
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, February 1863

NO. 2

To the Ladies and Citizens of Fort Bend County.

Headquarters 24th Regiment Texas }
Cavalry, Post Arkansas, }
January 5th, 1863. }

Ladies and Fellow Citizens:--Permit us through the medium of the public press, on behalf of the members of company F, 24th regiment cavalry, to return you our sincere thanks for your timely donation of money, clothing and shoes. I assure you that they were gratefully received, and came at a very propitious time, for the weather here is becoming cold and disagreeable, and especially so to the troops from the far off sunny prairies of Western Texas, who have heretofore been unused to the cold and chilling blasts which constantly sweep across this harsher latitude, and to which the soldier is constantly exposed. Know then that your donation is appreciated, and especially the overcoats and many will be the thanks and kind wishes for the donors of Fort Bend county, by the members of this company, while walking as sentinels their lonely posts keeping the vigils of the night—but now especially are we thankful that while far away from all we hold dear on earth—while subjected to strict military discipline and exposing our lives in the tented field in defence of our bleeding country that we are still remembered kindly at home,--To the ladies God bless them. We need say nothing.

The sacrificing spirit which you have ever manifested since the beginning of this unholy war, and which has ever actuated and moved you to deeds of benevolence and humanity needs no comment from our pen, for they are written on every page of the history of this terrible conflict between oppression and liberty, and will be handed down to posterity as deeds worthy to be emulated—men may acquire the name of being brave, and heroes may win unfading laurels of glory, but your deeds are written deep on the tablets of the heart—your many virtues and noble acts of sympathy manifested throughout this bleeding struggle for independence will be handed down as a casket of jewels to be recorded by the historians, and praised and sung by bards in future ages.

T. R. Beaird.	A. Ludwig,
Robt P. Briscoe	H. E. Hitt,
Alex Wade,	H. C. Robertson,
M. G. Mayes,	A. Wessendoff,
L. H. Linn,	D. H. Ruzby,
Wm. M. Perry,	W. H. Stevens,
Oliver Withington,	J. E. Dugnal,
? Williams,	J. C. Smith,
Geo E. Mayes,	J. W. Thornton,
A. R. Hudspeth,	H. A. Hagan,
C. Litterner,	H. Y. Compton,
John S. Mayes,	R. G. Foster,

With others, making about 60 signers.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Galveston, Jan. 30th, 1863.

The chief topic of the day has been the bombardment of yesterday. Friends meet each other with an extra squeeze of the hand, inquiring with smiling face and becoming gravity what houses were struck in their neighborhood? how many goats were killed or wounded? and whether the Brooklyn would be a fair match for one of our powerful rams? A greater number of shot and shell entered the town than was at first supposed; four fell within a half a block of Capt. Lufkin's, two into a house at the east end of the town, another into Schmidt's garden, one into a mule yard the other side of the Cotton Press, one into the bayou in front of De Young's on Tremont street, one into the yard of the German Catholic Church, another in front of the Convent, and probably many others which have not come under my observation.

The first shell fired from the Brooklyn fell like a thunderbolt among a number of negroes, who were busy leveling the cross ties on the railroad, peppering them profusely with sand and water, in an instant an impromptu race commenced which was kept up with great perseverance and agility for a considerable distance. A gentleman who met them inquired what they were running for. "By golla, massa," answered a large full grown ebon, who was begrimed and bespattered with dirt, "one of dem dar big shells fell close to us and made a hole big enough to bury a hoss in." . . .

February 2d, 1863.

. . . Mr. Ostermeyer, a farmer on the Island, is reported to have picked up a portion of a mast with a Confederate flag attached to it, said to have been washed on shore, whether true or otherwise I have not yet been able to ascertain.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

WORTHY OF IMITATION.--We have been informed that Mr. B. J. Smith, principal, of the Austin Collegiate Female Institute, has established a rule in his school, that each young lady shall knit six pairs of socks for our soldiers now in the field, and that he has set aside a certain sum for the purpose of procuring woolen yarn for those who cannot furnish it themselves. This is a praiseworthy undertaking, and, if carried out generally in all the other female seminaries in our State, would furnish a large supply of a very necessary article in time for the next winter campaign, should the war last that long. It will also, in addition, teach the young ladies a very valuable and important branch of their education.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Sleys! Sleys! Sleys!

Made and for Sale at Austin City,
by John Robb.

Jan. 26, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Ladies' Relief Association.

Pursuant to previous notice, the ladies of Dallas and vicinity, met on 3d inst., and organized by electing Mrs. B. W. Stone, President, Mrs. A. Harwood, Vice President, and Miss Leonie Woods Shepherd, Secretary, as permanent officers of the Association, deferring until the next meeting the appointment of appropriate committees.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained to be the formation of an Association for the relief of the families of soldiers in the Confederate service, during the absence of their husbands in the army. It was decided to give a Concert, Tableaux, &c., on the 21st Feb. and to request the ladies generally to co-operate.

Upon motion, it was decided to adjourn until 2 o'clock to-morrow, the 4th inst., and to meet at the Court House, where a full attendance of the ladies generally, is desired, for making the arrangements necessary. The object of the Association commends itself to all, without further explanation.

By order of the President,
Mrs. B. W. Stone.

Jennie Woods Shepherd, Sec'y.

DALLAS HERALD, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Later from Galveston.

Galveston, Jan. 29, 1863.

The recent movements of the enemy developed themselves in an attack on our batteries by the Brooklyn and three gunboats at eleven A.M. The former opened the ball with three well directed shots at Fort Scurry (foot of Market street) which were returned with interest by the same number from a 10 in. Columbiad; one of which passed exceedingly near the stern of a gunboat, and no doubt caused the Feds to look at one another in amazement.

