the reason for its discontinuance.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

We have received the first number of the Trans-Mississippi Bulletin, published weekly at Jefferson, Texas, by A. M. Walker, who formerly edited the Herald and Gazette. We greet the new comer with our cordial well wishes for success and prosperity.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Shreveport is full of refugees from the region about Alexandria. It is said some of the citizens of Rapides Parish welcomed the Yankees with demonstrations of joy—so much the worse for them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We omitted to inform our lady friends that some time ago Gen. Magruder issued an order, that any lady who will arrest or cause to be arrested a deserter, would be entitled to a furlough for twenty days for any one in the army--whether husband, brother or lover.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Editorial Correspondence.

Houston, April 3d, 1864.

A week's sojourn in this great metropolis (for such it is now acknowledged to be) is worth a year's experience elsewhere in the State. Here railroads and telegraphs concentrate, steamboats arrive and depart daily, and the whole business of the State seems to be transacted, including the making and execution of the laws, the regulation of trade and commerce, and in fact the general disposition of everything pertaining to the interest and welfare of that section of country, now known as the "district of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona." While a general death like stillness pervades every town and city throughout the State, the streets of Houston daily present a very different scene. Gay cavaliers, in gaudy uniforms, mounted on splendidly caparisoned chargers, dash along the thoroughfares at a furious rate, which, in times of peace, would have subjected them to a penalty under the old city ordinances; handsome carriages, drawn by sleek, highly fed, prancing steeds, filled with lordly looking officers, roll along the streets, at all hours of the day, while elegantly dressed ladies promenade the side walks, and the attaches of innumerable departments, established for the convenience and accumulation of the various incumbents, stroll leisurely along, in front of their several offices, smoking their cigars, and discussing the latest news received by telegraph. Business men hurry to and fro, intent on the almighty dollar; the voices of several auctioneers may all be heard at one time while the "News" boys cry through the streets, "Latest news by telegraph--Another victory by Lee," which has been published so often in that paper, without being contradicted by the "Telegraph," that nobody will believe it. Such is a brief but imperfect sketch of this modern Babylon, which is shortly to be surrounded by fortifications, and walls nearly equal in extent to those of that ancient Jewish city, which was once submerged by the river Euphrates, provided Gen. Magruder's last order for a sufficient amount of slave labor can be compiled with. What Houston once was, we all know; what she is now, but few who have not been, like ourself, an unwilling sojourner for over a week, can know; and what she will be, ere long, if she keeps on at the same railroad speed, nobody knows. The main secret of her success has been the downfall of Galveston, and the transfer of nearly all her citizens, with such property as they could move from their comfortable homes in the Island City, to fill and ornament the inhospitable dwellings of their hard hearted neighbors, and load the shelves of their bare walls with merchandise. It made us feel sad to meet old friends and neighbors from Galveston, whom we once knew surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life, and see them now cooped up, with large families, in little shanties, for which they are paying from one to two hundred dollars per month, while the owners who formerly occupied them, are now living in stately mansions, built since the war commenced. Fortunes are sometimes made here in a day, and one or two good operations will give a man a competency for life. Fabulous prices are paid for goods of every kind, but they are as readily paid as asked, and we are informed it is customary with the merchants to raise their prices every Monday morning. Our first experience was in shaving--a luxury we had not indulged in for over a year. On our arrival, we were charged a dollar, the next time, two dollars, at the same shop, the price having risen, owing, as we were informed by the barber, to the Currency Bill. Newspapers sell for a dollar; oysters; five dollars a dozen; whiskey, five dollars a drink; common tallow candles, (for which we had to hunt all over town,) a dollar each; homemade cigars a dollar--in fact, there is nothing to be had for less than a dollar, and but very few things for that. The hotels charge thirty dollars a day for board, or rather did last week, but we suppose according to the prevailing rule, it will be fifty dollars this week. For the same prescription we paid ten dollars yesterday, we have had to pay \$15 to-day; and so it is with everything eatable, drinkable and wearable--things seen and things unseen or which have not

been seen for years till they have been exhumed from some old cellar, and offered for sale at fifty times the price they would have brought when new. Such is the upward tendency of the Houston market at present, and such it is likely to continue, till the tax gatherer has got the last Confederate dollar. Small Confederate notes are cut of circulation, up to tens, and shinplasters are again currency for small change, notwithstanding the illegality of their issue, and the denunciation of all such trash by the two leading journals of the State. Nearly every manufactory and workshop is in the employ of the government, consequently if a stranger needs work done, he is either positively refused, or has to pay top prices. Money is rolled up, and put in the coat pocket behind, to be abstracted by any pick-pocket, if he thought it worth the trouble, just like so much waste paper.

We cannot help pausing for a moment, to reflect upon what all this reckless extravagance must lead to. There are but two consequences to such a state of things--Bankruptcy and ruin, or entire Repudiation. Who would have dreamt two years ago, that the money issued by our Government, which we had pledged ourselves to sustain, would have been hawked about the streets at twenty and thirty for one? Who would even dared to talk of two for one? It would have been denounced as treason. And if treason then, why not now? Had all given liberally of their means at first to sustain the war, and demanded from the Government that none but responsible, disbursing agents should be employed to handle the public funds, there would have been no need for such enormous issues to purchase supplies for our armies and keep them in the field. A Confederate dollar might still have been as good as any other dollar, had our people been true to each other, and to the cause in which we were embarked, but a wild spirit of speculation seized upon those left at home, who were more intent on their own gains than in husbanding their means and providing for the necessities of those who were fighting our battles, until the whole country has become demoralised [sic], and our financial condition reduced to a most deplorable state. Even the efforts of the late Congress to withdraw the old issue and substitute a new one, on a sound healthy basis, limited to the actual wants of the people, met with no favor either at the hands of the press or the people. The currency Bill and Tax Law have both been denounced by the press, and the consequence is that Confederate money has declined from twenty to twenty-five, and even thirty for one, in the face of its being exchangeable, after the 1st July, in the new issue, at three for two, thereby promising that if the present currency is worth thirty for one, the new issue will only be worth 20 for one. It may be urged that gold or silver is not now the standard of value, but take any article of merchandize, or even home produce, and the rates are about the same, therefore we can acknowledge no other standard; and notwithstanding the ingenious arguments that have been used to the contrary. it is the standard we will all have to come back to eventually. If the whole State has to be governed by the Houston market, as it has heretofore, to a great extent, been, we might as well have dispensed with the new issue, and let the Tax Collector first get in all the old, when we would come back again to the first principles of barter; and to remedy the inconvenient of an exchange of commodities, gold and silver would soon come forth from their hiding places. If things keep on as they are now tending, there will soon be none left in the State, as it is a well known fact that large amounts have, from time to time, been taken abroad, and that of all the cotton that leaves the country, either through the blockade or by way of Mexico, not one half the proceeds ever returns in goods. What becomes of the balance of the cargo, quien sabe. We presume those "enterprising citizens," engaged in the trade, could tell if they would.

D.R.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Gen. Magruder has assigned Surgeon G. R. Milen [?], of the army to the duty of attending the families of indigent soldiers in Houston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Our Provost Marshal received by Wednesday's train from Houston, quite an accession to his company, known as Co. Q. Twenty-five prisoners were turned over to his charge, from Col. Griffin's Battalion, having been tried by court martial at Sabine Pass, and ordered to this place to undergo their sentences. The Captain informs us that fifteen of the number are sentenced to carry on their backs, six hours each day, (three hours in the morning and three in the evening,) for ninety days, knapsacks filled with sand, varying in weight from forty to twenty pounds. Two of the prisoners are sentenced to carry, during the war, a ball and chain, each ball weighing one hundred and twenty-eight pounds—others ranging from thirty-two to eighteen pounds, for the space of ninety days. Several of the prisoners are to be placed in solitary confinement on bread and water diet, seven days in each month, and, at the expiration of the ninety days, to be confined fourteen days on bread and water. This may seem to be rather a hard punishment, but if the regulations were strictly enforced in most of these cases, they would pay the penalty with their lives. They are all sentenced on the charge of desertion.—Flake's Bulletin.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A short time ago our attention was called to an announcement is an exchange, of the marriage of Miss Mollie E. Moore, at Dallas, at the residence of the bride's father, to Mr. Stanley, of the Texas Spies. Perhaps Mr. Stanley can inform the Telegraph whether she is the Miss Moore which the Telegraph regards as the song bird of Texas—or not. We refer the Telegraph to him.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Editorial Correspondence.

Galveston, April 9th, 1864.

Our once beautiful Island City presents now a sorry spectacle to one who has known her in her palmy days. What the enemy has failed to accomplish in her destruction seems likely to be soon completed by our own people, consisting mostly of that class of her citizens, who were either unable or unwilling to leave, and are now regarded as camp followers, and the soldiers that have been stationed here since Galveston has been proclaimed a military garrison. A few respectable families still remain, and others are, we learn, returning, which we think highly advisable, otherwise, they will have but little left to return to, should the war last much longer. Property, that has been left unoccupied, is going to wreck and ruin. Fences have been pulled down, doors and windows smashed in, or removed altogether, walls defaced, and every conceivable damage done that a wanton spirit of destruction could suggest. Yet, notwithstanding all this devastation, Galveston is still beautiful; and in traversing her lonely streets, gardens of roses and other beautiful flowers, laden with sweet perfumes, greet the eye at every turn.

During our short stay, we have made a general tour of the whole city, and find there depredations mostly confined to the thickly settled portion of the town, so that they must have been committed under the very eyes of the civil as well as the military authorities. From the

accounts we had read we were led to believe this work of destruction was entirely attributable to the soldiers, which have been quartered here, but we have been assured by an old citizen such is not the fact--at least, that they had comparatively but little to do with it. There has been a great scarcity of food during the winter, and many families have suffered severely on this account, which has, in all probability, compelled them to resort to the destruction of property to keep them from starvation; added to which, they have been reduced to the very last extremity to procure clothing, having had to cut up blankets and bed clothes as a substitute for cloth, which they should have received from the Penitentiary. We understand there are many soldiers' families here entitled to cloth, for which the money has been remitted months ago, and repeated applications made since by letter, but no notice has been taken of these applications, consequently, these families, numbering between 2 to 3 hundred members, have been reduced to a state of extreme destitution. We think this matter should be looked into, as, from all we learn, Galveston is not the only place that has been served in this way.

Among the buildings that have suffered most, are the Tremont House and Island City House, both of which have been entirely dismantled, and reduced to a condition unfit to be occupied even by negroes. Fires have been lighted in the middle of the rooms, and doors and window frames torn down to supply the place of fuel, while the walls have been defaced with dirt and obscene scribbling. Such is also the case with some of those fine handsome stores on the strand, where the doors have been broken open. Had the city been sacked by the enemy, it could not have presented a more desolate and wretched appearance, in some of the streets. Notwithstanding all this suffering and desolation, speculation is rife here as in Houston, and the almighty dollar wields its potent spell, among all classes, from the uniformed grandee down to the humblest pedlar [sic] of small wares. Even wood, for the want of which the poor have been starving, has been made a source of speculation, and cords upon cords of it have been bought for \$10 and resold for \$40. This, however, we learn, has been wisely put a stop to, though not until many of our fences and out houses have been entirely destroyed. Everything here, in the way of provisions, is enormously high, with the exception of board which is just half the price of the charges in Houston, while the fare is very good, considering the scarcity of supplies. The Washington Hotel and the Palmetto House are still kept open, and also the same drug stores as formerly; but, with these exceptions, and a few little huxters' [sic] shops, every place of business is closed up. The market is but poorly supplied with meat, and fish and oysters are very scarce and very dear, while vegetables are scarcely to be had at any price. Blockade runners are doing a good business, but they are bringing back little in value, compared with what they carry out. This morning, the steamer Alice came in from the mouth of the Brazos, which is considered somewhat of a daring feat, having to pass within range of the blockaders; but such things are getting quite common, and no more regard seems to be paid to the Yankee fleet, outside the bar, than if they were so many of our own vessels taking in their cargoes for foreign ports. When they chance to pick up a schooner, little or no attention is paid to it, as the owners make these calculations, and soon send out another to make up for the loss. When firing is heard outside, no one stops to even ask what it is, and the idea of the city being shelled (though it is well known it can be done at any time from the southside of the Island,) is only laughed at, while the citizens believe Galveston to be more secure from an attack from the enemy than any other place in Texas. The fortifications are superior to anything on this side of Charleston, and should the Yankees eager make another attempt to set foot on the little sand bank, they will meet with a reception they do not dream of.

