
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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NO. 9

The "K. G. C."

Below we give from the Austin "Southern Intelligencer" an account of the speech of Gen. Bickley which meets the necessity of the case so well that we transfer it to our columns instead of going into a review of the speech as reported in the Herald.

["] The following placard was displayed in our city on last Wednesday:

K. G. C.

Gen. Geo. Bickley, President of the American Legion of K. G. C. will address the citizens of Austin on the character and aim of the Knights of the Golden Circle, at the Hall over Darden and Maynard's, this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

As our people are not much given to running after sights [except the circus,] and would not be humbugged even by the Biological, Odological Dr. Hale, the notice of itself would have excited but little attention in these speaking days, but for the circulation of a pamphlet by the orator, who is understood to be the President of the "K. G. C."

This pamphlet produced some excitement among a number of our citizens, who otherwise would not have attended the meeting. Among the passages which look to the political aspect of the thing, we copy the following:

"The Knights of the Golden Circle constitute a powerful military organizations [sic], as a nucleus [sic] around which to hang such political considerations as will, if well managed, lead to the disenthralment of the cotton States from the oppressive majority of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North."

"The great West was being rapidly settled by Europeans who arrived in our country with deep rooted pejudices [sic] against slavery, until the anti-slavery party was no longer confined to the manufacturing districts of New England, but like some fatal epidemic, it has spread over the whole North and West."

"The Republican or Northern party is abolitionized—the Southern party is gong rapidly to secession. All parties in the North are free-soil; all parties in the South are constitutionalists, and when the provisions of that instrument are violated, then our people are secessionists. It is quite true that there are many pro-slavery men in the North—men who have stood by us [illegible] there are men in the south who are in favor of the Union [illegible]—men who to preserve the Union, would give up the slave institutions of the Southern States, and re-enact the farce and folly of Jamaican Emancipation."

"It is then clear that the acquisition of Southern territory by the Federal Government is a dangerous experiment, and not to be countenanced for one moment."

"Northern men have been called to edit our papers and Northern women to educate and train our daughters. The one propagates abolitionism by insidious clippings of abolition arguments, and weak comments thereof; the other, while their conduct is, so far as we have observed in the main, irreproachable, by constantly reminding the child of our duty to be kind and affable, and that we are all the work of the Creator, and of one race, so impress the child's mind that by the time it arrives at maturity it is already abolitionized."

"The third division or degree is also divided into two classes, the "Foreign and Home Councils." This is the political or governing division. The "Home Council" is one of pure advisement, and takes no active steps. It is unknown to the public or the first division of the K. G. C., and intended to guard us against infractions of the law. Like other "Home" classes it enjoys advantages known only to the order. The Foreign Council is divided into ten departments, representing respectively the interests of agriculture, education, manufacture, finance, police, war, navigation, law and foreign relations. Also from the "Foreign Council" there is selected three classes as a high court of appeals and entrusted with the making laws for the government of the K. G. C. These classes represent respectively the interests of capital, manufacturing and mining interests, and the interests of commerce [?] and agriculture.

"Our people must present an unbroken front—no division should now be tolerated. The old party issues should be forgotten, and we should have but one Electoral Ticket in the South, and that should be for a representative man. We now need men who will step boldly out and declare themselves either for or against us. The disposition to "shirk" the question and issue is ill-adapted to the dangers which now threaten us. Let us know our friends and our enemies."

"There is a mercantile objection, [illegible] that the K. G. C. will not "pay." To this objection we refer to the history of the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies.—The K. G. C. is precisely such an association as those, and as they won empires for Great Britain, so may the K. G. C. for a Southern Confederacy."

"It would make the South strong in or powerful out of the Union."

"Let the people go to work in earnest and the South will soon be mistress of her own interests and destiny. Put off this crisis another term and we are lost. The border States are slipping from our grasp, and unless the people are aroused to a full sense of their danger, the Southern Confederacy will embrace only the cotton States." ["]

We have made our quotations this extensive because it saves the necessity of a full report of the speech, which was in sentiment to all extents and purposes the same.

It is true the speaker began by denying all political objects and purposes; and he patriotically advised the election of Breckinridge, Douglas or Bell, if either could defeat Lincoln.—He disavowed disunion objects—and yet he insisted that there are but two parties—a Northern and Southern party; and he sought to teach that there should be but these sectional parties and to doubt the patriotism of all who thought differently. He regarded it as a foregone conclusion, that if Lincoln was elected, resistance would surely follow, and the "K. G. C." would become the rallying army for the Southern disunionist.

He read the first and second degrees of the order, but not the third. As the first degree swears "allegiance to the order, &c., and the speaker invited any one not satisfied to ask questions, Judge Paschal, [Union elector] rose and said: "I am not satisfied with the oath, and I wish to inquire, whether the "Allegiance" which you swear rises above or in subordination to the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the respective States, where the members of the order may be?" The speaker said "yes" and to prove it he read from the first degree which says:

4. "You do each swear to obey the laws of the United States provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States and the States in which you live; that you will do no act of which an American citizen should be ashamed?"

Judge Paschal said:

"Do the members of the order assume to themselves to determine the constitutionality of the laws of Congress and to resist them, or do they refer that question to the lawful tribunals of the land?"

Gen. Bickley said: "As citizens we do judge of the constitutionality of laws, and act accordingly." At this answer, most theatrically expressed, the leading Breckinridge State officers present, applauded vociferously, as indeed they did at every sentiment of a revolutionary character.

The speaker then proceeded to give the Mexican view of the subject which he denied was filibusterism; but only a decent way of getting hold of the country, by some kind of conquest, and the bringing it into the United States, or else adding it to the Southern Confederacy. The plan was certainly more ornamental than practical. And the denial of Filibusterism was as little convincing as the denial that the thing is being used as a political engine.

But upon this part of the speech we have no criticism at present.

In the course of the remarks, frequent reference was made to the order being a "police regulation."

When through, Judge Paschal took the stand and read the last paragraph in the pamphlet, in these words: "The people must begin to examine the state of the nation, and determine on a line of policy united to the exigencies of the times. If the K. G. C. shall succeed we shall hear no more of the disunion, and, if so, it will be a secession of the North—not the South. We shall stand by the Constitution and the Government that will see that every provision thereof is religiously obeyed. Outside of all other considerations, the South ought to support and extend the K. G. C. organization and Domestic Police system—and [illegible] nucleus for her military system. That we [much of rest of column illegible] ican People."

Judge Paschal then said: "I have understood that it has been said that the order acts as spies upon travelers, and even marks baggage, and that baggage has come marked to this city as suspicious. Is this so?"

Gen. Bickley—"It is."

Judge Paschal—"I wish to know if the Mexico which you may find in the District of Columbia, points to the contingency of the Presidential election, and if the order stands ready to obey Southern Governors and to raise the standard of rebellion, if they are not satisfied with the "Presidential election?" Gen. Bickley made quite a flourish of trumpets, and was understood to answer in the affirmative.

Gen. Bickley then said he wished to ask Judge P. a question. But instead thereof, he went into some declamation about the duty of citizens to obey their Governors; stated that Gov. Pettus of Mississippi and other Southern Governors were members of the order, and would act if Lincoln should be elected. He said that should he (B.) be in Texas, and Gov. Houston call for his services, his "tried sword" would be drawn, to march to the District of Columbia, or wherever else the Gov. Might command. Or should he be in Virginia, as little as he liked Gov. Letcher, he would march at his command. And he knew that Virginia would not submit, &c.

As to the "baggage searching," the spotting of men," &c., he said there ought to have been such an order thirty years ago; that people were welcome to search Bickley's baggage, and no sound man should object to it. It was intended for the nutmeg men, the Yankee pedlers, and such suspicious characters. His question was: "Did any one object to these sentiments, objects and practices."

Judge Paschal said: "This is not the place to express my full sentiments in regard to all I have heard to-night. It is the meeting of a man, who says he has expended six years and thousands of dollars in the cause. Great as I think his errors, I would speak of him with respect and courtesy.

But to the avowal that the order is a secret police; accustomed to denounce individuals; working by secret means, (as dangerous to the innocent as the guilty;_ that it marks baggage, and sends forward its suspicions with the unsuspecting traveler, that it is a secret order which undertakes to pass upon the order or Robespierre, which will

plunge us into a sea of revolution worse than the bloodiest days of France. It cannot, it will not be tolerated." He then briefly pointed out some of the consequences.