... Altogether the enemy fired 47 shot and shell, about twenty of these came from the Brooklyn, they were chiefly aimed at our defences, a few, however, whether intentionally or from the motion of the vessel is not known, with more ill humor than politeness, forced their way into the city, killing a horse and damaging two houses; one more wicked than the rest flew, with a hideous scream, clear over the place and dropped harmlessly into the bay.

... Being an unusually fine day for exercise, our pedestrians came out in full force, and young and old, fat and lean, rich and poor, toddled off to the west end in a most fraternizing manner, regardless of head gear and other appendages.

Dogs barking, children crying and mother's [sic] scolding, formed a scene highly moved if not interesting; one woman hoped her dear boy would not be hurt, another was afraid her soup would spoil, but the majority abused the Yankees for bringing such trouble upon them.

In the midst of these misfortunes, the high prices of domestic, sugar, candles and provisions generally, were debated with such earnestness as to diminish, in some degree, the fears entertained for personal safety.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

[From the "Texas Almanac Extra."]

Interesting Letter from Arkansas.

Under the date of the 8th inst., Wau-cas-sie the special correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, writing from Waldron, near Fouche, gives some interesting news from that region, from which we extract as follows:

... Waldron is a queer, dilapidated old town, perched up among the crags and rocks of the Poteau Mountains, from which you can get glimpses of the cloud capped summits of the precipitous Fouche. Here, in this out of the way spot, I found a first rate hotel, with the best cuisine I have yet seen in Arkansas. The people look like the very autochthones of the Poteau and Fouche mountains, but a kind and hospitable people.

While sitting around the cozy fireside of Mr. Featherston's little inn, we heard the clatter of horses feet approach the house. Up rode a jaunty cavalier, just from the army, with pantaloons worn away above the tops of what had once been boots, a nondescript hat upon his head, a blue blanket around his shoulders, and a gay muffler twisted around his neck.

The inevitable six-shooter hung at his belt, and each toe glistened through a huge rent in the same asthmatic boots. Half clad, half starved, half frozen, he was as jolly and as humorous as he was in the possession of peace and plenty. He did not feel at all subjugated by the Yankees, or by hard times. As he unsaddled his horse, he sang, in a fine, manly voice, that popular and touching song now a favorite in the army, "Dilsie Dell." His sweetheart had done more towards subjugation than the enemy, and as he rolled forth the plaintive melody, I could not help thinking that he would be a tight customer for the enemy, in close contest, and that his fine form, encasing a noble heart, would be the last one to be subjugated. But the son; I will give it entire, as he sang it: "Oh! faithless Dilsie Dell,

Could I turn my heart to words,
I'd warble thee a song
More sad than any bird's!
For thy fickle lovely face
All my pleasure turns to pain;
For it's fresh and full of grace
As a rose-bud after rain.

"When the early spring time came,
And I heard the love bird's woo,
I fondly dreamed of thee,
And believed thy heart was true,
But the bitter parting came,
And my heart grew sad and chill,
For I learned that thou wast false
Though thy face was lovely still!

"In war I've sought relief,
Thou false and fickle dream!
And I've tried to hide my grief
By the watch fire's silent gleam,
When the winding sheet is spread,
And the church tower tells its knell,
Then will thou know my woo,
Thou faithless Dilsie Dell!

"And then the bitter thought
Will visit thee at night,
That thou hast been the cloud
That robbed my day of light.
And if thine eyes shall see
My lonely soldier grave,
Thou'll wish the self-same turf
O'er thy faithless heart could wave.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Tobacco Seed.

Several varieties, the growth of 1862. Sent by mail in packages at \$1 per package. For sale by Houston, Feb. 1, 1863.

James Burke,

Dealer in Books, Seeds, &c.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Ladies of Nashville.

All the correspondents of the Northern press, writing from Nashville, credit the ladies of that city with demonstrating the most ultra Southern sentiments. Here is what the correspondent of the N. Y. World thinks of them:

While I am on the subject of manners and deportment, I will occupy a paragraph with the secessionists of this city. They are our most rancorous and rantankerous [sic?] opponents. To be sure, they do not rush into the streets and fall upon our troops with broomsticks and bodkins, but they do fall upon them indoors with a weapon of which they have long been expert mistresses. Such an exhibition of acerbity, vengeance, and venom I have never seen exceeded. Countenances that have heretofore belonged to the softer sex seem now to have become the property of very vixens. These amiables gnash upon us with their teeth. They breathe out threatenings and slaughter against us. Their white satin cheeks are crimson with choler.—Their eyes—blue, black or grey—ordinarily captivating from their languid lustre are transformed into balls of fire, and emit sparks that smarten the spot they fall on. Mouths, usually slow, simpering and sweet of speech, now chatter away with the most energetic animosity.

The older females share the spirit of the sulkier sex, and move like hoopless spectators about their dark and dismal residences. I called upon one of them with a greeting and message from her sister in Illinois, from whom she had been long blockaded. I presented them to her. [Silence] I observed it was a fine day. She said it was. She did not ask me to be seated. She did not send any word to her sister in Illinois. I bid her good afternoon. She did the same to me.

I shall make no further attempts at describing the condition of this people. It exceeds description. Suffice it to say that the citizens of Nashville are in what Lindley Murray would call the indicative mood and pluperfect tense. I must not fail to say, however, before leaving my lampoon of the ladies, that all of them are not of this unnatural pattern. No, no; the blessing of our wounded ones here upon female philanthropy would rebuke the discrepancy. The hospitals are abundant in charity and attention of women. Among them is the venerable Mrs. J. K. Polk.

On the same subject, the Dayton Ohio Journal published by permission the following from a private letter from Lieut. R. W. Lewis, of the 19th United States army, dated Nashville, March 9th. Lieutenant Lewis says:

"Everything is dead in Nashville, and the people are very bitter. Most of the men long since left, but the women are as mean and impudent as possible. Whenever they pass a soldier on the street, they twist their pretty faces into all imaginable shapes to express their intense disgust, and if you get into conversation with them, they will wish you all manner of evil, and abuse you without mercy. Even at church this morning, they turned up their noses disdainfully at my shoulder straps and brass buttons. One young miss in the choir expressed herself by displaying a miniature secession flag. It will take a long time to win these people back, but I firmly believe that fraternal feelings will one day be restored."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Communicated.