D. R.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The next army mail will leave Houston on the 27th, and will be taken by Mr. A. S. Rose, Carrier's charge, \$5 for each letter. Parties wishing to communicate with their friends in the army, can send their letters to us up to the 3d, accompanied by the money, and we will see that they are forwarded in time.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The San Antonio news says "the same amount of paper that formerly cost us \$3 50 in specie, now costs us \$360 in Confederate money." That is exactly what we have to pay, and yet we are only charging five times the price for subscription we formerly did, while for everything we have to buy, which costs less in proportion, from twenty to thirty times former prices is charged to us.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Telegraph's special correspondent, writing from Bonham, gives the particulars of the hanging of seven robbers in the neighborhood of Kentucky town, Grayson county, after the perpetration of a horrible outrage on the night of the 31st of March, in which three of them were engaged. It appears that three men, disguised, entered the house of Mr. Stephenson, near Kentucky town, and after stealing a large amount of money, hung Mr. S., in the presence of the family, and left him for dead. While hanging, and in the agonies of death, the villains proposed to his wife, as the price of his life, her prostitution to each of them, and treated her in a most shameful manner. Next day two of them were arrested, and through their confessions, five others, all of whom were committed by the Justice to take their trial at the District Court, and were sent in charge of the Sheriff to Bonham. On the way there, they were met by 150 well armed men, who demanded the prisoners in the name of the citizens of Collin and Grayson counties, and took them to a neighboring grove and hung the whole of them. Additional confessions were made by several of the guilty men beneath the gallows, and two of them had been identified by Stephenson and his wife previously on their trial. Their names were J. T. Sherrill, N. C. Vivion, Wm. Hester, Dr. Jno. W. Walker and his three sons, Francis, Thos. and Jacob Walker. All of them had come from Southwestern Missouri, about 14 or 15 months ago, and were a band of horse thieves and robbers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We publish the letter of Dr. Labadie, as an act of justice to those poor families in Galveston who have been driven to the last extremity, for the want of clothing to protect them from the cold. Dr. Labadie is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place--has never left the Island during all the scenes that have taken place there, but has devoted nearly his whole time and attention in ministering to the wants of the sick, and alleviating the distresses of the poor. We hope his appeal at this time will not go unnoticed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Galveston, April 18, 1864.

Mr. D. Richardson--Dear sir: As you have seen fit to notice the way the poor of Galveston have been treated by the Agent of the Penitentiary, in your editorial correspondence from this place, under date of April 8th, I wish to ask if you can give an explanation why it is that the cloth promised last year by Mr. Besser, the late Agent of the Penitentiary, and also by Mr. Hendricks the present Agent, will not be sent to us. Last year, plain osnaburg was promised to soldiers'

families at fifty cents a yard, 90 days after their application should be put on file; those who have slaves pay 80 cents, and those who could not wait three months could be served out of turn by paying 80 cents a yard. Now, from the 27th September to December last, I sent sixty-three certificates, made out by Judge Cole, stating each application to be for a soldier's family, and its first application, for cloth. Three certificates, paying 80c a yard, were filed last December and the cloth sent me by Mr. Besser, leaving sixty certificates for sixty families, containing two hundred and sixty seven members. I remitted to Mr. J. S. Besser \$747 40, and to Mr. Hendricks \$178 60, making a total sum of \$926. Mr. Hendricks has written but one letter to me dated 16th Dec. last, in which he says, "we are now working on your orders of 25th September." Up to this day, the cloth promised and paid for has not come, although I have written some four letters to Mr. Hendricks, urging him to push the cloth forward, as the destitution of those soldiers' wives and children was great and urgent; yet to none of these business letters, written in behalf of those 60 families containing 267 members, have I received any reply. The heads of some of these families have been in the army for two years past. What little funds they left has been exhausted, and yet the managers of the Penitentiary seem to have no legal excuses whatever to detain those goods. I claim some 1,852 yards of plain osnaburg, paid for in '63; and you who live at the capitol of the State are expected to be familiar with polite men and public property. The Agent of that Institution ought to be a man of business capacity. If he is unfit to discharge the duties of that office, and to give satisfaction, I presume it is in the Governor's power to remove him. All my letters to Mr. Besser were promptly answered, and had he been detained a few weeks longer in the office, no doubt all the cloth applied for and paid for would have been sent forward, and these soldiers' families would not have suffered from cold and nakedness. They have a just cause to be dissatisfied, and they do complain of a great injustice done them by that agent. We claim the cloth under the laws existing last year, and I do not conceive how the managers can be so dishonest or ignorant as to suppose the new arrangement made among themselves can in any way repudiate a previous contract, which I have fulfilled by depositing with the Agent the Judge's certificates with the money, all of which have been filed in that agency and receipted for. What are we to do? Mr. Hendricks is mute; he will not answer business letters, written in the name of 60 soldiers' families and 267 children. Can you suggest the course to pursue in such a case? Will the Governor take the matter in hand? If so, I can have over 300 names to a petition to him and in support of any claims. Very truly yours,

N. D. Labadie.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Capt. John Hollander, who has gone extensively into the manufacture of several useful articles in this city, has presented us with some fine syrup which he has for sale by the barrel at a low figure; also some marking fluid, writing ink, blacking in bottles and in paste, all of which he makes on his own premises, and has for sale at very reasonable rates. We hope his example will be followed by others, and we shall soon be independent of foreign importations for many articles in daily use which can just as well be made at home. We had nearly forgot to add that he also presented us with a home made taper, 42 feet long, which comes most opportunely, as were just out of candles, and casting about to see where we could procure a supply.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The railroad fare has been increased between Houston and Galveston to \$20. No person is

allowed to go on Galveston Island, without a permit signed by the Maj. General Commanding, or by his authority, except those arriving by the trains; who can get permits in Houston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

It is now amusing to note the difference in the charges now made at hotels and taverns throughout the country. These charges do not appear to be regulated by the fare, but by the consciences of the proprietors. In Houston, the charge was \$30 per day, which is now reduced to \$20. In Galveston, they charge \$15 per day, while everything there, in the way of provisions, is dearer than in Houston. Along the route from Houston to this place, the charge is \$5 per meal, except at Bastrop, where the charge is \$10. In San Antonio, where they have no hotels, we were informed the charge at the boarding houses was \$50 per day, while the livery stables charged \$45 for horse keep. Here, we believe, the charge is \$30 per day for board, at the hotels. At New Braunfels it is \$10 per meal. In Mobile, the hotels charge \$15 a day; in Montgomery, \$25; in Wilmington, \$40; and in Richmond, \$30. In the last named city, corn meal was selling at \$48 a bushel, sugar \$9 a pound, oysters \$5 a dozen, eggs \$1 a piece, and beef \$6@8 a pound. When Mr. Vallandigham was at Wilmington in July last, he paid for his board at the hotel, in silver, at the rate of thirty-five cents a day; he said the South could not be in a starving condition, for he had never lived cheaper or better in Ohio. We cannot understand upon what basis these different charges are made, except they are regulated by the scale of conscience.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Telegraph of the 26th, after apologizing for using brown paper, says: "We are now left but one alternative, either to double the price again or diminish the size. Will our readers advise us what to do?" We would ask the same question, if we thought it would do any good, but we do not believe it is the business of our readers to tell us what we should do. It is our business to publish a paper and charge what we consider a fair price for it, in accordance with the times, and it is the business of our readers to decide whether they will take it or not on these terms. The editor of the Telegraph is evidently afraid to run the risk, for the next day he publishes a long lugubrious article about the high rate he has to pay for everything, and hints indirectly at having to come down to a specie basis, while he at the same time invited his subscribers to give him their views on the subject. We have been watching this beating about the bush for some time, thinking, as we were only playing second fiddle, we would wait as long as we could, provided we did not in the mean time get used up entirely. We have now been waiting till we cannot buy a ream of paper except for specie, or its present pro rata, thirty for one. The Telegraph, in the article above referred to, says:

"It may be asked how we manage to sustain our paper. We reply our newspaper has not sustained itself, and is not now doing so. It is eating itself up. So is every newspaper in the State. The course we have hitherto pursued will shortly leave the people without a press."

If this be so, and we have no doubt of it, so far as we are concerned, will it, we would ask, be regarded as disloyal to adopt specie rates, and take the equivalent in Confederate money at what it is going for? So far as we are concerned, we have either got to do this, or stop very soon, and we only wait for the Houston papers to set the example before it is too late. The specie price of paper is now about five times what it was before the war, and as it is regulated mainly by the San Antonio market, which is now quoted at thirty for one, while our subscription price is just five for one, at our old rates. We even heard of \$600 per team having been paid for a small

lot of printing paper 24x36 only last week. We think any further comments on this subject needless.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Houston papers have got down to about the size of our little "Almanac Extra," owing to the scarcity of paper. They have been getting, "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" for some time, which is not at all remarkable, as the white paper alone costs more than the price of subscription. There is plenty of paper now on the way from Mexico, which can be bought for specie, and we presume they will have to acknowledge at last that it is the only basis upon which a paper can be now sustained, and come down to it as a matter of necessity, or soon be compelled to suspend. For a long time, we have done all in our power to keep down our subscription list, and so long as we are compelled to continue our present rates, we hope our friends will send us no more new subscribers, and not even renew their own subscriptions, if they can get a paper to suit them elsewhere.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Telegraph gives a long account of the burning of Port Lavaca by the enemy, who came up with three steamers, in command of General Fitz Warren, on the 22d ult., and after tearing down the public wharf and some warehouses, taking the lumber on board their vessels, they set fire to the town and burned down 23 buildings--most of them good ones, beside taking or destroying every thing they could lay hands on. They took off with them about thirty of the inhabitants, which was considered good riddance, and left with threats of vengeance if any of their resident sympathizers, whom they left behind, should be interfered with.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Old Clothes vs. Silks.--Our country women complain that the jews are making fortunes from the sales of costly dry goods. If our fair friends will cease to patronize, instead of complain of the Jews, wear their old clothes, and give the money now spent for silks to thinly clad and badly shod soldiers, one source of speculation would soon dry up. Try it, gentle lady, and you will sleep sweeter at night, feeling that you deserve the protection of the brave men now periling their lives to save you from future insult and degradation. Try it, and dry goods will fall to rational prices within six months.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Our friend, J. C. Ragan, Esq., formerly of Pine Bluff, Ark., who has been assisting us in the office for some months past, and who had to leave us in consequence of ill health, writes us from Tyler where he has made his temporary residence for the present, under date of the 26th ult. . . . Mr. Ragan says: . . . There are some 2200 prisoners confined near here, and 3 or 4,000 more are expected. This will have a tendency to raise the price of provisions, as Government is purchasing all to be had."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Speaking of the Penitentiary, the Huntsville Item says:

"It makes 1 300 000 yards of cloth per annum; of this 200,000 go in the way of barter, 300 000 to soldiers' families, leaving only 800,000 for the army; thus it would be impossible to furnish 100 000 yards monthly as it would have none for the army. Yet we hope the legislature

will try to pass an act appropriating 500,000 yards to the families of soldiers for the coming 12 months, or 200,000 more than the present appropriations--the families paying for it. This would come nearer the policy that charity begins at home."