And he continued: "You all know that I never belonged to any secret order, and therefore I may overrate the dangers of secret higher law and political orders. I denounced the know-nothing order, because I saw in it a government and degrees, which taught an habitual disregard of the constitution in favor of the freedom of religion and the eligibility of all free white citizens of the United States to office. But here is an order which goes many steps further. It is "military, financial and political;" and its purposes by secret means, to attain its ends. It arrays itself with the misguided partizans who threaten to overthrow the government, should they not elect their candidate! And it proposes, by secret means, to proscribe all who will not fall into their revolutionary purposes. It is then a secret political agency, and one which establishes a police above the laws, which are sufficient for every emergency.

As to the sentiment that it is the duty to obey the governor, even should he raise the standard of rebellion. I have no language strong enough for it. Revolutions must be the work of the people. We elect governors to see that the laws are executed; not to inaugurate revolution. When the public voice is to be tested on such a subject, the question must be submitted to ever[y] voter; because each of them has an interest as high as the governor himself. Much as I love the Governor of Texas; highly as I honor his judgment and patriotism, yet I declare, that should he usurp the power of calling for soldiers to resist the constitution, laws and lawful authority of the United States, I would denounce him as a traitor to his oath. But I fear no such consequences.—Houston will never lead a rebellion; nor do I believe that any governor will take any such responsibility. Evils exist, dangers threaten, but to the people belong the questions of life, liberty, property and honor. All appeals to their judgments and passions, should be open and public. All plottings and cabals will be met by counter plots, until if continued you will have civil war at home and in our very streets. Improvident men are now [most of rest of column illegible]

lowered by the temper of the crowd.—There were however, some repetitions of the necessity of purely "northern and southern parties," and of fight and fury, whereat a few of the intense Yanceytes applauded with diminished enthusiasm.

We give this brief report to the public. We trust that Gen. Bickley will publish the entire speeches. We would hold no political party responsible for this secret order; but trust that all parties will disavow it as a secret political engine. In its secrecy, in its police espionage and its avowed southern confederacy disunionism, we see nothing but mischief. We trust its strength and the character of those who compose it are not fairly represented by its advocates. Secrecy in political movements, is not to be tolerated among a people who rely upon an enlightened public opinion.

Gen. Bickley said, that he could not speak for Austin, he could for Texas. We call upon every Texas editor and Texas speaker and candidate to speak for themselves. Judge Paschal has spoken the sentiments of this community, with a few uninfluential exceptions. He stands by the constitution and the laws against all mobs, higher lawism and secret espionage. And our citizens should be proud, that they had a man bold enough to speak in the right time, the right tone and temper towards men, who, however pure their motives might be, are certainly upon a most dangerous road. Let us have no political secret conclaves—no reign of terror—but let all political subjects be openly and boldly discussed.

We are glad to learn that the expose of the mysterious K. G. C., was not pleasing to some of the more moderate followers of the bolters, (the extremists had hoped to make a good thing of it.) Yesterday morning a large showbill was posted, giving notice that M. R. Reagan, Esq., would address the unterrified at the same place last night. It was whispered around, that Morris would "show up" the new secret political order, and prove it to be "a Bell and Everett trick." The editor attended, and found Gen. Bickley there, with his aids Col. Groiner and Maj. Bickley. Our friend Morris spoke to the great satisfaction of the organizers, and really got off some patriotic sentiments, such as a willingness to die for the country, and the declaration that "to spot a man in this country is to hang him to the first black oak." But there was so much of the warp and woof of "the fire the southern heart, and precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution—campaign orators, that Gen. Bickley mistook him for "one of 'em," and gave the sign, and after the speech, claimed him, and commenced reading the degrees. It was a rich meeting, and we heard a wag say, that if the Breckinridge orator came there to "show up" the K. G. C.'s he did it after the fashion of Archie [illegible] a story of the Belle who went to the Kentucky quarter-race, to see Bob Easley's new importation of the animal of the tribe which the queer cursing old Balaam road. The secrecy is too good a thing for the Yanceytes to shake off with such delicate jerks. They must put on the power which old Doddy Biggs employed upon the opossum, which would not let go when every foothold was broken. The K. G. C. will stick to them by the tail unless there is a hard shake.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], November 5, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

Ice Cream Saloon!! Confectionery and Fruit Store on Main Street!

Louis Preisig respectfully announces that he can accommodate the public with Ice Cream, and the usual summer beverages, and solicits a share of patronage.—Parties supplied and orders filled on short notice.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 3, 1860, p. 1, c. 3

The Houston Telegraph says that there is not a single alms-house in the State of Texas, nor any actual necessity for such an institution.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We are authorized to state that a box will be placed convenient to the polls on election day to receive such contributions as may offer for the benefit of the new church. We trust that offerings will be liberal, and that each voter, no matter what his political or religious predilections, will give one vote for the venerable Father Orr, that he may be relieved from the burden of debt (contracted in building the church) which has been added to his weight of years.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

A Good Man Gone.—The painful duty is imposed upon us this week of recording the death of Mr. John Schwartz, an old and highly esteemed citizen. He died on Wednesday night last, (October 31st, 1860,) within two days of his 79th birth-day, at his residence in this city, surrounded by his devoted family and grief-stricken friends. The deceased was the oldest inhabitant of Indianola, being the first settler on the present site of the city, where he built the first house, which he occupied up to the hour of his death. He came to the bay, we believe, in December, 1844, when there was not another living soul where now stands the flourishing city which sprung up around him. As a husband and father he was affectionate, kind and devoted; as a friend, steadfast, firm and true, and in his relations with all men he was honorable and just. His habits were quiet and reserved, sober and industrious. Thus qualified he could not have been other than a respected and valued citizen, whose loss is keenly felt. He was buried on Thursday, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. He leaves a large family to endure their most afflicting bereavement.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The body of armed men, forty-five in number, who invaded this county last week, have, we understand, returned from whence they came. It seems the many stories that caused so much alarm in the other counties turned out to be moonshine, and that really every reason does exist why there should be the best of feeling among all.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Escape of O. M. Jackson.—O. M. Jackson, who has been had-cuffed and shackled by our Sheriff, to secure him in durance, that he might answer to the charge of the murder of Hegenbottom at Santa Rosa, last June, made good his escape early yesterday morning. Through the assistance of his wife he obtained a file, cut off his irons, and then majestically crawled out of the shed where he was confined. he is yet at large, but many persons are after him.

Here is another instance of the escape of an undoubted criminal, because of there being no county jail. On next Tuesday, each voter will have the right to give his preference, through the ballot box, for tax, or against tax, to build a jail. How are you prepared to vote? If you wish to see the laws enforced, vote for the tax; but if on the contrary, you wish to see the law defeated, you have no right to vote at all.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The City of San Antonio, according to the late census, contains 7,685 white inhabitants and 314 slaves. Total 7,999.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Gen. Bickley's K. G. C. Speech at Austin.—The San Antonio Herald publishes a two column and a half report of Gen. Geo. Bickley's K. G. C. speech at Austin on the 17th. He disclaimed the title of a fillibuster for himself or order—intimated that they were a humanitarian society—would "perfect" negro slavery in the South and extend it abroad—were not leagued with any political party in the country—did not propose to march into Mexico as an armed force, but as a *defensive colony*, (per invitation of certain intelligent State Governors,) pledging allegiance and assistance to the liberal people of that country, who are kept "under the surf" by their revolutionary brethren, etc., etc.

The K. G. C. platform reads well on paper, but we have serious doubts whether there is enough powder in their guns to cure the "sick man" on the other side of the Rio Grande. The Mexicans are not very apt to affiliate with the "barbarians of the North," and well informed letter writers say that such a movement as that spoken of by Gen. Bickley, would meet with determined resistance from all parties. We advise young men in the States to stay with their parents a while longer, and seek some surer path to emolument and fame than becoming Bickley Mexico colonists.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 3, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Revival of Trade.—Last Saturday was one of the busiest days of the season. Crowds of wagons were discharging their freight, business men hurrying to and fro talking of change and changes, active shopmen looking over bills of lading, merchants setting promptly with the teamsters, and customers overlooking pulling and hauling about the rich wares of the tradesmen. Crinoline-dom was out in its glory. Fashionable and elegantly dressed ladies prominading [sic] the streets imparting a *couleur de rose* to the interesting scene. Mechanics were business with hammer and plane, brick and mortar, the real magicians with their wands of business causing the town to rise again in more than its former beauty. Every body seems disposed to go ahead, and we heartily wish them every success.—Dal. Her.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Sorgho Wine.—The Dallas Herald says: Our enterprising young friends at Reunion, Messrs. Willemette and Boulet, have succeeded in manufacturing an excellent wine from the Sorgho cane. It is a rich, generous wine, nutritious [sic] and highly promotive of digestion. It is pronounced by amatear [sic] wine tasters to be equal to good Madeira. A few gallons will be on exhibition at the Fair; and we wish to see this wholesome beverage taking the place of the detestable "rifle, lightning, 2 40, rot gut" so freely vended to the destruction of health and happiness.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

The Dallas Herald says: Within the next two weeks the foundation for six new two-story, brick buildings, will be commenced on our Square. These will all be extensive houses, and a descided [sic] ornament to the "Burnt District."