Ed. Rancho:--Nobly have the ladies of Corpus responded to the appeal in behalf of the Hospital. Scarcely a week passes that the sick at this Post are not the recipients of some comfort from the hands of our kind ladies. I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles: From Miss C. M. Moore, 100 candles; from Mr. J. H. Moore, \$20; from Master Chapa Moore, 17 pounds of soap.

E. W. Britton, Post Surgeon.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Communicated.

Mr. Editor:--During last month, I received from the ladies of Goliad, six carpets. From the ladies of Refugio, St. Marys and their respective neighborhoods I have also received eleven comforts, five blankets, twelve pillows, one dozen pillow slips, eight sheets and three towels.

The above contributions, so liberally given for the comfort of the sick of Major Hobby's battalion, reflect great credit upon the donors. These most patriotic ladies of our Confederacy will please accept the heartfelt thanks of every member of this battalion.

Yours,

J. A. Throckmorton,

Act. Ass't Surgeon, C.S.A. Corpus Christi Feb. 3, 1863.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Assuming a Tangible Shape.—The Grand Jurors of the Confederate States, for the Western District of Texas, publish a petition in the Austin State Gazette of the 21st, to the Directors of the Penitentiary, asking the removal of Gen. John S. Besser, financial Agent of the Penitentiary. They charge him with malfeasance in his office, in this: that he has shown favoritism towards wealthy and influential citizens of the State, in the distribution of the products of the Penitentiary, in the great prejudice of the poorer, and in many instances, more deserving and needy. That this favoritism has been extended (in instance at least within the knowledge of some of us) to men of doubtful loyalty in our Government, to the exclusion of applicants actually engaged in the service of the country."

Gen. Besser or someone else is at fault in this, that speculators have been retailing penitentiary goods, worth 60 cents at \$3, and the inquiry is how and where do they get them?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

How to Make Good Soap.—Take good strong lye from oak ashes and chop fine a good parcel of corn shucks, put them in the lye, boil until the lye eats up the shucks, add more shucks, taking the strings out, then you will have good soap.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Ladies Aid Association, has changed the time of their Concert and Tableaux to the 20th inst., instead of the 24th as heretofore announced.

DALLAS HERALD, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A letter from Galveston says:

"People here are busy packing up, some moving down on the Island, and some elsewhere, to get out of the way of bombshells, in case the enemy shall attempt another bombardment without notice. Some have constructed bombproof casemates under ground for their security, as soon as any trouble commences. The stores were all closed yesterday at 3 P.M.

"Two houses, one of which was occupied by Ben. Crone, in the East part of the city, were burned this morning. One belonged to Dan Sears. They were on Mechanic street, two doors east of Mr. Westerlage's residence. Furniture and everything destroyed.—News, of the 21st.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Border Church Aid Society.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his providence, to cast our lots in these troublesome times, when the loved ones of our homes are forced to leave us to meet suffering and danger in all forms, both in the cheerless camp and on the bloody battle field, to protect their firesides from the depredations of the most relentless and dastardly foe that ever invaded a noble country; we, ladies residing in the vicinity of Border church, feeling it our urgent duty to contribute in the extent of our ability for the relief of the wants and sufferings of our brave and worthy soldiers, and towards the restoration of peace to our unhappy country, and having formed a society for the above named purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That this society be called "Border Church Aid Society."

Resolved, That each member of the Society will devote all her energies to carry out its designs, by every means which lie in her power, either by knitting, sewing, or contributing anything which will be deemed necessary for the comfort of those whose patriotism has led them forth so nobly to defend the right. Resolved, That the society will lend its aid to any portion of our army that may require it, and will cheerfully answer all appeals to its liberality.

Resolved, That this society, and its purposes, be made known publicly, in order that our assistance may be called upon at any time when needed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editor of the Texas Republican.

Miss E. Perry, }

Mrs. S. Perry, } Committee.

Harrison county, Jan. 18, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We call the attention of the Alderman of Ward No. 3, to the number of jacks and jennets running at large in that part of the city. They should be impounded and sold, or an ordinance passed imposing a fine upon the owners of such animals as permit them to go at large in the city. They are an intolerable nuisance. Aside from their unseemly acts in the streets, they destroy the shade trees. A large number in that Ward have already been destroyed by them. Unless the city authorities attend to and correct this evil, individuals will commence killing them, which may lead to other violences.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Consulate's Chancery, }
Galveston, Jan. 24, 1863. }

To the French, Spanish and Italian subjects, now residing in the counties of Colorado, Austin and Fayette, State of Texas:

Dear Friends:--martial Law has been declared in your counties, on account of some insurrectionary movements. I hope that none of you have taken part in it; and if you should have been induced to it, beware not to join the enemies of your adopted country.

As Aliens, be neutral, and your nationality shall be respected. I have full confidence in Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder. His chivalry and integrity are sufficient protection against any injustice.