The Item also says, the amount of cloth, turned out at the Penitentiary, will average two yards to each member of a family. This, if properly and promptly distributed, with doubtless relieve a large amount of distress which we have heard spoken of throughout the country. It will probably be made the business of the legislature to investigate the management of this establishment, and see that its benefits are impartially appropriated.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Item says small pox is spreading in Huntsville, and cautions the traveling public, recommending them to give that place a wide berth for the present.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The San Antonio "News" is the only paper now published in that city, and it comes to us this week without a single local item of any kind, except that it will be issued hereafter on Saturdays, and that the publisher has a supply of white paper to last him a year or more. It also mentions the re-opening of the Menger Hotel, but does not even tell us the price of board, a very important item of news to those who have occasion to visit San Antonio at this time.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

[smaller print] It appears that Texas, cut off as she has been by the exigencies of the war, is discharging the duties of an independent empire; but this in happy accord with the interest of the Confederacy, which is the supreme consideration. She has sent an agent to Europe to look after her ordnance interests, and has also commissioned a special representative to Mexico, who will regulate with Maximillian the interests of trade across the Rio Grande.

Great enterprise is being shown in the erection of powder mills, cotton and woolen factories, &c. To employ the latter there has been secured, on Government account in Texas, *one million pounds of wool*. The amount of subsistence from last year's crops is said to be sufficient to last the army and people *five years*. A specie currency is extensively used in trade, and Confederate money is not worth more than forty for one in gold. This depreciation is attributed to the contact with specie which has flowed in from the cotton trade with Mexico, and is no evidence of want of confidence in the arms or virtue of the Confederacy; as it is a remarkable fact, that when gold was worth one for ten in Richmond, it was not worth more than one for two in Texas. The depreciation has been of late date, and is ascribed to the accidents of trade. . . .

[larger print] We find the above in the Richmond Examiner of March 29th, and it is quite evident we have to go a long way from home to ascertain what is doing right at our very door. Col. Dashiell, after resigning his office as Adjutant General, was, we understood, employed by Messrs. Vance & Bro. of San Antonio, in their wool agency for the Confederate States. These gentlemen are now also agents for the State Cotton Bureau, and their office is known as "The Texas State Loan Agency," therefore, this trip of Col. Dashiell's may have possibly been to swap cotton for "*one million pounds of wool*." We confess our entire ignorance of what is going on around us. Startling developments are being made every day, and we expect we shall soon find our State engaged in one of the most gigantic cotton brokerage, stock jobbing, manufacturing,

mining, money-making, money loaning operations that has ever been heard of or read of in the annals of history, ancient or modern.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The San Antonio "News" comes to us this week on a double sheet of white paper, which is an evidence that it is flourishing during the temporary suspension of the Herald. San Antonio, like Austin, cannot support two papers. One may make a living, but if two, one or both must starve, as past experience has proved.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

A member of the Senate, who arrived the other day from Northern Texas, told us that his first night's lodging cost him \$5, his second \$6, his third \$8, his fourth \$10, and his light night, before reaching Austin, \$15. Five days travel westward makes a difference of from \$5 to \$15 for board. We wonder what would be the charge on the Rio Grande in Confederate money.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Spinning Wheels

A. Heusinger is now prepared to manufacture a superior article of spinning Wheels of better workmanship and at lower prices than ever offered here before. Shop, one block north of Col. Ford's late residence.

Austin, May 15th, 1864

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Drugs & Medicines--J. J. Beech, on Pecan Street, has just received a selected stock of staple goods [?] and Medicines, direct from Monterey.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Special Correspondence of Gazette.

Tyler, May 16th, 1864.

Editor Gazette.—Twelve hundred and thirty three Yankee prisoners arrived here from Camden, Ark. yesterday----380 more are expected here to morrow. They were taken at the fight at Marks' Mill. These together with those already here will make 4500 free boarders, who are rather unwelcome visitors to the planters hereabouts; but certainly much more welcome as prisoners than as conquerors. These planters, though willing to divide to the last with our own brave defenders, dislike to stint themselves to feed these despoilers of our country. Some of the prisoners were left at Shreveport—about 1,000 have been sent to Bonham, Fannin Co. Steele has lost upwards of 5,000 men in Arkansas. He went from Little Rock with about 15,000 men to overrun South Arkansas and invade Texas. He got back to Little Rock with from 3 to 5,000 armed men and a rabble of 2 or 3,000 unarmed ones, (who in their hasty flight had thrown away their arms to increase their speed,) without wagons, artillery or provisions. The railroad from Little Rock to White river was torn up by McRae, who organized a Brigade from men who had gone to the Yankees to keep out of the army, and deserters from various brigades. The Yankees

required them to take the oath, which they consented to, but when they were ordered into the ranks of their army it was more than they bargained for, so they left, and have been bushwhacking their Yankee friends ever since. He has about 1500 with him now, who are redeeming themselves right well. Many are returning to their commands, who have been shirking duty under various pretences. Such are the fruits of the victory in Arkansas. I saw an officer who came to guard the prisoners—some of whom stood guard over *him*, when he was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post. He says that our soldiers are confident, and enthusiastic, and that the Yankees were "better whipped in Arkansas, than they were in Louisiana." Steele is at Duval's Bluff, on White river, trying to get to the Mississippi river with the demoralized remnant of his army, harassed by our cavalry, who daily send to Camden squads of from 20 to 50 prisoners. Little Rock and Pine Bluff are evacuated by the enemy. Not having taken down at the time the number of wagons, pieces of artillery, arms, etc., which have been taken by our troops I fear to trust my memory; but they were all his army had, except the few they carried with them back to Little Rock. I understand from a gentleman just from Bonham that the crops of wheat in that region are not very good. The corn is late, and only tolerably good. The crops in this section of country are tolerably fair—corn rather later, the fruit is all killed, I believe.

Claude de Mogyns, Jr.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3-4

Special Correspondence of Gazette.

In the Saddle, on Bayou DeGlaize, La.

May 21st, 1864.

. . . I was all through the residence of one of our planters yesterday morning. We drove in the Yankee pickets from it in a hurry—so much so, that they did not have time to put the torch to it, as they had done to most of the others on their retreat. This place presents a sorry sight. It had been a splendidly furnished dwelling. Scarce a whole piece could be found of anything—feather beds torn up and scattered; glass-ware broken in fragments—nothing left that the infernal scoundrels could break. But this is not all. To show the malignity of the wretches we are fighting, I came across a splendid portrait of a lady, (I supposed it to be the lady of the house). This portrait was shot through the breast.

G. W.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Wish of the Dying Texas Soldier.

Oh, bury me not in this far off land,
Where none of my kindred sleep--
Where no loved ones can visit my grave,
And no kind friends will weep.

O'er the spot where I take my last long sleep,
Unheeding care or pain,

'Till the last roll call shall sound once more,
And wake me to rise again.

They may love this land, the native born,
For it is their childhood's home;
But, oh, 'tis not half so fair to me
As the land where I used to roam.

Then lay me not here--I cannot sleep
So far from those I love;
My spirit could never rest in peace
With their stranger skies above.

Near a spreading oak, in my own loved land,
I would have my bones recline,
Where the sun as it rose and sank to rest
On my grave would brightly shine.

Where the birds would sweetly sing their songs
From the morn till the set of sun,
And the twinkling stars would keep their watch
O'er my grave till the night was gone.

Oh, bury me there--near my childhood's home--
Let me sleep near that old roof tree;
In the land where all my kindred sleep--
Oh, there my grave should be.

Near the bubbling spring, where oft I've slaked
My thirst on a Summer's day,
As I left the play ground close at hand
Where I oft had been to play.

Near the spot where my youthful footsteps strayed--
Where my youthful vows were given
To her, who now an angel pleads
For me at the throne of heaven.

Yes, bury me there--where affection's hands
Would deck my grave with flowers,
And those who loved me would come and pray
In the mellow of twilight hours.

Yes, bury me there, and I'll lightly rest
Beneath my native sod,

Till the time arrive when we all shall meet
And give an account to God.

These lines were written by Capt. Alexander Henderson Chalmers of Co. B, 15th Regiment, T. V. I., while sick at Camp Nelson in Arkansas, in Nov., 1862. They were forwarded by Capt. E. M. Taylor, who now commands the same company, to a friend in Williamson County, with a request to have them published. Taylor, in a letter accompanying these lines, says Capt. Chalmers was killed at the head of his company, while gallantly leading a charge at the battle of Mansfield, La., on the 8th April. His untimely loss is much deplored by his companions in arms, to whom he had endeared himself by his courteous and engaging manners, and his cheerful endurance of all the perils and dangers of a soldier's life. His remains now repose near Mansfield, with those of Gen. Mouton, Col. Taylor and many other gallant spirits, who fell on the same bloody field. His grave is marked by a head-board, with his name, rank, company and regiment, and the date and circumstances of his death."

As a compliance with the wishes so touchingly expressed in the foregoing lines would be a source of much gratification to the friends of the deceased, I trust some steps will be taken, in the proper quarter, to have his remains removed to a suitable resting place in his beloved Texas.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The families which were sent from Galveston island, by Gen. Hawes, have been permitted to return on condition that they behave themselves.

Families are returning to spend the summer months, and suitable tenements are getting quite scarce. So says the News correspondent.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Camp 21st Texas Cavalry,
Parish of Avoyelles, La.,
May 26th, 1864.

Editor Gazette:

The battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill are familiar to your readers as a twice told tale. But who of them have imagined the savage waste of the battlefields? For twenty odd miles, below the former place, fences, houses and crops, racked, torn, demolished and crushed in the dust; residences and plantations rifled and denuded of everything that could be useful to man; smoking ruins, hundreds of dead horses—some mangled and torn—bullet scarred and cannon-splintered forest trees, confused and scattered rubbish; spoil and plunder of the enemy, hastily abandoned, all meeting the eye at every turn, made us realize a wild desolation which no ordinary shock of battle, strife of armies or disappointed ambition might have wrought. It was but the beginning however, of the terrible havoc inflicted upon this fatal land. The enemy, panic-stricken had gone in helter-skelter style to Natchitoches and Grand Ecore, leaving the pine woods strewn with arms and fragmentary equipment. Gen. Bee, was doing him the unwelcome service of 'closing up' his rear while Gen. Green, moved with Parsons' Brigade and Woods and Gould's Regiments to Blair's Landing to intercept his fleet. With the ever mournful and tragic event of the battle of Blair's Landing the whole country is painfully acquainted. An incident of the battlefield identified with the fallen Hero, is, however, worthy of mention. We were ordered across the open field in front of the fleet at a "double-quick." The distance being near a mile and our dismounted cavalry unused to foot service, it was found quite an ordeal. The earth was soft

and spongy and thrown into ridges across the line of our march, and at every step our feet sank deep into the earth. A noble spirited fellow, overcome by fatigue and had fallen behind the line, was struggling to regain his place, as our lion-hearted General was crossing the field at the same point. Generous and kind, as well as brave, the Hero checked his horse and with a word of encouragement relieved the tired man of his gun till he could come up with the line. Passing on, a second and a third were relieved in like manner. The men recovered their places and received their arms with gratitude for the General's kind consideration. While yet the battle raged and the enemy's shells were shrieking through the air above us, this incident was related to me by one of the men, who could not express his feelings of gratitude for the generous and timely assistance. As we passed into the fight, our attention was arrested by an act of female heroism worthy of all admiration. Mrs. _____, with two little children occupied her dwelling on the river at the point of our attack, and had not been warned of her danger. But as we approached rapidly through her yard, she appeared at the door, offering water to our tired and thirsty men, while shells were flying thick and fast around. . . . [account of battle] But the scene was changed! The shades of evening witnessed our forces withdrawn and the enemy in quiet possession of the ground. Soon the torch was applied to the buildings of our patriotic heroine and the lurid glare of the flames made hideous the gory field. This savage act performed, while robbery and theft were doing their dirty work, the enemy made good his retreat farther down the river.

A part of our cavalry was environing the enemy's camp between Natchitoches and Grand Ecore with dangers. Gen. Bee was below to intercept his retreat, while the gallant Polignac was in reserve, on the watch. The Yankee army, thirty thousand strong, was beleaguered by a small division of cavalry. At length by a sudden sally in force our pickets were driven back and the enemy commenced his retreat, leaving Grandecore in ashes. A timely charge from Col. Burford's Regiment, saved Natchitoches from the like fate and secured in our hands a squad of the incendiaries.

Between Natchitoches, for perhaps 59 miles, Red River has three channels, the Boudieur or main channel, Cane River and Little River. The enemy's land forces passed down the valley of Cane River while his fleet pursued the course of the Boudieur.