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Tobacco.

The following contains a just and timely rebuke. We publish it by request of several ladies. We could wish that the "filthy weed" never had had a being, did it not seem like a reflection on the beneficence of Providence.—It is useful, no doubt, as is arsenic and strychnine, but we are confident that it was never intended for the use which men make of it:

Desecration.—Even the Japanese abhor spitting in company, and they are considered by our religionists as heathens. But walk into one of our christian churches, and spit-boxes will be found for the special benefit of the spitting public, and where there are no such accommodations the floors will be found stained with splashes of yellow saliva.

It is contrary to common etiquette to expectorate in a parlor. Why not in a church? We have seen many a pious pew-holder praising God, and rolling his quid in the most delighted manner imaginable—spitting great jets of amber, and groaning, "Amen!" in the next breath—singing half a line in a hymn and spitting and grunting the other! The vestibules frequently suffer, and stains are everywhere visible. How much of that poetic beauty that shines along the pathway of Religion and invests it with a charm which causes even the infidel to respect it, will remain, if the filthy customs of perverted taste are tolerated in its temples! Why should a beautiful house be consecrated to God, if it is to be desecrated by indecency? We should as soon see a man carry his bottle with him, and drink in the full view of all, as to sit and see him squirt or clandestinely dribble his disgusting expectorations amidst the pews and along the aisles of the sanctuary. The deed would be more decent, at least would not defile, as well as insult, the House of God.—Miss. Baptist.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 1, 1860, p. 4, c. 2

A few days before the election a liberty pole was raised in Gonzales and the Lone Star flag was run up to its head. Lincoln was burnt in effigy.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that upwards of fifty dollars were raised by deposits in the contribution box placed at the Court House on election day, for the benefit of the new church.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

An installment of about fifty of the German emigrants, lately arrived at New Orleans for Texas, came over on the Matagorda last Monday. They left the same day for their future homes on the Coletto.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Large droves of cattle continue to pass through our streets almost daily. It has been estimated that between twenty and thirty thousand head have crossed the ford at this place within the last six weeks. The larger portion of them are from the counties North of us, and are going West in search of winter range. Some five or six thousand head have been taken out of this county.—Gonzales Inquirer.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Attention! Company.—The "Lone Star Chasseurs" are requested to attend, *in uniform*, at the regular meeting of the company on the third Saturday in this month, by order of the

Captain.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 15, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Dallas County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Second Annual Fair, Occupying 3 days.

Mrs. R. L. McKamy, jeans	\$	3 00
W. W. Wheat, linsey, plaid		2 50
W. W. Wheat, flannel, white		2 50
Mrs. W. T. Edmondson,		
blankets, pair		3 00
Mrs. E. J. Hawpe, coverlet, wool		3 00
W. W. Wheat, carpeting, wool		2 50
Mrs. H. Thomas, carpeting, rag		1 00
Mrs. E. J. Hawpe, counterpane,		
cotton		1 00
Mrs. M. E. Dixon, tufted work		1 00
Mrs. E. B. Durgan, quilt, silk		5 00
Mrs. E. B. Durgan, quilt, cotton		3 00
Miss S. E. Crow, shawl, wool		2 50
Mrs. R. L. McKamy, hose, wool		1 00
hose, cotton		1 00
Mrs. N. P. Taylor, half-hose, wool		50
Mrs. N. Harlan, mittens, wool		50

DALLAS HERALD, November 7, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

A man by the name of Richard Putney (not our talented friend Richard J. Putney, Attorney, Columbus,) was brought before the Grand Jury here and indicted for uttering Abolition sentiments on the streets of Columbus. He is now in jail, and we suppose will stand his trial at the present District Court. He was, we learn, a stage driver about twenty years ago at Tuscaloosa, Ala. He has been living in this country for some time, engaged, we believe, in overseeing and raising stock. The words he used were to the effect that the country would never see any peace until all the negroes were set free and sent out of it, that then the country would be settled up with farmers and be at peace.

Judge Smith, we learn, for we did not hear his charge, charged the jury particularly with regard to the statute concerning such cases. He expressed himself opposed to Lunch Law, and said if the Grand Jurors would take proper cognizance of these matters, there would be no necessity for vigilance committees and a visit to Judge Lynch.—Colorado Citizen.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Gulf Coast Fair Association.—This fair will commence at Victoria on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The list of premiums to be awarded is large and many of them are worth striving for.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Election Day in Corpus passed off quietly, and good feeling seemed to pervade those who attended the polls. A mockingbird attached to The Ranchero office warbled a melodious song for the first time in his life, on that eventful day, which we consider a good omen for our ticket. If he blowed his horn in vain, he can be bought at a low figure for cash.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We learn from the East Texas Times, that an old gentleman by the name of McInvail, living near Bellview, in Rusk county, was brutally murdered in his bed on Saturday night last. The deed was committed by striking him four blows on the head with an ax. The murderer is yet unknown.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Eighteen things, in which young people

render themselves very impolite:

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in public.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. [illegible]
8. A want of reverence.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. Commence talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

A Western Camille.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells the story of a woman, "still young and in whose face traces of former beauty were discoverable," who was sent to jail in that city as a common vagrant.—According to the story, this woman, five years ago, was a school teacher in a small town in the State of Michigan. She was pretty, educated and captivating in manners. But she had an uncontrollable passion for dress, and was one day detected in the act of stealing a costly silk from the counter of the village store. She was arrested, but under the promise of leaving the village and never more to return, she was spared the pain and mortification of a public trial for larceny. She traveled west, and encountered a southern planter somewhere on the route, who employed her as governess in his family. She accompanied him to his home in the far south, where she succeeded in captivating him—causing his wife to sue for a divorce.

After thoroughly ruining the planter and scandalizing his friends, she eloped with a mulatto, the most valuable servant in the planter's collection, and went to St. Louis. There, becoming sick of the mulatto, she sold him for \$2,000. She is next heard of as manageress and leading actress of a strolling theatrical company in the interior of Missouri, playing star parts on the stage, and "doing" susceptible grain merchants off. The St. Louis papers last spring contained numerous reports of her dashing swindles along the Missouri river. She ran a wild race in Chicago, and brought up in Bridewell, where she served out a short sentence for theft. She reached Cleveland in the course of time, hopelessly dissipated and shattered.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 10, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

We are indebted to Gen. Nelson Shields, now on a visit to his old home, for a bottle of Sour Lake Water, from the celebrated watering place at which he caters for the public.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Market House.

It would scarcely be credited, that Marshall, with a population of between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants has no Market-house. Yet such is the case. How it is that we get along without [illegible line or two] to be obtained, and only at prices that anywhere else would be considered ruinous.

Say there are one hundred and fifty families to be supplied, (and we presume there are at least that many,) they would consume, perhaps, upon an average \$5 worth of marketing per week which would amount to the aggregate to \$39,000 annually; or at \$2 50 per week to \$19,000. Averaging the expenditure of our population of 3,000 at only 25 cents per week, and the amount will reach \$39,000. But then there are hundreds of weekly visitors to the town from this and the neighboring counties, in addition to travelers, which would swell this amount to perhaps \$45,000 annually. Suppose it to be only half that sum, and it even then presents an opening for several industrious, enterprising men.

One of the reasons, and perhaps the only reason, why we have a poor market, is, that we have no Market-house. A great many persons in the country who have a superfluity of just such things as we require will not send them in, simply for the reason that they have no place to take them. They either do not like to be annoyed with peddling them out and to lose the time required for that purpose, or perhaps after having been unsuccessful, from the fact that they have failed to see those who were in need. All this would be obviated by a Market-house. Such a building would be a convenience to the buyer and seller, and would stimulate such as were disposed to go into the business of supplying the market. Forty thousand dollars a year for chickens, eggs, ducks, turkies, vegetables, milk, etc., and scarcely a man engaged in the business. Think of it, ye men of small means who find it difficult to meet your yearly expenses. Here is a chance to grow rich by honest industry. Think of it ye Marshallites, who are unable to furnish a good dinner, even with a pocket full of money, and who have to pay the most extortionate prices for what little you do get, and at once go to work, and raise a Market-house. A good building would be creditable to our town, but any kind is preferable to none at all.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Crinoline Done For.—As Paris gives the fashions to every place boasting of high civilization, it is fair to presume that the days of crinoline are numbered. A new style of skirts is meeting with great favor there, as it supports the dress without whalebone or steel, relying for this purpose merely on the harmonious and skilful disposition of the platted muslin of which it is composed. The multiplied skirt, or *jupon Multiple*, as it is called, supports a series of volants, tapered and grouped like a fan, which are moved at will by means of metallic [sic] eyelets. For travelling [sic] it is quite agreeable as it occupies little space.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 3

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Sam Houston has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Abolition Raid in Texas.