B. Theron,

Consular Agent for France, Vice Consul for Spain, and acting Consul Portugal & Spain.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Through the politeness of Capt. W. G. M. Samuels, we were shown through the Ordnance Department of this place. We were astonished at the amount and character of work done in this department, and we believe that there are few in this community, that have the slightest conception [sic] of it. We saw several caissons prepared for Capt. E. Abat's artillery company that are equal if not superior, to any made here by the old Government. In every portion of this department we witnessed the greatest activity, which proved to us, conclusively, that Capt. Samuels permitted no idlers to remain about him. Several cannons have been mounted, and a great amount of ammunition has been prepared and forwarded to different parts of the State. Since our last visit to this department we missed several pieces of ordnance, which we learned are on their way to Brownsville. We were particularly interested in an old Spanish piece, taken by the Texans at the battle of San Jacinto, which was regarded before the beginning of the war as worthless and as a mere curiosity, but is now polished up and mounted, and, we doubt not, will be of considerable service in case of an invasion. All this is due to the great energy and efficiency of Capt. Samuels, who has had uninterrupted control of this department for two years past.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Being still disappointed in getting our Weekly paper, we have to make another issue on paper unsuitable in size and quality. We are sparing neither efforts or money to do better for our patrons, and hope they will extend us their indulgence.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We cannot receive any more subscribers for the present, in consequence of not having received a supply of paper, that we expected. Until we are assured that we can get paper to continue, we do not desire to receive subscriptions. We have at present only paper enough to last us some five or six weeks, but expect more soon. We hope we shall not be disappointed.

DALLAS HERALD, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Camp near Fredericksburg,
December 20, 1862.

. . . The enemy committed many outrages in Fredericksburg, after they had crossed the river. They pillaged every house in the town, ransacking the whole from garret to cellar. Everything in the way of edibles was quickly consumed, windows smashed, doors torn down, furniture broken up, pianos robbed of their keys, mirrors shattered, china and glassware smashed into atoms, feather beds ripped open and their contents scattered in the streets, necessaries made of parlors, and in fact every species of outrage which could be thought or dreamed of by the demons of Pandemonium was committed by the cowardly and licentious soldiery. They stole all the blankets, quilts and counterpanes to be found; broke into the cellars and drank all the liquors left by the escaping citizens, so that the army became a drunken and infuriated mob, doing all manner of mischief.

. . . Our troops are in excellent spirits, and as a general thing very well clothed. The Texas Brigade is about as well clothed as any troops. I have noticed, though, they are deficient in blankets for the cold weather. . .

Amicus.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

We have had the pleasure of a call from Col. Borland and Col. J. J. Diamond, both of Gainesville [sic], the latter late of the 11th Texas cavalry. They are just from the extreme Northern frontier, and we are glad to learn from them that the late abolition raid no longer excites any apprehension in that region.—The prompt and decisive measures taken and summary punishment inflicted had a very salutary effect. We learn from them that an account of those exciting events is now being prepared for publication in pamphlet form. It will embrace proofs of the most unquestionable character, showing that these men were acting under commission from these in authority under the Lincoln Government. We learn that many of the men were enlisted ostensibly for the Confederate service, and that after they were organized into companies, they started to join the enemy, taking with them all the negroes they could persuade to go. We are glad to learn that some 20 or 30 of them have been recently captured, together with one of the principle leaders in the plot.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Market.

Corn meal has gone up to one dollar and fifty cents a bushel, 'taters to four dollars a barrel, and rot-gut smashes to four bits a swallow.

So says a Louisiana paper. Here corn meal is selling at \$5 to \$6 per bushel, 'taters \$5 per bushel, and rot-gut smashes at about one dollar per swallow. Bacon is worth 65 to 75 cts. per lb. Butter can't be had at any price, though we hear of some procured from the country at \$1.50 per lb. Poor beef is selling at 25 cts. for what are called choice pieces. Fat beef, none here. Flour \$90 per bbl. or 200 lbs. Dry goods about all gone. Shoes \$25 to \$35 per pair, and boots \$60 to \$75 per pair.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Sacking of Fredericksburg Va.

Camp Near Fredericksburg, Va. }

Jan. 1st, 1863. }

Editor of the Galveston News—

Sir—We have read of sacked towns, and have witnessed such scenes in Europe, but none have seen such destruction, vandalism, ruin and vindictiveness as that which was displayed in the sacking of Fredericksburg, Va.

This old venerated town, bearing a world wide reputation for good order, good morals, and the high tone of its citizens was doomed to suffer the horrors of a devastation which I will endeavor to describe though satisfied that I shall be only capable of giving but an outline of all that happened at that eventful period.

The enemy shelled the town all day Thursday, December 11th, and at night crossed his forces on pontoon bridges, and from that moment until Monday night 110,000 men had control of that defenceless town, without restraint or hindrance. Having a great curiosity to see what could be the damage done to Fredericksburg, I obtained permission to visit the town. Leaving our camp to the right we reached the railroad and followed it to within one mile of Fredericksburg, turning to the left, we came upon the battle field on the left of our line where Jackson (or Stonewall) met the enemy with terrible slaughter, a description which you have ere this received. Continuing down the main road we pass by houses whose chimneys had been knocked down by shells, walls by balls and ruins of burned houses which had set on fire by combustible fluids.

We now come to the more thickly populated portion of the city, elegant mansions and those less pretending were entered by the ruffianly troops under Burnside—furniture is broken or thrown out of the windows—feather beds cut open and the feathers blown throughout the house, books, papers and records defaced, medicine chests, libraries and private writing desks rifled or broken, ladies clothing cut to pieces, mirrors smashed and in most instances the house entirely emptied of its former contents. We reach the business streets we find the store doors open and nothing on the shelves, the street's gutters being filled with the debris of a cities contents. The fine building of the Bank of Va., was burnt to the ground, \$30,000 stolen, and all its papers and correspondence laying scattered in the streets. In conversation with one of the citizens I learned that at one time the Yankees were so huddled together after the first repulse that they could not find room to lie down.

That there were not less than one hundred hospitals in the city, including the churches—which to the disgrace of the 19th century had been riddled the day previous with shells, even to destroying the steeples.

I enclose an extract from the New York Tribune upon the subject, which places the wicked scenes upon history, so that Europe may read from the abolition oracle itself how totally bereft of principle and honor is that army which has so often shouted the strain "On to Richmond."