Before the barbarian horde lay a country fertile and yielding as the valley of the Nile in the palmiest days of Egypt, smiling and buoyant with prosperity. Nature, art and wealth had contributed with lavish hands to improve it, and the ideas of luxury, utility and beauty were blended in tasteful harmony and profusion. A rich promise of plenty, too, was in its growing fields. But the Yankee destroyer, like the hosts of Attila, passed over it—more terrible, blighting and consuming than swarms of locusts or the simoon of Sahara. Columns of smoke by day, and glaring flames by night, before us, and stretching far down the valley, warned us of the fearful desolation. All that fire would burn, that the rifle could slay, that theft could appropriate, that disappointed malice and wanton mischief could destroy, were swept with the besom of ruin. Fences and hedges did not escape fire. The herds of stock which could not be destroyed were turned upon the remnant of growing crops which could not be trampled in the dust by the marching thousands. No habitation for man or beast escaped the flames, save now and then an isolated plantation, from which the savages were driven by our little force before they could accomplish their full purposes. For near fifty miles in unbroken stretch, a wide, black, smoking waste was spread before us. The affrighted families, driven ruthlessly from their dwellings before the devouring flames, fled to the hills and forests for safety; and no signs of human life remained, save now and then a decrepit old negro groping among the ruins. But the climax of horrors was achieved by this army of demons, in subjecting delicate and refined ladies, (who

were taken by surprise in their dwellings,) to the insults and brutality of negro soldiery and those other degraded wretches—lower still in the scale of being incredible and monstrous as it sounds, it was too fearfully true. On the first day's march we came up with their rear, just in time to rescue a lady upon whose person the scoundrels were attempting violence. Alas, the blood of villains can not atone for such brutality! But they left not the spot unstained with their blood. Said a beautiful and modest woman, whom I met overwhelmed with distress: "Oh, sir, their insults and abuses of us women were too horrible for us to mention."

But the valley of Cane River was passed. The battles above and at Clouterville had been fought by our Brigade. . .

His further march by land was over the plantations of Bayou Rapides. There in beauty, fertility, and improvement, rivaled those before described, and continued in unbroken succession to Alexandria, a distance of twenty odd miles. But the hand of the marauder swept over them, ornate as they were with every attraction, and their loveliness perished as the tender plant before the fiery breath of the desert. His savage appetite for plunder and ruin was insatiate. A wilderness of black desolation still followed upon his footsteps; and the cry of distress from women and children went up from burning villas. Their implorations for mercy and protection were met only by the sardonic grin of the ruffian or the cruel taunt of the savage. But now the tale of ruin ebbed. Our little Brigade, though wearied with a pursuit and contention against heavy odds for over sixty miles, with renewed resolutions dashed beyond the sea of desolation upon the heartless foe. Terror stricken, he forgets his work of rapine and was driven for miles before our hot pursuit. But now, taking courage from multiplied numbers, he rallied and turned upon us. . . .The enemy was leaving Alexandria. We next close upon his track. But he had already laid the city in ashes. We were greeted joyfully by the houseless family groups we met among the ruins, and some, who had saved food from the fire offered and pressed upon us refreshments. The day did not close till we had charged the foe, and without loss to ourselves, consigned a number of them to the sod. But my pen lacks time to follow them farther. My purpose was to picture the "wilderness of woe" into which the barbarian of the North has converted this lately blooming Eden. . . . G. R. F.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Sioux, the war correspondent of the Telegraph, writes that paper as follows:

Alexandria, June 16, 1864.

The exchange of prisoners has commenced in this department. Two boats loaded with Yankees went down last night to the mouth of Red River, and will bring back an equal number of our men. The wounded and their attendants of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield will be the first exchanged, and then, if no accident happens, all in this department.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Educational.

Seeing a short notice in your last issue of the exercises in the various schools of Austin, as it was my privilege to attend the examination of the school under the superintendence of Mr. Baker, it affords me much pleasure to record the results of my observation, for the benefit of those who may desire to avail themselves of the educational advantages thus afforded the public. [explanation of teaching technique]

I was pleased to notice that some of the addresses of the smaller boys were the production of friends prepared for the occasion. One of these was written by the mother of the little curly headed orator, which I have been requested to ask you to re-produce, for the encouragement of others in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, my very best bow--
I would make you a speech, if I only knew how.
But I'm rather young, and quite too small--
To be speaking in public would not do at all;
And I very much fear that those *pretty young girls*
Would blush for the boy with the truant curls.

But I've one little word I'd like to say
For these bright little boys that are here to-day;
We'll all learn to shoot, as well as to read,
And if any help you ever should need
To drive the vile Yankees from our sunny land,
Why, here you will find a *brave little band*.

We'll belt on our pistols, and shoulder our gun,
And be off for the war, as though it were fun;
These mountains and valleys, so lovely and bright
Shall never become the cold North man's delight;
For not one of the boys at Mr. Blake's school,
Will ever submit to the base Tyrant's rule.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A flag of truce boat containing Col. Saltmarsh and others was sent to the Yankees from Port Lavaca, on the 20th ult., but up to the 10th had not returned. At that date, Mrs. Jack Hamilton and her family, accompanied by the wife of Col. Standiter, Lt. Col. of Davis' Yankee regiment, was there, waiting to go out, but Col. Steele thought it best to detain her till the boat returned, and she was sent back to Victoria, although she offered to have the boat released if he would send her out.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Confederate money in Houston is said to be improving, having risen from 45 to 25 for 1, within a week or two. The "News" says it could not be obtained at the latter figure one day last week. It is rated here, we believe, by the merchants, at 50 for 1, and nobody cares to touch it, even at that rate.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Special Correspondence of Gazette.

San Antonio, July 2, 1864

. . . Day before yesterday the funding business closed in this city; Confederate money rulling

(sp?) up to that time at 20 and 25 to 1. What it is to be in the future I have no means of knowing. It is not used at all here as a circulating medium, but is confined to paying taxes.

I have never known our market so well supplied with vegetables as now; yet prices are exceedingly high, even for specie. Corn, however, has taken a great fall, selling at 50 and 75 cts., and flour at \$ and 10\$ [?]-the only articles that sell at reasonable prices. Goods are also very high. Coffee, 60 to 65, and other articles in proportion.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The grand barbecue, given at Galveston to the soldiers on the 2d inst., passed off well, and appeared to give very general satisfaction. The News says:

About five thousand persons were present at the barbecue, and every thing went off in an orderly manner, nothing having occurred to mar the peace and quietness which prevailed here for the last three months. Five tables, running the whole length of the extensive cotton shed of the Shipping Press, were loaded with cakes, pies, fowls and meats, all cooked in the best manner, and the soldiers present showed by their appetites and smiling countenances their appreciation of the liberality of the donors, and the labor of those who took upon themselves the management.

Several speeches were made by Major Gen. Magruder, Col. A. M. Hobby, (the most eloquent orator of the day), Gen. Robertson, and Lt. Col. Andrews, and the cheers of the multitude showed that the patriotism was intense and never dying. By sundown the military had all returned to their quarters and city resumed again its former quietness.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city on Friday, that the enemy had entirely abandoned the vicinity of Aransas Pass, removing their forces towards Brownsville. The cavalry from Saluria and Mustang Island has gone down the coast by way of Padre Island, numbering over three hundred, mounted on horses which they had stolen and obtained from renegades. A portion of the renegades, with their families, were sent to New Orleans, and prisoners and others, captured in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, were taken to Point Isabel.

The damage committed by the Feds, while in possession of Corpus, was slight, compared to other places. Some seven or eight houses were torn down and the greater portion of the lumber removed to Mustang Island. It is stated that they had erected over 100 houses on Mustang, but what condition they left them in, on their departure, was not known when our informant left. Some of the Federal officers stated, previous to their departure from Corpus, their object in evacuating that section of our State was to reinforce Brownsville, as they understood Ford was shortly to attack that place. They captured Doctor Allen, formerly connected with the "Galveston Civilian," and others, whose names our informant did not recollect.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Drugs and Chemicals--In another column will be found the advertisement of Koester & Tolle, of New Braunfels, to which we invite the special attention of all who wish to procure a pure article in drugs or chemicals. We have been well acquainted with this establishment for many years and have had repeatedly, since we came to Austin, to send there for things we could get no where else in the State. Dr. Koester, has been a practicing physician for over twenty years in Texas, and is familiar with the drugs and medicines most in use in this country; besides the firm is extensively engaged in manufacturing alcohol, and medical liquors, the quality of which we have had frequent opportunities of testing. It is the only establishment in the State, at this time, that

we know of where a full and complete stock of chemicals is always kept on hand, from which orders wholesale and retail can be filled. Having a large amount of capital invested in the business, and an agent in Mexico, especially employed to make purchases for them, they are also able to offer their goods at lower prices, than have been usually charged since the war commenced.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Drugs, Chemicals, &C.

The undersigned have received a large supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. from Mexico, carefully selected there by a professional man, sent there expressly for that purpose, which they are selling at comparatively moderate prices. Among other things, they have on hand-- Ether, Opium, Iodine, Iodide Potash, English Calomel, Blue Mass, Nitrate of Silver, Copaiva, Gum Camphor, Quinine, Chloroform, Morphine, Copperas, Chlorate of Potash, Spirits of Hartshorn, Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Dover's Powders, Rhubarb, Strychnine, Cream of Tartar, Borax, Carb. of Magnesia, Wright's Pills, &c. &c.

The undersigned have also always on hand Pure Strong Alcohol, which they manufacture at their own distillery.

Koester & Tolle.

New Braunfels, July 6, 1864

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A barbecue was given on the 5th inst., by Col. H. R. Crawford, on York's Creek, in Comal county, to a number of soldiers who had returned to their homes in the neighborhood on furlough. The entertainment was gotten up by Mrs. Crawford, and is highly spoken of by those who were present. When the company were assembled, Col. Crawford addressed them in a most patriotic and eloquent speech, which has been forwarded us for publication by request of several gentlemen present, but which we regret our limited space will not permit us to find room for, on account of its length. After referring in detail to many of the battles, in which our brave soldiers have so pre-eminently distinguished themselves, Col. Crawford concludes as follows:

"You have filled up the full cup of your duty, and deserve the gratitude of your country; by your noble deeds of valor, and the smiles of a kind Providence, we are to-day at home in peace and reaping a rich harvest throughout our State. Well may mothers be proud of such sons, sisters of such brothers, and wives of such husbands! May your days be many, and your fame never grow dim! Mrs. Crawford, as a manifestation of her approbation of your valuable services, in defending her and her sex from the brutal insults and savage barbarity of the enemy has prepared for you a sumptuous feast from the fat of the land, she bids you come and be welcome--you, thrice welcome to her beautiful feast."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, July 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The "News" of the 21st says a friend just from Laredo informs us that corn is there worth \$8 per bushel by retail, \$6 by wholesale. There is not a green thing to be seen in the market. Not a vegetable of any kind to be found. There are no beds. Every one lies on his own raw hide and blankets, and if he sleeps in a house, he pays usually 50 cents a night in specie for a space he occupies on the floor. Confederate money is not there seen, and scarcely heard of. Furniture is

so scarce that chairs and tables are rented at \$1,50 each per week. The Mexicans charge 25 cents specie for turning a bale of cotton. Their wages per day is \$5 in specie.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

From the Rio Grande.