Now that the election is over, doubtless the vast majority of our people can regard dispassionately the course pursued by the Opposition party and Governor of Texas, relative to the recent incendiary movements in this State. They have contended through the press, in their public speeches, and by every means through which the public mind could be reached, that the reports of an abolition raid in Texas were without foundation; that there was not a particle of proof to justify such a belief, and that these reports were originated and circulated for no other design than to make political capital for Breckinridge. Gen. Houston in his Austin speech, which was republished in the Flag, to the surprise of every right-thinking, intelligent man in the State, made the same statement, denying that there had been, at any time, cause for alarm. Judge Evans, we learn from our exchanges, occupied similar ground, assuming the position that the numerous fires which have occurred in Texas were the result of accident, and out of these causalities, the Breckinridge party set afloat thousands of unfounded rumors calculated and designed to influence the public mind, with a view to manufacture political capital.

What are the facts? The fires alluded to commenced in July last, and, in the short period of one month, property to the amount of over a million of dollars, was destroyed, including two of the largest and most flourishing towns in Eastern Texas. Eleven fires occurred in Northern Texas in one week, involving a loss of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars. There was scarcely a county in the State that claimed an immunity from these outrages. Farm houses, gins, mills, and stores were destroyed in almost every county. Every newspaper that reached us during those exciting times, contained from one to a half dozen accounts of these burnings.

The people became alarmed, and, as we contend, there was just reason for the liveliest apprehensions. Vigilance committees were formed in every neighborhood. No one ever thought then of denying that it was necessary to adopt measures for our safety. Men met without distinction of party. That there should have been a great deal of excitement, that many reports should have been circulated having no foundation and that acts of unjustifiable violence should have taken place, were perfectly natural. Such results have followed similar excitements everywhere else, and why should Texas prove different from the rest of the world?

But if the number, frequency, and the accounts given of these fires were insufficient to dispel the idea that they were [illegible line] elicited by committees appointed to examine into the facts, is sufficient to show that that they were caused by incendiaries. We are free to admit that testimony elicited by violence or fright is not to be depended on, but, in this case, it is a noted fact, that negroes, over a hundred miles apart, in a number of counties, all concurred in the general outlines of this abolition movement. In addition to this, we have the Bailey letter which the notorious abolitionist Buley who was hung near Fort Worth, acknowledged to be a genuine document. At the time that letter was published in our columns, it was regarded as a document that had been manufactured. Now that it is known to have been written by an active abolitionist, who was in

Texas, it may not be uninteresting to give it a more searching examination. It here follows:

Denton Creek, Tex., July 3d 1860.

Dear Sir—A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing to you from Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far south as Brenham. There I parted with Brother Wampler; he went still further south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, (a part of the time under a fictitious name.) I found many friends who had been initiated and understood the mystic red. I met with a good number of friends near Georgetown. We held a consultation and were unanimously of opinion that we should be cautious of our new associates—most of them are desperate characters and may betray us, as there are some slaveholders among them, and value the poor negro much higher than horses. The only good they will do us will be to destroy towns, mills, &c., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled with honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey if we only do our duty. All we want, for the time, is the control of trade. Trade, assisting by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. (Public opinion is mighty and will prevail.) Lincoln will be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation—cost what it will; Squatter Sovereignty will prevail there as it has in Kansas. That accomplished, we have but one more step to take, one more struggle to make, and that is free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the Lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and water, and soon sting itself to death.

I repeat, Texas we must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants in whatever way we can. It must be done. Some of us will most assuredly fall in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for any of us to do an act that is as blasphemous in the sight of God, as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends—let your meetings be in the night—impress upon their clouded intellects the blessings of freedom; induce as many to leave as you can. Our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been but not as good as we would like. We need agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your District. I will recommend a few that I think will do to rely upon, viz.: Bros. Leak, Jones, Evans, McDunley, Victory, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Guilford, Ashley, Drake, Meek, Shultz, and Newman. Brother Leak, the bearer of this will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can. It is also recommended that a different match be used about towns, &c. Our friends sent a very inferior article, they emit too much smoke, and don't contain enough camphene. They are calculated to get our hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. I will have to reprove you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds for our agents. But few have been compensated for their trouble. Our

faithful correspondent and industrious agent, Brother Webber, has received but a trifle, not as much as an apprentice's wages, neither has Brothers Willett, Mangum and others.

You must call upon our colored friends for more money, they must not expect us to do all. They certainly will give every cent if they knew how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I will close. Yours truly,

Wm. H. Bailey.

N.B.—Brother Leake will give you what few numbers of *Impending Crisis* we have; also, Brother Sumner's speech and Brother Beecher's letters, &c. Farewell.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there was, and doubtless is yet, a secret abolition organization extending throughout our State, denominated the "Mystic Red," whose purpose is to drive out the present population of Texas, and supply their places with abolition fanatics. Read this letter again carefully; and consider its import in connection with the alarming events that immediately followed it.

But we are not left to this letter alone. In "Helper's *Impending Crisis*," page 59, will be found the following prediction:

"Ere long, mark our words--*there will ascend from Texas* a huzza for freedom and for equal rights, that will utterly confound the friends of despotism, and set at defiance the authority of usurpers, *and carry consternation to the heart of every slavery propagandist.*"

The San Antonio Ledger pithily and forcibly remarks. "That it has been verified, in burning and yet bloody characters, let the wail of those rendered childless and homeless by the conflagrations in Eastern Texas tell!"

Now, in the face of these facts, is it not to be lamented that there should be a party in our own State, so far misled by party spirit, as to contend that there was no reasonable cause for alarm, and that exaggerated reports were originated for the purpose of creating political capital? Is it not to be deplored, that the Governor of the State, instead of taking [illegible line] citizens, should have lent himself to those who are defaming the character of our people? The Northern abolition press, deriving their evidence from the statements of the opposition in Texas, backed by the speeches of the Governor of the State, represented us as a band of outlaws and assassins, thoroughly demoralized and in a state of anarchy, and that our social condition was even far worse than that of unhappy Mexico. These accounts have reached Europe, and there we are held up in colors that ought to make our defamers at home blush for shame. The London Times of Sept. 21st thus speaks of Texas:

"In the pending decennial Census of the United States, Texas is expected to shine, both as regards increase of population and productive capacity. In short, it is predicted that before many years she is likely to stand as the Empire State of the South, as New York is that of the North. For some months past, however, a reign of terror has existed in the country, which at least reached a climax for which a parallel could scarcely be found in the history of the frantic orgies of the early French Revolution. The plea is a fear of insurrection among the slaves. Not a single piece of evidence has been produced to justify any such suspicion, and it is clear that the whole thing

arises from the deadly feud between the South and the North, a desire to influence the approaching Presidential election, and also, as Texas is largely indebted to the North, to provide an excuse for the non-payment of liabilities. The State is now entirely at the command of a mob, who burn and destroy at pleasure in order to create a list of 'incendiary' acts by the negroes, and who forge 'intercepted' correspondence against any person whom they may desire to hang. Numbers are thus executed every week, and it is plain that each man holds his life only at the will of an enemy who may choose to point to him as an abolitionist. Negroes and white men are tortured with astounding ferocity, and if, in their agony, they consent to charge any number of persons with having incited them to commit offences, these charges are entirely sufficient as a ground for the death of the inculpated parties. The public journals gloat over each instance of cowardly slaughter, and deal with the whole subject as a theme for humor. According to the records by the last mail 'two white devils were publicly hanged in Anderson county, for having furnished the negroes with more than 100 bottles of strychnine to poison the wells—the 'incontrovertible proof' on the point consisting in allegations made by some of the colored people during 'severe punishment.' In Williamson county three white men and three negroes were hanged on similar pretences. In Upshur county a man named Morrison was hanged in the presence of 500 'citizens,' for the crime, as it is stated, of having been 'charged' with inciting negroes to insurrection. In Cook county three white men were hanged, after having, in their desire for life, implicated 15 others, who will doubtless, in due time share the same fate. The San Antonio Ledger announces that a wandering mapseller who had lately visited that city 'has been translated to another sphere of action, and that a negro boy accompanied him in his permanent suspension from earthly duties.' The Galveston News, an old established journal of large circulation, mentions that a Mr. Lemon, 'an abolitionist,' who was under directions to leave the State, had been 'prevented by a material impediment from obeying instructions.' The editor adds, 'We presume he climbed a tree and hurt himself in coming down.' this, it must be observed, is but the record of a single week, and it may be presumed that not a tithe of the events of similar character that occur that find their way into print. The State Government does not make any pretence to check the will of the people, and the federal authorities have not the constitutional right, even if they had the inclination, to do so. In the neighboring States tendencies are exhibited, only in a less extensive form. We thus see that Mexico, although reduced to a pandemonium by its military brigands, may be held up almost as a model of civilization in contrast with the neighbors before whom she is destined to fall. The New York journals denounce with vigor the disgrace thus inflicted on the Union, but it is to be feared that every work they may write will but serve as a stimulus for new horrors in retaliation."