Gen. Lee's army fully commiserating the sufferings of the people has raised a subscription list for their benefit, and I have the pleasure to announce that the Texas Brigade comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 3d Arkansas have contributed the munificent amount of \$5,930. I see by the papers that amounts are being contributed throughout the Confederacy for this devoted city. May we not hope that the Lone Star State which so far has been but little disturbed by the calamities of war, will of her plenty, give much to her impoverished sisters, the ladies of Fredericksburg.

Yours respectfully,

Arthur H. Edey,

Co. A, 5th Texas Volunteers.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

See the advertisement of Lieut. Douglass, Adjutant of Grandbury's [sic] (late Gregg's) regiment, calling for recruits. He offers \$75 bounty. The regiment is at Port Hudson, La., and transportation will be given each recruit to that point.
DALLAS HERALD, February 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The case of Mr. Hildebrand, alluded to in our last Issue, turned out to be an arrest by Military authority from Head Quarters. It appears that six or eight others, from this and Austin county, were arrested about the same time, and all were taken to Columbus, where a part of the military force is stationed, to be dealt with by military law. Upon investigation of the matter, however, by the Military Chief of this department, no charges nor specifications were made against the parties arrested; and by his order, they have been delivered over to the civil authorities to answer whatever charges may be brought against them in that forum. And it would be improper in this place and at this time to make any comments in relation to the matter, we suspend all judgement [sic] in their cases; till they shall have been acted upon by the courts of the country.

LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Profits of Cultivating and Manufacturing Tobacco in Texas. We learn from a reliable source that three thousand dollars was realized by a citizen of one of the N. W. counties of Texas, from the products of his tobacco crop for 1862, and that the party to whom he sold the leaf tobacco anticipated fully as large a sum from its manufacture into chewing tobacco. Who could wish a stronger inducement to engage in the culture of the weed?—Galveston News.
[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A new substitute for coffee, viz.: take equal portions of popcorn and coffee, and parch it together till all the popcorn pops out.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Hiring Their Own Time.—The law expressly provides that negroes shall not be allowed to hire their own time, and for the reason that such servants are nuisances, if not actually dangerous to society. We invite the attention of our officers whose duty it is, to look to the matter, and if they fail to do so, we hope the Grand Jury will give the subject attention. Free negroes also constitute a bad population, whose example is exceedingly dangerous to the slaves. Under the free negro law of this State, free negroes nominally choose masters, but in reality are much freer than if they had no one to look after them. The Legislature ought, by all means, to amend this pernicious act, and if these negroes are to be free and to remain among us, some means should be provided for them to be properly governed. According to our experience, a negro is worthless without a master to manage him, and this he ought to have whether bond or free.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are requested to say that the Ladies of Montgomery and its vicinity will give an entertainment, consisting of Music, Tableaux and a Supper, the nights of the 19th and 20th of February, for the benefit of our brave defenders in Gen. Hood's Brigade. Price of admission, \$2, children half price.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We were kindly shown a private letter, from which we take the following:

"Fredericksburg, February 3d, 1863.

I have to report a very sad incident, which happened Saturday last. The Indians are again all around us. Mr. Billings and son, who live about 15 miles East from this town, went out to hunt some sheep-lambs, which had strayed from the herd. When they were several miles from their home, they were attacked by some 15 Indians who killed Mr. Billings on the spot, and not being satisfied that he was dead, they smashed his head with stones. The boy, a lad about 12 years old, is severely wounded, but he was able enough to escape, and drag himself to a house two miles distance. The boy, as I heard, will also die.—A scout of citizens went out, but I doubt very much that they will be able to catch them."

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We extract the following from a letter to the Galveston News:

But after all, many of the buildings are probably now suffering more from their exposure to rains by damaged roofs, than from the immediate effects of the shells. But I am sorry to State that all the loss occasioned by the enemy is by no means as great as that gratuitously inflicted by some of our own troops. I have this from the most respectable people in Galveston, or I would not venture to state it. It is discreditable enough, but then the truth ought to be known, or else the evil may never be corrected. I will not go into the disgusting details of these plundering, thieving operations, which, I am told, were commenced almost simultaneously with the terrible bombardment, and were continued till late in the morning of the 1st, so that there was scarcely an unoccupied house or store in the city that was not broken open and plundered. These disgraceful depredations were perpetrated by some hundred or two of stragglers, who, in the darkness of the night, left their respective companies or regiments, and the only service they rendered was thus to pillage the city. I understood that efforts have been made, and are perhaps now being made, to identify these wretches, for whom hanging would be too mild a punishment, but I fear very few of them can be brought to justice.—I have seen evidences enough of these depredations to need no further proof. Buildings that were never touched by the enemy's balls or shells, have their windows and doors smashed in by bayonets and guns, and all their contents taken or wantonly destroyed, and their floors are now scattered over with the empty drawers, broken shelves, and such articles as were found to be worthless to the pillagers, or could not be conveniently carried away by them. It is said, by some, that this pillaging was done under a prevailing impression that the city was to be set on fire and destroyed by our own authorities, and that what they did not take would soon be reduced to ashes. It is now raining heavily.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

[From the Corpus Christi Ranchero.]
Boca del Rio Grande,}
Jan. 22 1863}

Friend Maltby:--Yesterday the steamer Matamoros was about going out of the river with a cargo of cotton, specie and several passengers for a ship outside, when the officer of the customs (Mex.) ordered her to return and take out eight two renegades to the U. S. transport Kensington, which has been waiting for them several days, at about half the usual price for passengers. Capt. D. of the steamer, not being of the kind who are in favor of serving Abe's friends in preference to Jeff's refused to comply with the modest demand, tied his boat to the bank, and delivered her up under protest to the authority who interfered. Is it not rather singular that the Mexican custom-house officer should be acting as deputy U. S. Marshal?

The disappointed eight-two, among whom is our quondam citizen, Ass Ass Jones, with his tall hat, now woefully dilapidated, was conspicuous; returned ruefully to camp and rations of beef and river water. I believe they are allowed fish when they can catch them. . . .