In the "News" we find letters from Laredo to the 26th, from which we condense as follows:

The Yankees are actually moving. Great excitement exists at Brownsville, in reference to the anticipated burning of that place. Families are removing to Matamoras, taking with them their goods, furniture &c. The renegades are especially uneasy. The excitement exceeds that of November last--so say passengers who left Matamoras on the 18th.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

There are already four "Soldier's Homes" established in Texas, viz: one in Houston, in charge of Serg't C. A. Scales; one in Beaumont, in charge of Wm. Fletcher; one in Millican, in charge of W. R. Ellis, and also one in Rusk. Why can't we have one in Austin? If some of our patriotic citizens would take the matter in hand, it could soon be started. We will cheerfully contribute our mite towards so praiseworthy an enterprise, especially after hearing of a soldier being charged \$170 for himself and horse overnight, at a hotel not a hundred miles from here.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Gardening in Texas for August.--This is perhaps the most important month of the year in the kitchen garden. The crop is not only more valuable, both in an economic and pecuniary view, but the vegetables are of a better quality and endure longer in perfection. If the soil has not been already put in order, manured, dug or plowed, let no time be lost in preparing it. When rainy or dark weather occurs set out plants of Cabbage, Brocoli [sic], Cauliflower, Kale, Savoys, Brussel's sprouts, Celery, Endive, &c., and sow seeds of all these. Sow Turnips at two or three different times during the month; also Mustard, both on richly manured ground, by cow penning or otherwise, or in new land. A few Irish Potatoes may be planted; they will most commonly do well. Plant Sugar Corn for late roasting ears; Melons and Cucumbers for pickles; a few Snap Beans, Peas, and Broad Beans. Sow Radishes, Lettuce, Curled and Water Cress, Parsley, Onions, Parsnips, Spinach, Carrots, Leeks, Beets, &c. Radish, Lettuce, and Curled Cress must be sown in succession; the Turnip Radishes are the hardest, and will, many of them, stand the winter; the Brown Dutch and other hardy lettuce should be planted so as to be protected, somewhat, if the winter proves severe; parsley becomes well established before cold weather; onions and leeks will be drawn when large enough, and planted out to bulb and grow; carrots and parsnips both make growth enough before winter to stand uninjured, and are then in early spring in perfection; beets should now be sown for a main crop, growing well, and continuing in perfection till midsummer--Affleck's Almanac.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Cotton Cards!

Wanted, a Steam Engine, from 4 to 8 horse power. Address, with description of Engine and terms,

Eubank & Co., Circleville,
Williamson Co., Texas.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We are indebted to Jas. Burke of Houston, for a package of Garden Seeds, for fall planting. Now is the time to purchase Seeds, and those who wish to plant can be supplied from the largest and best selected stock in the State, by writing to Mr. Burke.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We are glad to see that our citizens are about to establish a Soldier's Home in Austin. A meeting is to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in this praiseworthy undertaking. The meeting will be addressed by Col. S. M. Baird, and we hope there will be a good attendance present.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Special Correspondence.

Tyler, July 29, 1864.

Editor Gazette:--About a week ago 150 men of Col. Anderson's Regiment, who were guarding the Federal prisoners near here, organized under a Lieutenant, and left. Their horses had come in from grazing the day before, and they are well armed and mounted. Col. Anderson endeavored to overtake them with a small force, and induce or compel them to return but was unable to overtake them. They deserted in open day, fell into line at the sound of the trumpet, and are by this time on the frontier, I presume.

For a day or two the Federals were very insecurely guarded and some apprehensions were felt that they would escape and do much damage, but all is safe now. What should be the punishment for men so lost to honor as to desert their post leaving 3000 or 4000 miscreants almost unguarded in the heart of the country, thus endangering the lives and property of the whole country to pillage and slaughter?

Ex-Gov. Col. Baylor, member of Congress for this district, has just returned from Richmond, and yesterday evening addressed the people at the methodist church. He left this side of the Mississippi river after the battle of Mansfield and was there only during the latter part of the session.

. . . He visited the hospitals every where on his route and at Richmond, and every where he found the wounded soldiers well attended to; the ladies particularly were indefatigable in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. Go where he would, there he found the ladies favouring [sic] the sick, writing letters for them, or bathing their fevered heads; and at railroad depots he found always a table set out, and refreshments provided for the hungry and wearied soldier, without money and without price. Nearly every one was asked who came "are you a soldier?" and often one was sorry to acknowledge that he was not, and had to stand aside. This kindness is shown, not only in the interior, but where the ravages of war have desolated the country. Where hasty cabins are put up amid the ruin of villages, and in all other places, a soldier can pay nothing; but as soon as he landed on Texas soil, he saw an irishman, who had

married in Texas, and was returning to his home with his arm shattered, and a Polander, with two or three minie balls in his leg, charged \$20 each for staying all night; and a lady in this State, who had taken in and nursed a sick soldier until he recovered, learned a short time after, that her son, who was returning home sick and wounded, died by the road side, because no one would take him in; now she declares she will never take in another. This was in Texas. And this is the treatment which these men, who had been these three years and more fighting your battles on the other side of the Mississippi River, meet with here. The soldiers on the other side had heard that soldiers were not so well treated on this, and asked him if it were true? He did not wish to tell a downright lie; so said it occasionally happened. But he found the occasions was very often. Farmers object to taking in soldiers, they say, because they miss spoons, towels, &c., and often in going through the country they are scattered for miles, taking whatsoever they want. Let such young men be taken up and blackfaced. Let soldiers remember that to the extent they injure farmers they injure the war, the farmers must feed the army.

. . . I understand that in a few days two thousand more of the Federal prisoners will leave here to be exchanged. It would be a great relief to this section of country if *all* were to be taken away, for they are a heavy burden, added to the necessary demands of our own army.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 2. [Summary: account of battle of Massard Prairie]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Letter from Murrah Rangers.

Brownsville, Aug. 3rd, 1864.

. . . We crossed the river and surveyed the towns on the two banks of the river respectively. It was our first trip to the West; our first survey of Mexican progress and civilization. The impression was not altogether favorable. True, we found some very intelligent Mexican gentlemen at Laredo, and amongst them I cannot omit to mention the names of Col. Santos Benavides and his Adj. Lieut. Rodriguez. They are evidently most accomplished gentlemen; and brave, uncompromising soldiers of the Confederate army. Indeed all the soldiers of Col. Benavides' regiment seem to be a far higher order of Mexicans than those ordinarily seen about the city of Austin.

The population of Laredo, generally, are far behind this race in civilization. The women employ much of their time in sleep. In passing through streets at any hour of the evening, hundreds of *senoras* and *senoritas* may be seen surrounded, it may be, by a half score of naked children taking their evening's siesta. We saw also at an early hour in the morning many engaged in drawing water from the river to their *jakals*, not in carts but with lariats around their own soldiers fastened to the axles of water casks make for the purpose, the barrels revolving upon the round somewhat after the fashion we were accustomed to see among the citizens of North Carolina in our boyhood days, carrying their tobacco to market by rolling. A few had donkeys harnessed but for the great number had themselves harnessed to their water casks. We saw also many who wore sandals and quite a number who wore but little save the garniture with which nature adorned them.

. . . The Yankees left no citizens in Brownsville. It was almost as much deserted as a grave yard. It is now however filling up rapidly.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Cotton Cards!

Wanted, a steam engine, from 4 to 8 horse power. Address, with description of engine and terms.

Eubank & Co., Circleville,
Williamson Co., Texas.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Soldier's Home has been established in this city, and all soldiers travelling with the requisite papers, when approved by the Commandant of the post, will be entertained free of expense at Mrs. Shaw's Hotel, agreeable to an arrangement with the Directors.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are pained to learn the death of Col. D. Hardeman, of Burleson county, which we see announced in the Houston papers. We think we may safely say no man in Texas had more friends and fewer enemies than Col. Hardeman. He was beloved by all wherever he went, for his social qualities, his high toned gentlemanly bearing, and patriotic devotion to the cause in which we are engaged. We have known him intimately for many years, and shall long mourn the loss of a friend, whose place will not soon be filled. We tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt condolence in this hour of their sorrow.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Those having Sheep, which they want rented out on shares, would do well to notice advertisement in to-day's paper. We have been over the range and know it to be one of the best in the country.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Soldiers' Homes in Texas.

One in Houston, in charge of Sergt. C. A. Scales.

One in Beaumont, in charge of Wm. Fletcher.

One in Millican, in charge of Wm. R. Ellis.

One in Rusk, in charge of -----

One in Crockett, in charge of -----

One in Hempstead in charge of J. R. Ward.

One in Anderson, in charge of Mrs. Hendrick.

One in Red Top, in charge of Col. Bookman.

One in Chappell Hill, in charge of Judge Thomas.

One in Austin, in charge of Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. Wash. West, of Sweet Home, Lavaca co., also writes the "News," that soldiers, with proper papers, will be accommodated at his home free of charge.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The "News" gives the following as a good reason for not publishing a price current in Houston: "During the past week an article of domestic was sold for forth-three cents per yard, specie--the next day the part wanted another bolt and had to pay fifty-cents--on the second day was asked sixty cents--thus you see there is no uniformity in the market, the price varying seventeen cents, specie, in two days--so of provisions and every thing else. It is impossible to give a correct price current."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Austin, August 24th, 1863.

Ed. Gazette--An Association has been formed for the support of a "Soldier's Home" in this city, of which the following are the officers:

Col. J. P. Neal, President; Mrs. Barret, Vice President; Joseph Harrel, Treasurer; Robert M. Elgin, Secretary; H. Green, Commissary.

Board of Directors.

W. L. Robards, A. H. Cock, Aaron Burluson, Mrs. Alex. Gregg, Geo. Flournoy, Dr. McCall, Col. Baird, Edward Clark.

Mrs. Shaw, of the San Marcos Hotel, (formerly the Swisher House,) has undertaken the duties of Matron--and all travelling soldiers whose papers are approved by the Commandant, Commissary or Quartermaster of the Post will be well entertained at her h house free of charge.

It is hoped that every friend of the soldier will feel a privilege as well as duty to contribute to this enterprise. The Commissary, Mr. Green, of the firm of Pink Ellers & Co., will receive subscriptions at his store of any supplies that parties may desire to furnish. Those who can more conveniently contribute money can pay the same to the Treasurer or any of the Committees appointed to collect subscriptions. Robert M. Elgin, Sec'y.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We were greeted on Monday morning by a visit from an old familiar friend, whom we had not seen for five months. This visitor was no other than the San Antonio Herald, which we could hardly recognize on account of its increased size and improved appearance. The Herald was compelled to suspend publication on account of the loss of a large supply of paper it had purchased when the Yankees entered Brownsville, but we think the long nap it has taken, has certainly been attended with good results. It now comes out a full sized, half sheet double medium, containing a larger amount of matter than any paper now published in the State. It is issued at a point we have always been in the habit of looking to for important news, and as stirring events are now transpiring on our Western frontier, the reappearance of the Herald at this time is most opportune. We see the editors have announced our name as agent, without consulting us on the subject, but we will not back out from serving our contemporaries in any way in our power, as we are under similar obligations to the Herald, as well as the Houston Telegraph for receiving subscriptions in specie for us which cannot be conveniently sent by mail. The price of the Herald is now four dollars per annum, and those wishing to subscribe for it can leave the money at our office, when it will be ordered immediately and forwarded without delay. We may also add that we receive subscriptions in specie for the Houston Telegraph, and

that parties wishing to subscribe for our paper at either of these points, can pay the money for us at those offices.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

[Soldier's Homes, add the following to the list above]

One in Huntsville, in charge of Col. Polk, (hotel)

"Sergeant's" half way to Crocket, in charge of Col. Sargent.

One in Henderson, in charge of Col. Davenport (hotel).

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From all accounts, there can be but little doubt that yellow fever exists in Galveston. The doctors differ in opinion about the disease, which has generally been the case before, at the commencement of an epidemic. As it is somewhat late in the season, we may reasonably hope that it may be checked in time, and that the city may escape this scourge, from which it has now been exempt for five years.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Col. Jacob Schmitz, former proprietor of the Guadalupe Hotel, in New Braunfels, has again taken charge of that establishment, which he has had rented out during the past year. It will be gratifying to those travelling that route, to see again the familiar, smiling face of Jacob, when the Hon. Miss. Murray, in her tour through Texas, designated as "the prince of Bonifaces." It requires in these times more than an ordinary man, as Dan Rice, the clown, used to say, "to keep a hotel," but we think Jacob is equal to the task, especially since he has become a Colonel, and will therefore know how to treat soldiers. We hope soon to be able to announce the establishment of a soldiers' home in New Braunfels, towards which we feel assured the host of the Guadalupe Hotel contribute liberally. Such establishments are becoming general throughout the country, and we know of no point where one is more needed than in New Braunfels, through which soldiers are constantly passing and repassing.