Comment on the foregoing is unnecessary. Every unprejudiced man must see that the statements which authorized the rational belief that

Continued page 9, column 1

Continued from page 8, column 2

our people were in a demoralized and degraded condition, outraging all law, human and divine, was calculated to do us much more injury than a proper presentation of the facts. In the great struggle through which we have just passed, what effect were it likely to have upon Northern men to be told that in Texas their brethren were hung and lynched for no other crime than being born in a Northern State? Yet such were the statements of Northern Abolition journals, whose positions were sustained by the press and orators in Texas opposed to Breckinridge and Lane. They thus lent aid and comfort to the Republicans, who were enabled thereby to picture the demoralizing effects of slavery. Will our opposition friends, who have been misled by these acts of their leaders, now that the election is over, reflect upon them?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 2-4

The K. G. C.'s.

Gen. George Bickley and Col. Groner of the K. G. C.'s, have been in Marshall for several days. The former, who is quite a fluent, easy, graceful, and forcible speaker, addressed the citizens at the Courthouse on Friday night, and Saturday evening, explaining the character and objects of the organization to which he belonged.

1. Its original object, it appears, was the colonization of Mexico, peaceably and under invitation from the liberal party of that country.
2. It was not a political organization; that is, it was not connected, directly or indirectly with either of the political parties of the day.
3. It was not in a reprehensible point of view a secret organization, inasmuch as it published its principles to the world, and every thing connected with it, except the forms that bound members of the order together.

Gen. Bickley claimed to be a Southern man and the individuals connected with him were Southern men. His organization presented a nucleus around which Southern men could rally. The "wide awakes" of the North were organized as was apparent to enforce Black Republican misrule upon the South—to subjugate resisting Southern States. We require a counteracting organization in the South. The K. G. C.'s numbered upwards of 115,000 men, 50,000 of whom could be concentrated at ten day's notice to protect any Southern State struggling for its rights. He presented the necessity of military organizations all over the South, so as to keep down insurrections and to repel invasions.

We present the foregoing as a brief outline of Gen. Bickley's views and purposes, without endorsing or being understood as endorsing them. His speech was very well received. What success he met with, in adding to the number of K. G. C.'s we are not advised. We have understood the order was quite numerous in this county already.

We believe in Southern organizations, but that whatever is done, shall be done openly and with the knowledge of our entire people. In other words, we do not believe in secret organizations, and particularly secret military and political organizations. We regard them as dangerous in a republic. Whenever the day of resistance comes, if come it must, there is not a Southern State that cannot send forth, armed and equipped, ten thousand men, who have been accustomed to the use of arms from their youth. These men will scarcely be missed from among us,

and yet they will constitute an army of 150,000 men, who, in point of efficiency, intelligence, discipline, determined valor, intrepidity, and all the elements that constitute a valuable army, will be superior to any force that has ever been sent to the field since the world began. We have the strength to maintain ourselves. What we need is prudent counsels to avert a collision, which if once commenced will be terrible in its results to both sections.

MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Lone Star Flag has been raised in Gonzales, Houston, and Galveston. These sort of flags are so scarce, that in Galveston the supply was not equal to the demand. In Houston a paper was circulated, and received signatures rapidly, irrespective of the political proclivities of the signers, calling for a declaration of independence. Which half of the American Eagle are we to retain? We suggest that the bird be muzzled, and we take half the spears and all the olive branch.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Lone Star Flag Afloat in Galveston!

Galveston, Nov. 8th, 5 P.M.—A private dispatch from Galveston says: "The Lone Star Flag is afloat in this city."

Houston, Nov. 8th, 5 P.M.—A declaration of Independence is now in circulation in this city.

The last two items would indicate that all the fools are not dead yet, either at Galveston or Houston.

Of course the intelligence in this extra amounts to but little, since the very latest accounts contained in it, only reach to the morning after the election, about 10 hours from the time the polls were closed, and what little is given, all seems "confusion worse confounded." Patience is a great virtue. We will learn the true state of things by waiting.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

As is already well known, a company of cavalry called the "Lone Star Chasseurs" has been organized in this town. They have had two drills, and we must say they go through the exercise admirably for beginners. We trust they may never be called out for active service, but if they do we believe they will do honor to the name they bear.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], November 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Secession Flag.—While we write, (Friday morning,) a pole is being peeled on the Public Square just in front of our office, which is to be raised, as soon as prepared, we are informed, for the support and display of a disunion flag. The secessionists here think the news received warrant the belief of Lincoln's election. News received on Thursday evening leads to the conclusion that Bell carried a majority of the norther states. This is too much for disunionists to stand, therefore, as a pastime they betake to pole raising. It is pretty hard to stand, considering that they contend they proved Bell to be an abolitionist, to grant which and the truth of the rumor as to the election, the abolition doctrine prevailed North and South. Instead of pole raisings the slanderers of John Bell had better be seeking forgiveness for sins committed.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Capture of Runaway Negroes.

Corpus Christi,

Nov. 12th, 1860.

Editors *Ranchero*:--The following circumstances, communicated to me by Mr. Santos Benavides, of Laredo, are, I think, of sufficient importance to excuse my troubling you or your numerous readers:

On the 5th inst., a negro arrived at Laredo with two horses, both of a light cream color, (in Mexican, *Malados*,) one a stallion. He persuaded the ferryman to pass him over the Rio Grande, by representing himself as a free negro. Shortly afterwards the fact came to the knowledge of Mr. Santos Benavides. That gentleman, who has ever been foremost in confronting danger in support of the laws and institutions of Texas, immediately got together a small party of ten of his friends, crossed the river at 8 o'clock P.M. same day, and in the face of the entire population of the place, seized the negro, and succeeded in making good their retreat to the boat. The moment they pushed out into the stream, the Mexicans opened a heavy fire upon them; which was returned as warmly as the number of the party assailed would allow. They, however, landed on this side of the river, with the negro, who was immediately lodged in the City Jail, there to await the orders of his owner when discovered.

I regret to say that one of our friends (Fines Mussett) was severely wounded during the firing.

It is not the first time that Mr. S. Benavides has distinguished himself in restoring runaway slaves to their owners; always with the same indifference to danger, the same prudence and foresight in forming his plans, and complete disinterestedness, as he has invariably refused to receive any recompense for his exertions.

The above facts, when known to the people of Texas, will, I hope, go far towards opening the eyes of many to the erroneous impressions so generally entertained regarding the portion of our fellow-citizens of Mexican origin.

Similar action if not so daring, and dangerous as the present, frequently repeated, have sufficiently proved, that the citizens of the counties on the Rio Grande have as much at heart the interests of the country and the welfare of its citizens as the most rabid orator of the party now inimical to them.

Respectfully Yours,
Mich. Lidwell.

We are in receipt of a letter from a reliable gentleman residing at Laredo, who corroborates the above, and states that Mr. Mussett is recovering very fast from his wound. The ball entered just below the eye and came out under the jaw.

Our correspondent also gives an account of another capture of runaway negroes by a part of Americans going from Laredo to San Antonio, on Saturday, the 3rd inst. They met two negroes in the road, who broke and ran, but were fired into by the party, and one of them was wounded and taken on to San Antonio. The other boy escaped, but was captured and lodged in jail at Laredo the next day by a party of Mexicans residing there. He says he belongs to Mr. Harris, who resides near Hallettsville. The Americans who took the boy on to San Antonio, reisde in Atascosa county.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

We noticed a good many ladies in attendance at the meeting on Saturday. They seemed deeply interested in the events of the times. The patriotism of our revolutionary mothers has again returned.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 21, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The South West Extra, of the 16th, says that a torch-light procession was had in Waco, on the previous night, at which "Old Abe" was rode on a rail—the rail being cheerfully borne by two stalwart sons of Africa. The enthusiasm at Waco on the news of the determined stand taken by the Cotton-growing States, on the announcement of the election of Lincoln, was intense and the Lone Star Flag floated in the breeze over a large number of buildings. . . .

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

From every exchange on our table, we see notice of the simultaneous and unanimous movement of the people of Texas, upon the announcement of the late Presidential election. At various points in the State, the Banner of the Lone Star floats proudly in the breezes of Heaven, indicative of the will and desire of our people to assert their independence rather than remain in vassalage and a State of dependent inequality under a Black Republican rule. .