H. Shell.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Notice to the Subscribers of the Executive Volunteer Aid Committee.

All Subscribers, who have not paid their subscriptions to the said Committee, will please come forward immediately, and make payment to the amount of 50 per cent. of their subscription. Those who have subscribed beeves are required to make full payment.

C. Hummel,

Treasurer of E. V. A. C.

San Antonio, Feb. 5, '63.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Within the last few days, a company from San Antonio has arrived, having in charge, as we understand, 273 Federal prisoners, on their way to Vicksburg to have them exchanged. It appears that these prisoners constitute a portion of those captured by Gen. Van Dorn at the beginning of the war. Why they have been kept in the West all this time, and are now being sent on for exchange, is somewhat remarkable. They were United States regulars, stationed on the frontier for its protection. The most of them appear to be foreigners, and of that class which made up the army in time of peace. The most of the guard and officers seem to be Germans.

Who the commander is we do not know; but whoever he is, he does not appear to exercise any control over his officers, men, or prisoners, judging from the amount of drunkenness and rowdiness exhibited by them on the square. By the by, why does not the town officer whose duty it is to enforce order, perform his duty? Is he waiting for the Council to raise his salary.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

There will be a Concert and a tableaux at Washington, Washington county, on the 2d and 3d of March, for the benefit of Hood's Brigade.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

For the Texas Republican.

The Dying Volunteer of the Seventh Texas Regiment.

A soldier lay upon the snow-clad ground
At fated Donelson's unhappy field,
His life's blood ebbing from a mortal wound,
And by his side an angel weeping kneeled.
He dream'd, or thought he dream'd, the whilom
past
A few short hours returned; and then again
A thousand pleasing fancies fill'd his brain,
And thoughts as precious as the moments—haste,
And then how strange, the musing of an hour
Seems like a life, we feel the silent power
Of some wild heavenly spell, we catch the gleams
Of some sweet heavenly shore; we love in dreams,
Some happy land bright eyes have often seen
And earnest hearts have struggled hard to win.
What blessed hours—sweet home, sweet evening
songs
They sung together by the old home door,
The wild woods, echoing, as with human tongues,
The music, they will never echo more.
For all is passed away, the house, the songs,
The *loved voice* hushed in death, and *her* he sung
Is gone. Two happy lives are left unstrung,
And two sweet souls have joined the heavenly
throng.
But yet a little while, (and sweet the thought)
Rest near his mother, in that quiet spot
Among the flowers, where he had often been
In the calm solitude of eve to weep
And then content would lie him down to sleep
And not a breath disturb the hallowed scene.
Not so—he sleeps where many a southern brave
Sleeps just as well—and the tall cedars sweep
Their graceful branches o'er the soldier's grave,
And playful skim along the limpid deep.
But no one tells the story of his death,
Or where he rests; (it matters not, it hath
Loved memories here;) and then when earth's
expiring light
Goes out for aye, like a dim candle's snuff at night,
The happy morn—like a new world, shall break
again,
And he shall surely meet as ne'er had parted been.
Then *darling one* farewell, we'll think of thee
As we go round the walks, where thou hast been,
And weeping think, we never more shall see
Thee coming; or shall hear thy voice again.
Still thou art near, we feel but just apart,
And we are waiting nearly at our home
We catch the features of our friends, the heart
Responds to echoes, from the world to come.
We crave for those we love, earth, everything,
Hath memories of our friend; the tears we shed
Are wept by broken hearts, and every string
That vibrates, in the wind, recalls the dead.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Among the features of the times, is the impulse given to domestic industry and invention by the blockade. We had the pleasure of examining a new invention last week, by Mr. Hogan—a peg making machine. It is an ingenious affair and is well worthy inspection by the curious. It is in daily operation at the end of the bridge near the Central Railroad depot.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The town authorities of LaGrange incurred great expense some two years ago, in purchasing a Fire Engine, building an Engine house, &c., to prepare against the calamities of fire, which had heretofore been of frequent occurrence in our village. They spent about \$500 in the purchase of an Engine, and about \$1800 in building a house to put it in. And after thus taxing the community for a promised security against the ravages of future fires in our unfortunate town, and making these grand preparations against the recurrence of such calamities, they have stowed away that *fine* engine, in that *fine* house, and its rest and inertia is never disturbed by our sapient "City fathers," except when it is occasionally brought out to amuse the children with its brilliant spouting and artificial rainbows. Where is Fire Company, No. 1? Who are the defenders of the city against this devouring element. Were they asleep on their posts, in broad day-light, when this insatiate enemy assailed the domicil [sic] of the victimized Praetorius? They have got the Engine; they have the repositior. But, *eui bono?* Fire still stalks and rages in their midst, in unchecked insolence and unabated fury. Look to it, reverend fathers, that you meet the responsibility of your position.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

San Antonio, Jan. 29, 1863.

Editor Telegraph: . . . In the Telegraph of the 23d, we were surprised to see it stated the Sibley Brigade "has not been paid by the Government, nor has it received any comforts from the people." Our society made the brigade 2000 pairs of drawers, 21 shirts, 51 pairs of pants, 23 blankets, 93 bed sacks, 143 pillow sacks and four flags, before their departure to New Mexico. After the return of the brigade, \$2000 worth of Material was purchased and made up in this place for their benefit. Respectfully,

A. J. Maclin, Pres. S. A. S.
E. Sweet, Vice President.
M. A. Maverick, Treasurer.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Washington Festival.—Our amateurs are setting to work with enthusiasm for the entertainment to take place at Perkins' Hall on the 23d inst., for the benefit of Hood's Brigade, and every effort will be made to render it the most complete and attractive affair of the season. A new feature of the programme will be the introduction of acted charades or *petite* dramas, so framed as to suggest a word or words, to be guessed by the audience. They are exceedingly funny in themselves and with the mirth created by the good or bad, and the good or bad guessing of the hearer, and the good or bad acting of our amateur will produce a scene of merry excitement fit to satisfy the most ardent lover of Momus. Of the other attractions we shall speak as the arrangements progress.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

A Battle Flag for Col. Reily's Regiment.