We may here also add that Colonel Schmitz has greatly enlarged his building which is now capable of accommodating private families and as many transient visitors as may come along.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item says "McKee the great government cotton agent has been tried at Tyler and found guilty of secret plotting with the enemy. He has taken an appeal to Gen. Smith, who, it is reported, gave him a chance for his life and safe conduct to the Yankees, after being sentenced to be shot on the 26th ult., provided he would tell the General something he wanted to know." The Item says; the ex-major hardly died on the 26th."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

From a report, published in the Telegraph, of the Soldier's Home in Houston for one month since it was first established ending August 28th, it appears the amount expended as per account rendered by Sergt. C. A. Scales is \$305.00, and the rent for one month \$600.00, while the number of soldiers entertained is 929 and the number of horses fed 125. The above amounts are in Confederate money, which shows very clearly how far a small sum of money can be made to

go for charitable purposes, when properly managed. There are hundreds every where ready to contribute articles needed for such a purpose, which cannot be purchased with money, and the cost of sustaining a soldier's home, when once furnished must be a trifle compared with its value and usefulness. We hope soon to be able to publish a favorable report of the success of the Soldier's Home established in our own city.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We regret to learn from the Houston papers that yellow fever is on the increase in Galveston. It has caused considerable excitement among the troops, a number of them having tried to make their escape on the evening of the 16th. The island has been placed under strict quarantine by Gen. Hawes, who issued an order preventing all persons from leaving there after the 17th.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We regret to learn from the Victoria Advocate that it will be suspended for a few weeks for want of means. It seems strange to us, that, with so few papers as we now have in Texas, there should be such a general indifference about sustaining them. It is certainly no sinecure to publish a paper in these times.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We regret to learn from the Houston papers that yellow fever is on the increase in Galveston. It has caused considerable excitement among the troops, a number of them having tried to make their escape on the evening of the 16th. The Island has been placed under strict quarantine by Gen. Hawes, who issued an order preventing by persons from leaving there after the 17th.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

From Galveston.

The yellow fever appears to be spreading rapidly, and on the 20th it was supposed there were at least two hundred cases under treatment. A letter of that date to the "News" says:

"Last night Dr. Fisher died, also a young man of the 2d Houston, a son of Col. Ward, of Austin. Yesterday there were but three burials; to-day there will probably be about five. Only the acclimated troops are allowed to visit the city, and do guard duty. All communication with the forts is prohibited.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We are sorry to see by the Telegraph that yellow fever has appeared in Houston. Up to the 25th there had been fifteen cases reported, of which three had died.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

We are pleased to see the Texas Republican again on our table, after a suspension of several months. At one time we used to regard it as one of our most valuable exchanges, and hope soon to see it again under full headway. The publisher is much in need of good printers, and would prefer discharged soldiers, or those not liable to conscription.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We have received the first number of the Army and Navy Messenger, a semi-monthly religious paper, which has been started at Shreveport, for gratuitous distribution in the army and hospitals. We wish it all success in the noble cause in which it is engaged.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

We see by the San Antonio papers that the Government tannery, established at that place, is to be removed, the Herald says, to Freestone county, and the News, to Limestone county. The Government shoe factory and tailor's shop has also been closed, and the News says there are rumors afloat that the arsenal and other establishments will be removed. San Antonio must be getting out of favor with "the powers that be."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Letters can now be sent across the Mississippi by Government express, postage 40 cents. They should be addressed per express mail via Shreveport or Alexandria, as the case may be, according to where they are mailed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Tyler Reporter says a machine has been invented by Lt. Wood, of the Ordnance Department at that place, for making small shot for birds, squirrels, &c. The Reporter pronounces it a success, and says it will produce shot with great rapidity and of the most perfect mould.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We are glad to learn from the Houston papers that the yellow fever is on the decline both in that city and Galveston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The yellow fever is reported by the Telegraph to be increasing considerably in Houston, and that there were on the 19th over one hundred cases under treatment. During the week ending October 8th, there were seven deaths in Galveston. A private letter which we received from there this morning dated the 4th, says it is raging there very severely.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The La Grange True Issue says the Government shoe shop in that place is now in full operation, and turning out over 1000 pair of shoes per month.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Soldier's Homes.--When this praiseworthy object, to establish soldier's homes, was first set on foot, we published a list of them, as they were announced in the Houston papers. We now learn through our exchanges, to our great satisfaction, that they prevail all over the country, and the war-worn soldier can scarcely travel in any direction, without meeting with a hospitable roof to shelter him, free of charge. This is as it should be; and if our Legislature, about to meet, will but make suitable provision for the families of those who are now standing like a wall of living fire between us and our enemies, we shall hear of but few desertions, and still fewer complaints from our gallant armies in the field.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

New Braunfels.--Our friend Sioux, the traveling agent of the Telegraph, in a letter from Seguin, dated Oct. 5th, gives the following graphic and truthful picture of the city of New Braunfels and the surrounding neighborhood:

. . . The blockade has no terrors for these people, as they manufacture every thing needed. The women are very ingenious and industrious. They do not look upon labor as a crime, and I have seen scores of pretty girls that would take the premium over some of our pale faced parlor beauties working in the field. They are brought up to labor, and they seem to feel proud to be seen at it. Many of them are highly accomplished too. They can thum the piano and are not in the least behind any in education. Schools are very numerous in the neighborhood. The people are very fond of reading and they liberally patronize newspapers. A paper printed in the German language does a thriving business, and has a large circulation.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Telegraph of the 17th, received this morning, says the yellow fever seems to be on the increase in Houston, but has proved to be of the mildest type ever known in that city. Not one in fifty die who have good attention.

Letters from Galveston represent it on the decline there.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The junior editor of the San Antonio Herald thus apostrophises [sic] the first issue of his paper after its suspension for a few months: "Your smiling 'phiz' is once more made welcome to my soldier home." At the first glance we thought our friend Logan had paid a flying visit to Tyler, to see his partner, and come in upon him unawares, but we soon found Col. Sweet was addressing his paper, and sending the following news, viz: that some sixteen Federal prisoners had escaped on the night [cut in paper] back, two being still at large, without any immediate prospect of being captured. Col. Sweet also adds that 606 of those prisoners confined at Tyler were exchanged on the 1st inst., and that there are still 2500 remaining, but that 8 or 1000 more, whose time is nearly out, are expected shortly to be exchanged for the same number of our own brave boys who have enlisted for the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

An Enterprising Editress.--The accomplished editress of the Texas Ranger, which is now published at Washington, makes the following liberal offer to the citizens of an adjoining county:

"All that is now required to make Navasota one of the most prominent and business points in the State, is the establishment of a newspaper, and if the citizens of that town and county will give us sufficient encouragement, will establish the Ranger at that place--give them the largest and best printed paper in the State, and furnish them with all the important news in advance of the Houston papers. In fact we will out-yankee yankeeism, i.e., not enriching our pocket by false telegraphic dispatches and re-*lie*-able correspondence, but in goaheaditiveness and the earliest news."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We welcome back to our Exchange List, the Corpus Christi Ranchero, which has been

suspended for some months. It is now published at Santa Margarita, the port town of which is San Patricio.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Ladies Fair.--We have been informed that it is the intention of the ladies in Austin to hold a Fair on Thursday evening in the Confederate Court Room, the proceeds of which will be applied for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in this city. We hope our citizens generally will attend, especially those who have not already contributed to the support of this most valuable institution, which we understand is now being kept up at the expense of a few, while it is a matter in which we all ought to be deeply interested.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

What Shall be Done for the Soldiers' Children?--I ask the question in reference to their Education. Who will put on foot a plan whereby the benefits of school instruction shall be extended to the children of soldiers generally throughout the State, whose parents are unable to defray the expense. This is a matter of great *importance* and requires *immediate attention*. Will editors and correspondents "ventilate" their views in regard to the best plan for action in the premises?

Soldiers' Friend.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Soldiers' Fair and Supper.--This splendid entertainment came off on last Thursday night. We were complimented with tickets, and regret much that it was out of our power to attend. It is represented by those who were present to have surpassed any thing of the kind heretofore gotten up in Austin, netting to the "soldiers' Home" upwards of \$300 in specie and near \$3,000 in Confederate money. A fine description of it has been prepared for our paper, and we regret, for the want of space, we must lay it over until next week. The ladies of Travis are not to be outdone in their attentions to the comforts of our brave soldiers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are gratified to learn that the city of Houston is now free from the contagion of yellow fever, and that visitors may go there with perfect safety. A private letter, dated 4th inst., says they had a clearly defined white frost there on the morning, after a severe Norther, and that the Sexton had reported no burials from any cause within the city of six days.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Lagrange True Issue says the machinery for carding has arrived at the Hat Factory in that place and will be in operation in a few days. This factory delivered to the Cotton Bureau at Houston between 1600 and 1700 hats during the month of October.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We notice our friend of the Telegraph has increased the size of his Tri Weekly to its former dimensions before the war, making it now the largest paper published in the State. We are also glad to see that it is printed in large and clear type, which can now be really read without the aid of glasses. Such evidences of success must be gratifying to the friends of the Telegraph, and go to prove that the enterprise which started it so far ahead of every paper in the State has

not abated, but that the proprietor is determined to maintain the enviable position he has gained among the numerous Journals in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Indians.—A letter to the Telegraph dated Fort Belknap, Oct. 17th, has the following:

"On Thursday, the 13th the Indians, 900 in number, made a raid on Elm Creek, six miles above this place. They killed Joel Myers at the mouth of Elm, then passed up to Mrs. Fitzpatrick's ranch, killed her daughter and a negro boy, and carried off her son and two grandchildren and a negro woman and two children belonging to a Mr. Johnston. From there they went up to the creek, destroyed everything in the way of household furniture, clothing, &c., up to George & Bragg's, a distance of some four miles, where they met with some resistance. Bragg, having collected all the families in his house, gave them battle, killed some three or four of them, and lost but one man, Thos. Wilson. They wounded Bragg. They afterwards killed Mr. McCoy and his son. They then went to the camp of Lieut. Brown, engaged sixteen men who fought them for several hours, losing five men. They then surrounded Ft. Murrah, 12 miles above Lt. Brown's camp, where they remained until night, and left in a north westerly direction. Their object was to get cattle. They had very fine horses, and are assisted undoubtedly by Yankees. They sounded their bugles to charges, and retreats, and fought under a red flag. About 200 men are now in pursuit of them. I hear the party captured 11, and killed 20 of the Indians.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

. . . So much time was wasted over the Penitentiary Cloth Bill, that we expected no better results, and are therefore not disappointed. . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Great destitution is anticipated this year in Galveston, and an appeal has been made to the interior counties for relief, which we trust will be responded to with the spirit that characterised [sic] that city during her palmy days, whenever called upon to assist in any work of charity. Owing to the want of fire wood, great destruction of property has already ensued, and unless something can be done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, we expect to hear of but few unoccupied h houses left standing there after this winter. Those who have not yet suffered in the peaceful possession of their homes, since the war commenced, can surely afford to contribute their mite towards such an object.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Huntsville Item says penitentiary woolens or jeans are sold at \$2 a yard, and lowels at 60 to 70 cents. This is as high as the same material can be bought at here in the stores.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Wool Cards.--It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Smith & Nance have established a Wool Carding Factory on the Blanco, in Hays county, having imported the machinery from England. From the great scarcity of these machines, and the heavy call for wool rolls for spinning, this establishment will be likely to command an extensive patronage for many miles around. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Smith, but we know Mr. Nance to be a most obliging, clever gentleman, and all who go there may depend on being well treated.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We have received a copy of the Official List of Burials in Galveston, during the late epidemic, which has been published by Flake's Bulletin, and is for sale at that office. The total number of deaths is reported at 269, of which 111 were soldiers, 6 Blockade runners and the balance citizens and negroes. Considering the great reduction in the population the epidemic appears to have been severer this year than formerly. In 1852, the number of deaths, during the epidemic, was 536; in 1854, 604; in 1858, 344, and in 1859, 182.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A correspondent writing the "News" from Austin suggests the establishment of a glass factory at this place. We agree with him as to the immediate necessity of such an establishment when half ounce phials sell for 25 cents each in specie.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item says flour sold there at the 30th ult., at \$5 per hundred pounds. It also corrects a mistake made, in relation to the price of woolens at the Penitentiary, which it says is \$1,50 per yard.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Wool Carding Machine.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to this community and the public generally, that they have imported from England a first class Wool Carding machine, and that it is now in operation on the Rio Blanco, Hays County, 7 miles from San Marcos and 4 miles from Mountain City Post Office.