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The flag that waved in the thick of the fight at San Jacinto, was yesterday flung in the breeze from the tallest flag staff in the city, in token of the love which many of our citizens feel for the "Lone Star," and their wish to see it again take its place independently among the nations of the earth.—Houston Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

The Savans of Paris have discovered a new color, produced from coal tar. It is called dianthian, and varies from a deep purple to all the shades of a bright rose color.

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

There was a lively "hop" at the Casimir House on Tuesday evening last. We hope they will be frequent during the season.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Outlawing the Weed.—The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken another step forward. It has outlawed tobacco, and tobacco users. At its late session at Gampolis, it adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The use of tobacco is a great evil, and leads to other evils; therefore,

"Resolved by the Ohio Conference, That after the present session, we will not receive any person into full connection who persists in the use of tobacco.

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

We are informed that not a single Mexican vote was offered at either poll in this precinct at the late election, though there were quite a number of cartmen in the city.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Public Meeting at Marshall.

On Friday last the citizens of our city and vicinity assembled in mass meeting to express their disapprobation at the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. . . [among other resolutions]

Resolved, That Texas entered the Union as a free and sovereign State, and that we to-day hoist the Lone Star Flag, as an indication that she will not submit to inequality in the Union, but will maintain if necessary her independence out of the Union. Under that Flag she was wrested from the despotism of Mexico, and under it she will resist tyranny, come from whatever source it may, acknowledging the principle that

"Resistance to tyranny
Is obedience to God."

After the unanimous adoption of the Resolutions, amid the firing of cannon and the national air of Texas, the "Lone Star Flag" was hoisted and unfurled to the breeze, when Judge Ochiltree was introduced to the vast multitude, by Mayor Curtis, and addressed them as follows:

The Lone Star—dear flag of our once glorious Republic—I live again to see its azure folds spread to the breeze, never again to be furled or to be merged into another is my fervent prayer!

Twenty-five years have passed away since it was baptized in blood upon the embattled walls of the Alamo—consecrated upon the bloody field of Goliad, and borne aloft to glorious victory upon the plains of San Jacinto. For near ten years it shed its chaste and radiant light o'er the fair land wrested from the despotism of Mexico—our own beloved Texas, when it sunk into an embrace, to which it was wooed by faithful promises of equality and prosperity, which I stand here to-day and say in sorrow, deep and heartfelt sorrow, has been most shamefully, most profligately falsified and betrayed.

The same breeze which stirs yon banner on high, has wafted to us the sad news, that, despite every principle of justice and of right, a portion of the States forming our national compact, have elected Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. There is no longer doubt—the delusion to-day has been dispelled—the terrible calamity has overtaken us! . . . [MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The Waco City Council has made an appropriation for the erection of a lone star staff and flag in that town. The South West mentions great military enthusiasm in Waco and the neighboring towns. On the 3d inst. Mr. Parsons addressed the people of Waco on the subject of forming military companies for fireside defence. A company of 126 was enrolled, each man furnishing his own breech loading sword bayonet rifle. The sum of \$1224 was also subscribed for arms. Waco will organize two corps, a light infantry with artillery drill, and a cavalry. They intend to send for a six pounder, and a twelve pound howitzer. At Bosqueville a light infantry company is organizing.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We are requested to state that Prof. Whitehead, the accomplished musician and *maitre de danse*, will shortly return to the city for the purpose of opening a dancing school.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Lone Star Flag.

We were asked by a friend, yesterday, what were the colors of the Lone Star Flag. Not being able to answer at the moment, we have thought perhaps a correct answer would be interesting to the great majority of our people who never saw it. The first revolutionary flag raised in Texas was, if we are correctly informed, the celebrated flag of Independence, at Goliad, by Capt. Wm. Brown, in 1835. This was a white arm, in the attitude of striking with a bloody sword. Its significance was that the white man should rule where that flag waved. In the same year, a company of volunteers was raised in Harrisburg in this county, and presented by Miss Sarah R. Dobson with a flag of white, red, and blue, and with a white five-pointed star set in a ground of red. This is believed to have been the first lone star flag in Texas. In the same year, as Col. Ward was marching with his command from Macon to Columbus, Ga., on their way to Texas, a daughter of Col. Troutman, of Knoxville, presented a flag of white silk, with an azure star in the centre, to the company. The inscription on one side was "Liberty or Death." on the other, the Latin motto, "Ubi Libertas habitat, ibi nostra patria est." "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country." This flag was unfurled at Velasco, in January, 1836, and floated from the same pole with Capt. Brown's flag of Independence, which had been brought in from Goliad.

The Lone Star was adopted as the national standard of Texas by Congress, then in session at Columbia, December 10, 1836. We copy the description from the Telegraph of December 22d, 1836:

"Be it further enacted, &c., That for the future, there shall be a national flag, to be denominated the National Standard of Texas, the conformation of which shall be an azure ground with a large golden star central.

"Be it further enacted, &c., That the national flag for the naval service of the Republic of Texas, as adopted by the President at Harrisburg, on the 9th of April, 1836, the conformation of which is Union blue, star central, thirteen stripes prolonged, alternate red and white, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and adopted as the future national flag for the naval service for the Republic of Texas."

The glorious flag of the Lone Star is dear to every Texian. It waived proudly over a free country, which true men wrested from the dominion of the savages. Tears flowed from eyes all unused to weeping when it was hauled down from the flag staff at the Capitol, on the consummation of annexation. It may yet be raised again. If so, it will not be dishonored. There are many of those sturdy spirits still left, who gloried in that banner. Thousands of others have been attracted hither by the history of this country, by the unexampled advantages, by the love of liberty that dwells among our people. Many of them love the Union, but all of them, we think, love Texas more. Whatever may be the action of Texas, whatever steps she may take, whether to stay or go, that step once taken, she will be supported by a united people.—Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, November 21, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

The Ranchero says that in seven precincts of Nueces county no polls were opened at the recent elections, and that owing to the late judicial election difficulties not a single citizen of Mexican origin would even offer to vote.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

A number of our citizens were in attendance at the Victoria Fair last week. They returned with a good report of the manner in which the exhibition was conducted, and brought away a good share of the premiums. We expect to give a full report next week.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

"Christmas is coming and soon will be here." We are reminded of this fact not only by the little boys with their fire-cracker nuisance and the bigger nuisance of pistol-shooting by the bigger "b'hoys," but by the scarcity and increased price of the "chicken fixins" which are usually held back for that hucksters' millennium. Eggs readily sell at 40 to 50 cents per dozen, and are scarce at that, while country butter and domestic fowls are about the hardest possible things to find in the market. Wild fowls are abundant in the air and on the fields and lakes, but their savory odor rarely rises from the tables of those who have no leisure for hunting them "to the death."

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item says the barbecue at Huntsville on the 3rd was a magnificent affair. At night there was a splendid torch light procession. The transparencies showed the following mottoes among others:

"We had rather be widows of State Rights patriots than the wives of submissionists."

"William L. Yancey, the Patrick Henry of 1860."

"Give us independence from Yankee oppression, or give us bayonets."

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Feeling in Texas.—Our State exchanges come to hand this week containing calls for meetings, and reports of meetings already held, which indicate that Texas is in a blaze, and that the people are moving and preparing to meet the crisis, consequent upon the triumph of abolitionism. The propriety of Texas again rallying under the Lone Star is freely discussed, and resolutions to that effect have been passed in many places. An unmistakable disposition is manifested never to submit to the humiliation which now threatens the South.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

We have observed, for a few days past, a number of blue cockades, surmounted by metallic five-pointed stars, worn on the hats or coats, of many of our citizens.

The cockade is the badge common to the citizens of the Southern States. The star is peculiar to Texans. The combination of the two emblems seems particularly appropriate to the times. Doubtless this badge will be adopted through Texas by those favoring resistance by State action to the principles of the Black Republican party.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Corpus Christi awake.—On Thursday morning last the Lone Star Flag was hoisted on Cahill's flag-staff, and one gun for each southern State was fired. Considerable excitement exists in this city, concerning the result of the late election, and a spirit is manifested by many of our citizens in favor of secession and the re-establishment of the Republic of Texas.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

A Visit to St. Marys.—Last week we visited the enterprising and flourishing town of St. Marys, situated on Copano bay, in Refugio county, Texas, and found business brisk, the inhabitants united, and all pulling in one direction. The town contains about one hundred houses, embracing eight stores, two hotels, and one protestant church. Public improvements are being prosecuted with energy, and every measure calculated to promote the interests of the place, receives the cordial support of the citizens. Stock has already been subscribed to build a screw steamer to run to New Orleans, and the Captain will proceed immediately to the north to build her. She will be of sufficient size to carry 250 head of cattle, besides, having fine accommodations for passengers. It is expected she will be completed and ready for service inside of four months. With this important arm of strength St. Marys is bound to assume an influential position, in commercial affairs.