We are gratified to learn that a Battle Flag has been presented to this brave and veteran regiment. They have fairly won this honor from the lovely and appreciative women of Texas. These tried troops will never desert or disgrace their colors.

Col. James Reily, 1st Regiment,
Sibley's Brigade, 4th Reg't, T. M. V.

Colonel—Hearing that your gallant Brigade has been ordered by the Commanding General to have your Galveston honors embroidered upon your standards, we could not resist the pleasure of preparing a flag, for the special occasion and presentment to your regiment. Your weather-beaten banner that has so often floated upon Arizona breezes and beneath New Mexico skies, might with just propriety claim the inscription. But Houston feels that it is her privilege to present to you, (you, who have so constantly and patriotically upheld her honor) and to your brave officers and men, this flag, commencing as you did the new year with two victories, whose deathless names shall soon entwine proudly and gracefully with those of the glorious days of the Republic of Texas.

Our prayer is, that this banner may go before you as the pillar of fire and the cloud did before the Israelites—leading you to fresh triumph over the foe, and leading you all safely at last to the *Promised Land of a peaceful, united, independent, liberated Confederacy*. God bless and preserve you all.

Mrs. Jane M. Young,
Mrs. C. M. Allen,
Mrs. A. J. Burke.

Houston, February 7th, 1863.

Headquarters, Sibley's Brigade, }
Houston, Feb. 7th, 1863. }

Mrs. Jane M. Young, Mrs. C. M. Allen and Mrs. A. J. Burke and Associates:

The battle-flag made by you for my regiment (1st Reg. Sibley's Brigade) has been received, and will be presented to my fellow soldiers, whom it is intended to honor. I hail it as the token of the confidence which some of the *loveliest women* of Texas repose in the courage and patriotism of some of the *bravest men* of Texas. Sustained by strong arms and fearless hearts, it marches to float in triumph, over a new theatre of danger and of glory. Upon its crimson field, your fair hands have embroidered the battles on which these gallant troops have met and vanquished the *abolition foe*, and with the blessing of God, when peace is restored, and our national

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Acknowledgment.

The undersigned Surgeon of the 29th Texas Cavalry, acknowledges his indebtedness, and that of the regiment, to Miss M. B. Anderson, and Miss Bell Gordon, for a box of well prepared lint, and to Mrs. Mary Denoho, for a roll of soft linen for dressings. These articles are indispensable, and very difficult to be got, and many a wounded soldier may have occasion to feel grateful for them.

E. P. Kearby,
Surgeon,

De Morse's Texas Cavalry,

Camp Lee; near Paris, Feb. 9th, 1863.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], February 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Tableaux Vivants.

Will be exhibited at the residence of Mr. Lewis Perry, on Friday night, 27th inst., by the ladies of the Border Church Aid Society and others, for the benefit of our soldiers. Admission--\$1.00.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton Cards.

(We take great pleasure in publishing the following communication, from a lady in Bell county, feeling assured it will serve a good purpose at this time in directing our readers where they may be supplied with an indispensable article:)

SALADO, TEXAS, Feb. 2d, 1863

We not unfrequently see in your columns expressions of applause in behalf of the domestic ladies in your city and surrounding country; and, though a more western and mountainous country, could not so hastily afford the facilities for home manufacture, we however flatter ourselves that we will furnish a parallel to the home productions of, perhaps, any county in Texas. I am just now in receipt of a pair of nice cotton cards, of a most superior quality, manufactured by Mr. Eubank, of Williamson county. My cards do excellent work, and I am highly pleased with them. Quite a number of ladies in this vicinity are using cards manufactured by Mr. Eubank, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, entire satisfaction prevails with all who use them; many in our country, however, are yet unsupplied with cards.--Feeling assured that an enterprise of this nature cannot fail to enlist the earnest efforts of the public, and that it will be fully sustained and appreciated by the Government, as well as the people, I hope that all will soon be supplied, and we shall thus be enabled to furnish ourselves with the necessaries of life.

L.A.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Do Not Forget.

The Entertainment to be given by the Ladies Relief Association on Friday night, the 20th inst., at the Court House. We have not been favored with a programme of the entertainment, but from what we have heard we have no doubt it will be well deserving of the patronage of the public; and then, too, the object for which it is gotten up is such a laudable one, that no one can refuse to attend, or at least to purchase a ticket. The price of admission is \$2—tickets to be obtained at the store of Jeff Peck's, the Post Office, and at G. W. Baird, Esq.

DALLAS HERALD, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Relief Fund.

The following liberal donations have been made to the Relief Fund, at this place, for the benefit of the wives and children of soldiers in the Confederate service:

Errie Wester	\$1000
Herman Marsh	500
D. M. Mason	500
Louis Reinhardt	50
P. Burke—6 pairs of cotton cards	
\$45 per pair,	270

We return our thanks in the name of the needy families for whom these contributions are intended, and say to others, come forward and do likewise to the extent of your ability.