Grease required, one pound of hogs lard, *without salt* for every eight pounds of wool. The wool must be *entirely* free from gum and dirt, and once of the best methods of preparing it, is to wash it in warm soap-suds and lye and rinse also in warm water. We cannot card finer wool than half-breed merino and do it justice.

Terms. One third of the wool or 15 cents per pound.

SMITH & NANCE.

December 1st, 1864.

P.S.--On account of the difficulty in producing lumber and other materials, we have been unable to put up accommodations for those who come with the intention of waiting for their Rolls, and therefore advise all such to come prepared for camping. S&N.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The session of the C.S. District Court has again been postponed in Houston till the 1st Monday in January next, on account of the yellow fever, which is reported to be still prevailing in that city. Unacclimated persons should avoid going there till there has been a regular black frost which we have not yet had in Texas as far as we can learn.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Christmas! Christmas!

The undersigned will open Monday next, at Bahn's Old Stand, with a fine assortment of Confectionaries, suitable for Christmas presents &c. His stock is select, and the most fastidious can be accommodated.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

For Tanners.

3000 pounds of Terra Japonica or Catechu, just received and for sale by Koester & Tolle, New Braunfels. The undersigned have just received and keep constantly on hand a large lot of Drugs, Dyestuffs, etc. Koester & Tolle, New Braunfels. dec14.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We find the following dispatches in the Houston papers:

Galveston, Dec. 12, '64.

By Flag of Truce.

I take the following from Flake's Bulletin:

This morning three hundred and forty-three exchanged Federal prisoners from Camp Groce, were sent out to the blockaders in charge of Col. Izymanski [sic], our commissioner of exchange; also, twelve females and their children, who availed themselves of the privilege granted to leave the country--Among them were Mrs. Jack Hamilton and Mrs. Judge Duvall.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

75000 papers garden seed--A liberal discount to those who buy to sell. James Burke, Houston. nov30.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Fifty thousand bushels of salt are advertised for sale at 25 cents per bushel, at the Palmetto Lakes, 30 miles South of King's ranch. This coupled with the price of pork, which is offered here at 3 1/2 cents per pound, must enable everybody to lay in a stock of meat to last them through the next year, as wagons are going all the time to Brownsville loaded with cotton, and can bring back salt as return freight.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

New Goods!

The subscribers have just received the following assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will sell for Confederate money, State Warrants, or specie--

White blankets, grey blankets, men's shoes, ladies' shoes, boys' shoes, children's shoes, grey cloth, blue satinett, grey satinett, bleached domestic, blue denims, brown domestic, cotton cards, gents drab hats, matches, gents blk hats, calico, nutmegs, gum camphor, spice, white sugar, coffee, brown sugar, candles, cream tartar, tea, white beans and toilette soap.

Sampson & Henricks.

Austin, December 21st,'64.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

State Library--All persons having books belonging to the State Library, will return them to me by the first of Jan. next. Those who neglect this notice will not be allowed to borrow again. Alonzo T. Logan, State Librarian. dec'21.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 4, 1865, p. 1, c. 2

San Marcos, Dec. 9th, 1864

Editor State Gazette--Knowing you to be a friend to all patriotic measures, and that your paper has a wide circulation among us and some times reaches us in our camp in La., I request that you allow me through its columns to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, made for Co. "A" 32d Regiment Tex. Cav., now on duty in La. We were without medicine the most of the time the past summer and fall, and had only to let this be known to our friends at home, and they supplied us at once, and I take pleasure in stating that the medicine was carefully selected and packed by Chas. White of San Marcos, and ere this has reached the Company. [list of contributors]

Respectfully yours,

James G. Storey,
Capt. Co. A 32d Tex. Cav.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The fourth concert, given in the city of New Braunfels for the benefit of Soldiers' families, took place on the 26th ult., at which we were present. These concerts have always drawn large audiences, both on account of the excellence of the music and the charitable purpose for which they have been gotten up, but on the occasion referred to, it far exceeded anything we expected, both in the attendance and the character of the performance. The hall, in which it was held, was densely crowded, many ladies having traveled over thirty miles to be present, and the display presented on our entrance reminded us of similar entertainments given in Galveston during her palmiest days. A stranger, dropping in accidentally from a foreign country, could never have realised [sic] that we had been at war nearly four years, with all our ports blockaded. The programme contained selections from Rossini, Mendelsohn, Beethoven, Weber and other celebrated composers, concluding with the Grand Chorus from Hydn's Oratorio, the Creation. The singing, as well as the instrumental music, was artistic and faultless. Although amateurs, all were musicians, and the performance throughout was such as might have been looked for from professionals of high reputation. It was indeed worth traveling a long distance to hear such music, and those who had come so far were well repaid for their trouble. We will give notice in time when the next concert will be given, so that all who wish such an evening's entertainment may be duly advised, and may also have an opportunity of contributing their mite towards the support of the families of our brave soldiers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We have received a package of fresh Garden Seeds from James Burke of Houston, suitable for planting at this season, which we intend to test, and give, in due time, our experience of the result. To the enterprise of Mr. Burke in procuring fresh seeds throughout the year, we have been mainly indebted since the war commenced, and the facilities he now offers for sending

them by mail are worthy the attention of all who wish to have good gardens. A small plot of ground well cultivated and planted, at proper season, will go a long way towards supporting a family; and as Mr. Burke has always on hand a large assortment of every description of garden seed used in this country at very reasonable prices, none who have a garden need be without a plentiful supply of vegetables all the year round.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 4. [Summary: "National Song--The Southern Cross"--"its authoress is a young lady of Missouri, now an exile in Texas"]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

A correspondent of the "News" suggests, in view of the present disastrous news, and the urgent necessity for filling up immediately the depleted ranks of our army, that the patriotic ladies of Texas (those who are not doing good service) should step forward at once, and, as far as possible, supply the places of those clerks, whose employment is such as they could undertake. If the unmarried ladies of our State would make this move simultaneously, and apply personally for situations they can fill, which are now occupied by able bodied clerks, we will vouch for it, in a short time, but few men would be found at home, who ought to be in the army. The co-operation of employers is, of course, necessary in making the exchange, and might be refused by some, but all such cases of disloyalty would soon be made public. Let the ladies, who have ever been foremost in aiding their country's cause, but make this effort, and it would accomplish more than all the conscript laws put together can now do.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Drugs and Medicines.

Just received for sale at reasonable prices:

200 ounces [sic] Sul. Quinine,
50 " Sul. Morphine.
100 Gallons castor oil
25 pounds gum opium,
100 " English Calomel,
100 " Blue Mass.
100 " Gum Arabic,
100 " Aqua Ammonia,
50 " Powd. Rhubarb,
50 " Cayenne Pepper,
50 " Merc. Ointment
Cod Liver, Olive Oil;, &c.

F. T. Duffau
Congress Avenue, Austin.

Jan. 11

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Austin Wool Carding Factory.

This establishment is on Avenue Street below Pecan, and will be in successful operation from the 12th instant. Bring on your wool if you want it carded. Wool rolls for sale. Produce taken in exchange for carding of Wool.

Jan11

A. T. Norton & Co., Proprietors.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

It is a crying outrage that the soldiers stationed in Galveston should be driven to the necessity of destroying fences and buildings to procure fuel, when there is such an abundance of fire wood within convenient distance across the bay. The citizens of Galveston, who have been driven from their homes, did not expect they would find them in ruins on their return, caused by the unpardonable neglect of those whose duty it was to see that our troops were properly supplied with such necessaries as they might require during the inclement seasons of the year. This wanton neglect will be remembered hereafter, and a heavy responsibility will fall upon those in office who have failed to perform their duty. The destruction of the city by the enemy would be regarded as a disaster, but as destruction by our citizens, sent there to protect it, is a flagrant outrage, when the occasion for it could be so easily remedied.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 1. [Summary: appeal for benefit of Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers formed in Richmond, VA]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

James Burke, the great seedsman of Texas, informs us that he has just received an importation of seeds direct from France. Those wishing to secure some should apply to him in Houston without delay. France is said to be the greatest country on earth for vegetables.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 25, 1865, p. 1, c. 4. [Summary: "A River of Blood and a Wall of Fire" by Ed. E. Kidd]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 25, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Garden Seeds by Mail.--Post paid. Price, one dollar and fifty cents for one dozen papers, assorted; ten dollars for one hundred papers.

James Burke, Houston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, January 25, 1865, p. 2, c. 5. [Summary: letter of thanks to San Antonio Aid Society, and others for clothing sent to 32d Regt. Texas Cavalry, Debray's Brigade, San Augustine, Dec. 28th, 1864]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Bastrop Manufacturing Company.--We have before us a sample of the first thread made in this State, from the Bastrop Manufacturing Co., which has been handed to us by the Governor. It is, for ordinary use, (and for the first made in this factory, a good article--rather coarse, but very elastic; and when all the machinery which is on the ground is put up, and in perfect working order, we have no doubt it will produce as good an article of thread as the wants of the country demand. From a letter, under date of the 26th ult., to the Governor, who has been the prime leader in getting nearly all the machinery now in operation out and on its way from the Rio Grande, for this and other branches of mechanical industry, we copy the following extract of a

letter from the President of the Bastrop Manufacturing Co., S. S. Munger, Esq.

"I expect to be able, after we get everything smooth and in perfect order, to turn out 500 lbs of thread per day, which will be enough to warp from 2,500 to 3,000 yards of cloth. I think we can do this easily. The cold weather this week has retarded us very much, though we are connecting pipes to heat by steam, and then we will defy the norther blasts."

With the limited means at the disposal of the Executive--no rule to guide him, except his judgment as to the common wants of our people--and the interference of our military commanders in *undoing* that which had *done* for the best interests of the State, we must in candor say, that he is entitled to the gratitude of our people for the deep interest he has taken in forwarding the introduction of necessary machinery into the State. We hope it is only the beginning of the end.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

We last week paid a flying visit to San Antonio, but owing to the miserable weather while there, we had little opportunity or inclination to go more about than our business required ... Some staple goods are offered very low, while other articles, such as luxuries, (though there in abundance) are held very high. The stocks generally are heavy and trade rather dull. Currency was down very low--Confederate money being offered freely at 20 for 1, and in some instances we heard of it being offered at even 25 for 1. . . .A large quantity of negroes are now being offered for sale at very low prices. Stout able-bodied field hands (both men and women) can be had from 4 to \$500, and house servants are also sold very cheap. Like State Warrants, the market is overstocked with them, and those wanting to purchase, need not go all the way to Houston. At the auction store of Napier & Benton, negroes can be seen for sale of almost every description, and the prices are lower than we ever knew them before. . . .Though San Antonio is still the same bustling, busy place it was before the war, it is greatly changed both in the business carried on, and the character of its inhabitants. A large portion of the trading is now done by Mexicans, nearly all large transactions for goods being made in cotton. But few of the old citizens are to be seen in the streets, and many of the stores, where we used to meet familiar faces, are now occupied by strangers. Living is high, but money appears to be plenty, and all engaged in business seem to be making fortunes, if we may dodge from the easy, jaunty way they speak of transactions involving thousands of dollars, and the piles of specie that may be seen behind the counters in nearly every store.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Just received and for sale a large and good selection of music, for all instruments, instrumental books, musical hand-books and dictionaries, Beethoven's works, in thorough base; music paper, guitar, violin and violin cello strings. Also for sale, a good piano, violin and violin cello. Mrs. Chas. Springer, Con. Ave., 2 door above City Hotel.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 1, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Valentines--an assortment--price per hundred, first quality, fifteen dollars; second quality, ten dollars. Sent by mail post paid. James Burke, Book Seller, Houston.
February 1st.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 8, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

The Umbrella China Tree--this is a tree of rare beauty and usefulness as a shade and ornamental

tree. Though introduced into Texas more than a quarter of a century since, it has been confined, until within a few years past, to the locality in which it was first planted in this country, to wit, Lynchburg, Harris county. Within a few years it has been introduced into Houston, and the surrounding country, and has become a favorite tree with those who desire to make home beautiful.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 8, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Jas. Burke, of Houston, has sent us some tobacco seed, procured direct from Virginia, which old tobacco growers say is far superior to the seed raised in Texas. It has been brought through by express at considerable expense, but as a single paper of it will raise enough plants to supply a whole neighborhood, the cost, compared with its value, is a mere trifle. The importance at this time of raising as much tobacco as possible on every farm must be apparent to all, as it has become an indispensable article of necessity in the army, while all who use it at home regard it in point of value as next to the food they eat--in fact we have heard many of the chewers say they would prefer a chew of tobacco to a meal at any time. In the way of profit also, it will repay the cost of producing, equal if not superior to any other article raised on a farm or plantation.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 8, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Madam Anna Bishop, we see by some of our exchanges, is giving concerts in Brownsville and Matamoras. Some of our readers will recollect her performance in Austin several years ago.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 15, 1865, p. 1, c. 3-4. [Summary: schedule of official prices]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 15, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Help the Soldier.--The Board of Directors of the Soldier's Home for Travis county have made arrangements for meetings, on Wednesday 22d inst., at the Capitol, to raise funds for the Home.