The unity of feeling, and concert of action, exhibited by our neighbors, is well worthy of imitation by Corpus Christi. Our business men should pull together, and cease not in the good work. See what this has accomplished for St. Marys in two years, and what might it not accomplish for us.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Castle of the K. G. C. at this place is steadily increasing in numbers and popularity. It now has some 60 members, among whom the most respectable and enterprising of our citizens may be numbered.—La Grange True Issue.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1860.
... But in the South, from Maryland to Texas, a fever of indignation has seized upon the great heart of the people, and never, since in 1815 the foot of the invader left our shores, has Southern blood been so heated with the sense of wounded pride and insulted dignity. We shall shortly see what this labor of the political elements will bring forth. Verily the martial music that every breeze brings to our ears must mean something. Why, even here, in our Union-loving city of New Orleans, the blue rosette and red ribbon that you see pinned to the coat lappel [sic] and streaming from the button-hole of every third man you meet speaks volumes; while meetings and caucuses of our citizens are being daily and nightly held and our orators and statesmen proclaim that the day of secession and dissolution is at hand.

That hitherto most popular newspaper in the South, that has been so universally read by hundreds and thousands of our population, in every city, town and neighborhood throughout the land—"Harper's
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Weekly"—like the stamped paper in the days of our colonial existence, has been made a public bonfire of in one of our principal streets, while the venders were threatened with a hempen neck-tie should they persist in offering for sale "Harper," or any other such obnoxious publication. In Royal street, a few days since, a youth who was suspected of vending Lincoln medals, came near losing his life through the medium of a rope and an awning-frame. And so we go. That man who has the temerity, even in jest, to "hurrah for Lincoln," is hunted and shot at as would be a mad dog or an uncaged hyena, and the stern and thoughtful countenances of our business men, of all callings and grades, indicate that the pent up opposition, indignation and wrath that is fermenting in their breasts will soon burst forth with a fury that can only be subdued by the inhalation of that free and healthful political atmosphere which the equal representation and equal rights of a Southern Confederation promises to vouchsafe. . .

"Hard times and worse coming" is now the complaint and expectation of our citizens. At no time since the financial crisis of '56 and '57 has money been so scarce and hard to obtain, and those who have it seem unwilling to make investments or expenditures until they see the position that Louisiana will take in the National Union, a Southern Union, or a separate and independent nationality.

Our city is, as it has been, to an unprecedented extent, during the past year, blessed with health and although business of all kinds seems to be retarded, and, in a measure, lost sight of by the all-absorbing questions raised by the recent campaign, still citizens and transient sojourners appear to retain all of their passion for and pride in dramatic and operatic displays and performances, as evidenced by the crowded benches and aisles of the St. Charles, the Academy of Music, and the two Opera Houses.

"Where will Texas stand?" is a question often asked upon our streets by heated disputants upon *the question* everywhere under debate; and the opinion almost universally held is, that she will go back to her whilom proud existence as the "Lone Star Republic of Texas." God speed the day, say I.

C. C. B.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Grand Mass Meeting!!!

The Sovereigns in Council!—The
Voice of Calhoun!!

The Lone Star Flag again Unfurled!!!
The People Rally around it without
distinction of Party!

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Calhoun County assembled in the Court House in this city on Wednesday evening last (the 21st) for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of this county as to the course of action which the sovereign State of Texas should pursue in view of the recent decisive expression of a determination on the part of the North to wield the powers of the Federal Government for the subversion of Southern institutions, by the overwhelming majority it has given in favor of the abolition candidate for the Presidency.

A large procession was formed at the Casimir House, and preceded by a band of music marched to the Court House. At the head of the procession was a

Lone Star Flag—presented by some of the patriotic ladies of this city—which was saluted by enthusiastic greetings of applause. A number of transparencies were borne in the procession bearing inscriptions and devices which imported the feelings and sentiments which prevail in our community. We copy them below:

"The Time has Come!"

"State Rights!"

Device—Lone Star!"

"Room for 15!"

"The Issue is Upon Us!"

"Voice of the People!"

"Calhoun County is Ready!"

"Union Only with honor!"

"Who is not for us is against us!"

"All welcome to our ranks!"

"The first 300!"

"The 2d of March!"

"Revolutions never go backwards!"

"Millions in number—one in sentiment!"

"Cotton is King!"

"Crocketts and Bowies not all dead!"

"None but slaves submit!"

"No room in Abe's bosom for US!"

"Texas is Sovereign!"

"The Alamo!"

"The North has broken the symbols of Union!"

"Goliad and Gonzales, 1835!"

"Storming of Bexar!"

"21st of April, 1836!"

"No Submission!"

"True to Ourselves!"

"We are with South Carolina!"

Device—Lone Star in centre surrounded by
14 other stars.

The procession was marshaled by D. S. Woodward, Esq., assisted by A. H. Phillips, Jr., and W. H. Woodward. the flag was borne by Mr. Sam McBride.

The Meeting!

The immense crowd assembled at the Court House and a meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Judge J. J. Holt.

Vice Presidents—Capt. John R. Baker, J. R. Fretwell, Esq., D. E. Crosland, Esq., Judge H. W. Hawes, and A. H. Phillips, Jr., Esq.

Secretaries—Col. John B. Burke, B. A. Whitney and Wm. T. Yancey.

Upon taking the Chair the President made a short but forcible speech upon the subject matter the people had assembled to consider, clearly setting forth the causes and the necessity for action.

The band then played the inspiring Marsellaise Hymn—at the conclusion of which on motion of Hon. F. S. Stockdale, a committee of five was appointed to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of Hon. F. S. Stockdale, C. M. Coen, J. D. Braman, J. R. Hubbard and H. W. Sessions, Esqs.

The committee having retired Geo. P. Finlay, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, and he responded in an able and eloquent speech which elicited rounds of applause.

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The committee through their Chairman, Hon. F. S. Stockdale, then presented the following

Report:

Believing that the non-slaveholding States have, in casting their votes for electors pledged to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, considerably and definitively declared their purpose to use the Federal Government for the destruction of the institution of African Slavery in the South, and the subversion of the rights and sovereignty of Texas, in the Confederacy; the Citizens of Calhoun County without distinction of party in Mass Meeting assembled, declare:

1st. That Texas, with a proper consideration for her honor, equality and sovereignty, and the rights of her citizens, ought not to submit to the rule of a Black Republican administration; and that she cannot do so without sacrificing the glorious renown she has won in her past history.

2d. That the Chief Executive and all other State officers should facilitate the sovereignty of Texas in the expression, in regular form, of its judgment upon the grave question presented by the present state of affairs, through a convention, of the people of the State: to which end his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to convene the legislature at as early a day as practicable; and that our representatives in both branches of the legislature are instructed to support an early call for such convention.

3d. That until there is some action, deemed authoritative upon the question, we request the Federal Officers in the Revenue, Post Office and other departments to retain their offices; to be resigned, however, instantly when State action shall have been taken.

4th. Asserting the right of Texas, upon her own sovereign judgment, to resume, peaceably, the powers she has delegated to the Federal Government, when they have been or are about to be used to her injury, we look for no unconstitutional attempt at coercion by the Federal power; but being determined to resist force by force, if our State commands, we recommend the organization and equipment of one or more companies of Minute Men in each of the towns of this County.

5th. That the President and Secretary forward a copy of these proceeding to the Governor and have the same published in the public journals.

F. S. Stockdale,
J. D. Braman,
C. M. Coen,
J. S. Hubbard,
H. W. Session.

Col. Burke moved to amend the second resolution by inserting the words "and required" after the word "requested," so that it would read "the Governor is hereby requested and required to convene the Legislature, &c. After some debate between Col. Burke and Wm. Tate Esq., in favor, and Mr. Stockdale against the amendment, a vote was taken and the amendment lost.

On motion of Gen. Wm. H. Woodward, the report of the committee was then adopted by acclamation.

Messrs. Stockdale, Tate and A. H. Phillips, jr., then successively responded to loud calls made upon

them and sustained their reputation as able and eloquent declaimers. The sentiments of all the speakers were fully up to the point of resistance "at all hazards and to the last extremity" to Black Republican domination, and were greeted by hearty, earnest and enthusiastic rounds of applause in manifestation of the entire satisfaction with which they were received by the enthusiastic multitude. Men of all parties participated in the demonstration, and all seemed to be impressed with the truth of the sentiment blazoned on one of the transparencies, that "The Time Has Come!" and they were ready to meet the issue. Hearty cheers were given at every allusion to the Lone Star Flag, which had been manufactured and presented by the ladies, and which occupied a prominent position upon the stand.