Addresses will be delivered, commencing at 11 o'clock, A.M. Gen. N. G. Shelley will speak; Gov. Morehead and General Price are also expected to be present and address the people. After the speaking, a dinner will be in readiness in the Supreme Court Room, kindly offered by the Judges for the occasion. Addresses will also be delivered, followed by a supper, at night.

It is needless to say a word to the citizens of the county on the subject. The cause of the soldier makes its own appeal. Let us not be behind the people in other parts of the State. It is hoped that liberal contributions will be made for the dinner and supper from all parts of the country. Such as may be sent from points at a distance from the city should be brought to the Capitol, if cooked, on Wednesday morning. If not cooked, may be left at the Avenue Hotel on Monday, or as early on Tuesday as possible.

Price of admittance to dinner and supper, each one dollar. Let everybody come.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 22, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

Ex-governor 'Thos. Moore, of Louisiana, is now residing in Crockett, Houston county, and the whole country round is thronged with Louisiana refugees, who have been driven from their luxurious homes. So says H. P. of the Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 8, 1865, p. 2, c. 3. [Summary: financial report for the Soldier's Home]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 15, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

A fair was held by the ladies in Goliad on the 23d and 24th ult., for the benefit of the soldiers families of that county, which netted from 3 to \$400, though the weather was very unfavorable at the time.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 14, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Texas Syrup.

We call the attention of our farmers to the fact, that they cannot better contribute to the subsistence of the families of our soldiers, who are fighting in distant states the battles of freedom, than to apportion a part of their labor to the culture of the Chinese, Imphee, or South American sugar cane. We are informed by those who have experience on the subject, that the latter variety is preferable, growing to a large size, yielding more sacharine matter, and having another advantage which is of no trifling importance--it will stand for a month or six weeks after ripening, without any material diminution of the quality of juice yielded. [more]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 14, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

A lady writing the Galveston "news" from Austin, under the signature of Lucy, takes us to task for encouraging able bodied men to shirk the service, by our silence. We presume Lucy is not a constant reader of the Gazette, or she would have seen repeated allusions to the subject, from time to time, until we gave up in despair all hopes of doing good by such articles ... but we did not presume to interfere with those employees at the Capitol, feeling assured the gentlemen at the head of those departments felt as much interest in this great struggle as we could, and would not encourage those about them who could be more useful elsewhere. . . . So far as regards the Clerks in the Treasury department, we know there are only two (instead of four, as stated by Lucy) and that one of them is disqualified on account of deafness, while the other is over 60 years of age. The Military Board employs but one clerk, who also acts as Military Storekeeper, instead of four. Had Lucy gone down town and made some explorations there, instead of selecting the Government Departments for her special animadversions, she might have found more material to work upon.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Spring Goods! Varied Assortment!

Consisting of the following--French cambrics, muslins and lawns, corsets and hoop-skirts, pick-nick gloves, French and American calicoes, ladies' kid and cloth gaiters, brown & bleach'd domestic, heavy French cottonades, blue demings [sic?], superior grey and blue cloth, military buttons, mens' & boy's hats & shoes, white linen shirts, undershirts, overshirts, woolen tweeds, plaid and striped ginghams, all colors berege for veils, white and Br. linen drill, combs coarse and fine, [sic], tooth brushes, spectacles, gun caps (Eley's), coats' cotton & flax thread, brown

and check linen, black calicoes and lawns, linen cambric handkfs, hickory shirtings, &c., Just received and for sale by Sampson & Hendricks, Congress Avenue, Austin, March 21, 1865.

Groceries! Groceries!

Crushed sugar, brown sugar, candles, starch, coffee, soda, copperas, indigo, black pepper, spices, nutmegs, glue, cloves, rice, fresh cove oysters, french peaches, Pine Apple, &c. for sale by Sampson & Henricks.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

Smoking & chewing--of the best Virginia brands--the best in this market.

Cotton Cards!

From the celebrated Whitmore Manufactory--the best in the Texas market.

Axes! Axes!

A large lot of Hunt's Kentucky axes; blue buckets, washing boards, clothes pins, &c.

To Shoemakers!

On hand and in transit, a large supply of Shoemakers' Thread, of the best quality. For sale by Sampson & Henricks.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

A mass meeting of the citizens of Austin will be held at the old Swisher home, lately kept as a hotel by Mrs. Shaw, on Saturday next at three P.M., for the purpose of organizing a suitable police force, to protect our city from depredations and outrages, committed in the adjoining counties, by [tear in paper] bands of depredators, and for a more rigid enforcement of the municipal laws.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Prices of Garden Seeds.

Until July 1st, 1865.

Hitherto my prices for seeds have been fluctuating, which has been as much regretted by myself as it must have been unsatisfactory to my customers. This has been caused by the varying, but always exorbitant prices I have been compelled to pay, and is chargeable to the wholesale dealer, rather than to the retailer.

Having recently succeeded in procuring from the North a stock supply sufficient for the season, I have determined upon uniform prices, from which I will not vary until the 1st of July next, to wit:

Cabbage and beet seed, by the pound	\$12 00
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"	"	"	ounce	1 50
"	"	"	100 papers	30 00
"	"	"	dozen papers	4 00
"	"	"	single paper	50
Miscellaneous seeds, per 100 papers				8 00
"	"		per dozen papers	2 00
"	"		per single paper	25

To retail dealers, who have a large quantity at one time, a liberal discount from the above rates will be made. Sent by mail, post paid.

mar 29

James Burke,
Dealer in Books, Music, Sta., Seeds, &c.

Cabbage Seed Imported.

Drum head, early York, flat Dutch, green Savoy, long blood beet. Also, a general assortment of garden seeds, grown in the North in 1864, just received by the way of Matamoros. For sale by the pound, ounce, hundred papers, or at retail.

James Burke,
Dealer in Books, Seeds, &c.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1865, p. 1 c. 2

The Flood at San Antonio.

Last Sunday evening and night, our city and the adjacent country, was visited by one of the severest storms witnessed here for the last forty years--The loss of life and damage to property is greater than ever before known. We spent nearly the entire day and Monday in visiting the various sufferers and scenes of ruin. So far as we have been able to ascertain for certain, but five persons were actually drowned, though many more were reported, and many did have very narrow escapes.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

Drugs! Drugs!! Drugs!!!

A fresh supply just imported, consisting in part of the following--
French quinine, morphine, opium, Eng. and Am. Calomel, Eng. codliver oil, Am. Arrow root, raw ginger, prescription vials, Jayne's expectorant, Radway's R. R., Brown's Essence Jamaica ginger, Allcock's plaster, Brandreth's pills, Wright's Indian vegetable pills, Bull's sarsaparilla, mexican mustang liniment, Cherokee liniment, lobelia seed, ergotine, extract of colocynth, sweet spirits of nitre, spirits ammonia, etc. etc. We constantly keep as much assorted as the times will allow.

Koester & Tolle.

New Braunfels, (Comal Co.), March 23, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1865, p. 2, c. 5. [Summary: Confederate series of school books]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 5, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

. . . It is not, perhaps, too large an estimate to say that before this war commenced there was annually imported into Texas, twenty thousand dollars worth of Garden Seeds. We are without the data upon which to base a correct calculation, but should not be surprised to find that the amount had reached more than double the sum indicated.

But since the blockade, necessity has forced our farmers to save their own seeds, so that although the sales of seeds in Texas is almost entirely engrossed by one house, we learn that the amount sold by that house does not exceed five thousand dollars, and it is not likely that all the seeds introduced into Texas and sold by all other parties amounts to an equal sum, showing a clear saving of twenty thousand dollars to the State in the single item of seeds. But independent of the saving of money, it has been found that we can raise at least three fourths of the seeds at home, for which we have been accustomed to think ourselves dependent on the North. We have at the same time developed and cultivated industrious habits among our youthful population. . . -Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 12, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

Executive Department.

Austin, Texas, March 30th, 1865.

To the County Courts:

The importance of introducing into the country, and putting into operation, machinery for the manufacture of articles necessary to the clothing of the people, and the army in the field, is a subject urgently demanding our most serious attention, and the exercise of our fullest energies. Experience has shown that a large portion of the clothing for the use of the Texas soldiery, has been furnished at the hands of the industrious and patriotic women of our State. . . This can be most effectively done--in reference to the manufacture of clothing--by the introduction and distribution through the State of wool and cotton carding-machines. The Manufacture of clothing by the preparation of the raw material by hand carding, is necessarily, slow, tedious, and involves the employment of much more labor than would be necessary in the use of the machinery proposed. . . P. Murrah.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 12, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

At the request of several of our country friends, we take this method of notifying them that the Fifth Concert, for the benefit of soldiers' families will be given in New Braunfels on the evening of Monday next, the 17th instant. The performance will take place in Schoemacker's Hall at 7 p.m., tickets one dollar each. After the concert there will be a ball. From our knowledge of the preparations made for this entertainment, we can promise all who attend a rich musical treat; and the charitable objects for which these concerts have been gotten up command them to the patronage and support of all those within a day's ride of New Braunfels.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 19, 1865, p. 1, c. 1. [Summary: appeal to save the letters from the front for posterity]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

A large lot of cotton cards and medicines, imported by the Military Board, has arrived. We learn that another lot is in transitu between this point and the Rio Grande. The whole will be distributed as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

City of Austin, May 6th, 1865.

His Excellency, P. Murrah, Governor of Texas.

Sir:--The young ladies of the Minerva Institute, of this city, anxious to do all in their power, in response to your call upon the benevolent and patriotic of the State, for contributions in aid of the "Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers," beg, through the undersigned, the teacher, to tender, through your Excellency, for the use of the Association, the sum of two hundred and three (203 75) dollars in specie, the proceeds of a May day celebration given by them at the Capitol.

On behalf of the scholars, I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
S. A. H. Homan.

[there follows response]

[donation of silver tablespoon and three gold rings by "Louisiana" for "needs of the Confederate cause"]

[Summary: report of Soldiers' Home Association of Austin for March, April 1865.]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 30, 1865 [extra], p. 1, c. 2

The following paroled prisoners have arrived at Galveston ... The following ladies also came over: Mrs. and Miss Baylor and Mrs. Withers, of Austin, and Mrs. Eagan, of Victoria.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 30, 1865 [extra], p. 1, c. 1

Galveston, May 23d. ... and also the following passengers. R. S. Baylor, daughter and four servants, (Mrs. Withers, child and servant, Mrs. Eagin, mother of Mrs. Gen. Walker.)