A resolution was passed that five hundred copies of the proceedings of the meeting be published and one forwarded to each county in the State.

By request, Mr. Finlay read to the meeting an article from Lincoln's Chicago organ, edited by John Wentworth, in which the purposes of the successful fanatics with regard to negro slavery were declared and the southern people reviled, their courage sneered at, and dared to attempt resistance. The article excited no other feeling than contempt.

As the meeting was about to adjourn Col. J. H. Duncan appeared upon the stand and announced that as Representative of this county in the Legislature, he would favor an early call for a convention of the People.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. Burke, }
B. A. Whitney, } Secretaries.
Wm. T. Yancey, }

To his Excellency, Sam Houston, Governor of the State of Texas,

The undersigned, citizens of Calhoun county, Texas, in view of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, as the representative embodiment of the Black Republican principles, do earnestly request your Excellency to convene the Legislature of the State at as early a day as possible to consult and act upon the present condition of the country.

[list of names]

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The blue cockade has made its appearance on our streets, and is worn by numbers of our citizens. It consists of a neat blue rosette, pinned to the hat, having a silver five-pointed star in the centre. It means that the wearers pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to resistance to abolition encroachments, and that they can see no way of successful resistance but in the withdrawal [sic] of their State from the Union.—Tel.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Waco South-West of the 21st says:--

"To-day a magnificent staff 160 feet in height, braced by wire guys, will be raised in Waco and the State Flag ascend aloft to flaunt proudly in the winds of heaven. An immense crowd will be in attendance, and the colors will be saluted with military honors."

DALLAS HERALD, November 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Court Week in Kaufman

Dallas, Nov. 26, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: We have had the pleasure of attending another term of the District Court of Kaufman county, which terminated on last Saturday.

The people of Kaufman are intensely interested in the political state of the country.

On Monday of Court, a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the subject. . . . On Tuesday, a preamble and resolutions were reported. . . . In the mean time the Lone Star had been hoisted on the new Court House. It was now circulated that, on Friday, the ladies of Kaufman would present to the people of the county, through the Judge of their District Court, a Union Flag—the star spangled banner—the stars and stripes, or National Flag. This appeared to absorb public attention, or allay the excitement and give place to other business for two days.

Friday noon, (unlucky day!) the bells of two churches and the hotel were rung, and the current of the populace was towards the churches, both of which spacious buildings are on the same side of town. The ladies assembling at one, and the people gathering in large numbers at the other. Soon the ladies came in procession, bearing a handsomely wrought flag, the workmanship of their own hands, and were loudly cheered upon their entrance.

Though the Union of these States may be dissolved, and a bloody revolution succeed, the principles adopted by the individual colonies will survive, the stars and stripes will ever thrill the bosoms of those who remember the glorious triumph of these principles over British tyranny. And the fair ladies of our country may be led into error, and lavish their toil in an unfortunate cause, but our gallantry will ever prompt us to cheer their efforts though we chide their object.

His Honor, Judge Reeves, took the stand, and Miss Kate Parsons addressed him in behalf of the ladies of Kaufman, in a lengthy speech, well adapted to the occasion, abounding in elegant allusions to the Union and the star spangled banner; discharging the duty with much grace and elegance; presenting to His Honor and through him to the people of Kaufman the cherished ensign of our liberties and once happy country.—The Judge responded in one of the ablest speeches we have ever heard in the State. Paying the respect to the fair lady at whose hands he had received the beautiful banner, and complimenting her and the ladies of Kaufman upon the interest they were manifesting in what they conceived to be the good of our common country, he proceeded to point out the misfortunes that were about to befall us and our institutions, and to suggest a remedy, and the course for Southern men, Southern women and Southern States to pursue. He told the ladies that each State of the Union was an independent sovereignty; that he was a freeman and citizen of Texas; that every other State in the Union was alike sovereign and independent; that the rights of individuals and property were regulated alone by the State authorities; and that one State had no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of another State. That the Federal Union was a creature of the States, and not the States of the Federal Union. That the federal compact was entered into for specific purposes; Congress only

exercised a delegated authority—only held the capacity of an agent of the States, and would only exist as long as the terms of the compact were faithfully observed.

The Judge entered fully into the relations of the States and the Federal Union, and told the ladies that the preservation of them was greatly to be desired, but that a fearful crisis had come upon us. He examined the course that had been pursued by the Abolition fanatics of the North; traced the origin of the Black Republican party to that, as its issue; spoke of its tendency and ultimate designs upon the institutions of the Southern States; hoped that we might be spared the fearful and much to be lamented consequences, but said, the time might come, and at no distant day, when it would become us as freemen, true to ourselves, our institutions and our rights under the Constitution, to strike for the liberties achieved by the blood of our fathers. He would accept, however, from their hands, with great pleasure, the banner under which so many glorious victories had been achieved on sea and land; under which our country had risen to so much distinction; under which our citizens had been respected in every land and upon waves of the ocean; and he would say to the people of Kaufman and the South, present it to the Black Republicans of the North, and demand of them the respect that has been accorded to it by the nations of the earth, and tell them that under its broad stripes and bright stars we have our rights under the Constitution, or die in the defense of them.

We can only give you a glance at the elegant address of the Judge, which was vociferously applauded at the end of almost every sentence, and often with deafening shouts from the delighted and enthusiastic auditors.

the

A procession was then formed of ladies and gentlemen, to the stirring strains of music, and proceeded to the store of Mr. J. W. Johnson, over the walls of which it was thrown to the breeze with a shout from the crowd below.

Such is the second flag of the people of Kaufman. We have heard it rumored that the first—the Lone Star—was forcibly torn down. Such is not the case. It was too small, and thought to be inappropriate for the important occasion, and was taken down as soon as the resolutions were passed.—There was no violence or ill feeling manifested during the week. All seemed to bent upon inquiry, and anxious to see and hear.

On Friday evening it was rumored, that on the next day a Southern Confederacy meeting would be held, and a banner presented with fifteen stars. Accordingly, at noon again, the bells rang out their inviting tones, and the Methodist Church was the scene of another patriotic display.

Soon after the concourse of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, Miss Sallie Gibbs was conducted to the stand. A flag of azure, bespangled with fifteen white stars, one more prominent than the rest, waved gracefully over her head, and she tendered it to the people of Kaufman, accompanied by an appropriate address, the concluding words of which brought down the house in thunderings of applause. Our own talented and highly respected

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Continued from page 15, column 2

citizen, Col. E. P. Nicholson, had been selected to receive it, and he did so in his usual gallant style. He paid the fair lady but a part of the complements that were due to her and her compeers at Kaufman, but he did that in manner and language prompted alone by the heart of a true and chivalric son of the South. He sustained the cause of Southern institutions by sound logical reasoning that was well received, the audiences signifying their approval by hearty cheers.

General Good, of our place too, was called upon by the ladies, and responded in his usual happy and eloquent tones. He paid the ladies many well deserved compliments, and invoked the frowns of Heaven upon Abraham Lincoln and all the Black Republican party and Abolition fanatics who would advocate negro equality with the fair daughters of the South. The General's appeals to Southern patriotism were evidently grateful to the hearts of those who heard him.

After some other speaking, the flag was borne in procession and placed on the top framework of the roof of the new Court House, and streamed away to the north under the pressure of a brisk wind, ominous of the defiant attitude of our people. . . .

DALLAS HERALD, November 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 3-4

To Give a Yellow Color to a Floor When

Scrubbing.—Take the leaves of the China tree, boil well in water; when cool pour off the water and use it for scrubbing. It gives a rich golden hue to the floor and does not rub off easily.

Camphor Pomade.—Half pound of fresh lard that you have rendered out yourself—or still better, if you can procure it, goose grease—1/4 pound of very nice beef suet, 6 ounces of French camphor—melt all together over a slow fire, strain, and when cold add 3 tablespoonsful of spirits of hartshorn. Excellent for a sprain, bruise, rising in the breast, etc.

Cinnamon Biscuits.—Half a pound of dry flour, one pound of loaf sugar, sifted fine, one pound of good butter, five cents of powdered cinnamon, mix with a glass of brandy or rum; roll out thin and back quick.

Hot Spice for Steaks, Chops, Soups or

Gravies.—Three drachms each of black pepper, ginger and cinnamon, seven cloves, mace half an ounce, one-quarter of an ounce of cayenne pepper, nutmegs one ounce, white pepper one ounce and a half, mix; more cayenne may be added if desired. This is a delicious adjunct to chops, steaks, etc.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], November 24, 1860, p. 4, c. 1