S. B. Pryor,
T. F. Crutchfield,
Geo. W. Baird,
Committee.

DALLAS HERALD, February 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Washington's Birthday.—The entertainment to be given by the ladies of Houston for the benefit of Hood's Brigade, on the anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of his Country," will take place at Perkins' Hall on Monday evening, the 23d inst. Our amateurs are exerting themselves with the greatest enthusiasm to make this the most agreeable and exciting affair of the season. If they accomplish half the good they propose, it will satisfy the most exacting seeker for novelty and amusement.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Col. James Reily.--We are gratified to learn that this officer, now commanding Sibley's Brigade, has had presented to his regiment a battle flag, made by the ladies of this city, and yesterday was complemented by some of his old fellow citizens with a splendid war horse. Both presents are peculiarly suitable at this time, for Col. Reily is the first Confederate officer that ever planted our flag beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the first that ever obtained an official recognition of our Confederacy in Sonora and Chihuahua. *He deserves a flag himself.* The horse is most appropriate, being now under orders for a new field of service, he should be mounted as becomes an officer of his rank. This we understand some of his old friends have done in a most fitting style. May success attend Col. Reily and his gallant men. Sibley's Brigade has alway[s] carried victory with it.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Munson's Shoales, Brazos Co., Feb. 4th, 1863.

Dear Sir:--I see a communication in your last from "Gid." on raising Tobacco plants. I beg leave to somewhat differ from the writer on one point. Being a Virginia Tobacco raiser for twenty years, I think I must know something about raising plants. From now until the first of March, will be a very good time to sow. Select a medium sandy soil (rich and damp) in a creek bottom or hammock; burn sufficient to kill all wild seed; hoe the ground not more than two inches deep; chop fine and rake; then sow the seed broad cast at the rate of a spoonful to 50 square yards; tread down with the feet; cover your beds lightly with leafless brush, clean of all other shade, as plants raised in the shade will not stand transplanting. When the plant is large enough to transplant (the leaves get nearly as large as the palm of the hand) prepare the land where you intend to plant by plowing deep—checker off 3½ by [?] feet—pull up the corners of the checker with a hoe to make a hill—chop it fine and deep—when you have a season plant your plants in the hill if you have no season, make one by planting late in the evening and pour on ½ pint of water and pull on some loose dirt—cover the plant in the day with a handfull of moss, or something else to protect it from the sun—uncover at knight [sic] to take the dews for 3 or 4 days, and you will have a stand. C.C.S.

P.S. I see you make complaint about the farmers not furnishing the people of Houston with corn meal meal &c. plentiful and cheap. Is it possible for the farmer to send his produce to Houston and sell corn for one dollar, bacon at 15 cts. meal at \$1.50 cts. when if he wants a pair of Boots he has to pay \$75, \$18 and \$25 for a pair of Shoes, \$3 per yard for Calico, and every thing in proportion. Do give the farmer some chance to live, as he is flesh and blood as well as the merchant.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Letter from Wharton.

Editor News:--

Dear Sir:--Our quiet village for the last week has been full of life and animation. Our streets crowded with people from all parts of the country, attending the Administrators sale of John C. Clark's estate. Mr. Clark has been a resident of this county for many years, and by dint of perseverance and industry accumulated a very large fortune. As he preferred a single life, to that of "connubial bliss" he left no heirs to inherit his large estate; and dying without a will, the estate fell into the hands of his Administrators to be wound up.

Many conjectures as to where he came from, and if any where are his relations. If he has any relatives living, they have never made their appearance yet. Whatever may have been his errors in life, Mr. Clark was certainly an unassuming and quiet citizen attending strictly to his own business.

"Peace to his ashes." Persons flocked from every direction to attend the sale, and with a determination to purchase property at all hazards, and at any price. Prices were not considered. Property of all kind brought all but incredible prices, and especially the negro property. The people were almost frantic upon the negro question. Let me give you a list of some of the sales. Common field hand (negro men) brought from three thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars. Negro girls from 2 to 3 thousand dollars. Negro boys from 12 to 16 years old from 15 hundred to 3 thousand dollars, &c prices somewhat raising according to age and condition. One family of negroes, a woman of 45 years old with seven children, the oldest a boy of 22 years the youngest a child of 3 years old brought the handsome sum of 18 thousand dollars. The whole lot, consisting of 138 negroes of all ages, sex, sizes, and condition run up to the round sum of 208 thousand dollars and upward. Mules and oxen also seemed to be in great demand, mules sold from 400 to 800 dollars per pair. Oxen from 200 to 280 dollars per pair. Eight pair of hames and traces brought 146 dollars, and everything else went in proportion.

The two plantations known as Clarks upper and lower plantations, and comprising the best quality of old Caney soil, were certainly among the best bargains of the sale. The upper place brought 35 dollars per acre. The lower place brought 34 dollars per acre.

Well Mr. Editor, I am forced to the conclusion, if fanatic Abe and his confiding Cabinet could have attended this sale, they would have forced to the opinion that their emancipation proclamation had but little influence or effect upon the people of Texas.

I would however advise uncle Abe, that if he has got a surplus of negroes on hand and wishes to dispose of them at good prices, he will please bring them or forward them to Wharton Texas. Col. John Franks is quite an accommodating gentleman, and will sell them for him in the best manner possible, bringing the highest prices.

I am Respectfully,
Rowan.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Special Correspondence.

Little Rock, Ark.,}

Jan. 5, 1863,}

Ed. Rancho.—I learn that you are still alive. An extract from your paper, "going the rounds" proved the fact and occasioned me a good deal of rejoicing. May you live long and your shadow never grow less.

... Our Division, which is the 1st Div., 2d army corps, is now crossing Arkansas River. We are en route to Pine Bluff sixty miles below this point and forty miles above Post of Arkansas. Whether this move is for the purpose of placing us in supporting distance of the Post, or a removal to a more salubrious place for winter quarters, or both, or, perhaps, an advance towards Vicksburg are matters of speculation. This Post is exceedingly well defended by the height of its location, and heavy guns, and a large body of troops. There is more than a division of an army there. . .

Our men fare well, i. e., they have plenty to eat tho' homely in character. They have abundance of clothing, so much that I have seen it auctioned off in the regiment. They are exceedingly well armed, not a gun without a bayonet, and red hot for a fight. Should this Division get into a row, or in the general one at Vicksburg you will hear a good report from it.

Once or twice we have marched as we thought to meet the enemy and then I witnessed such an uproarious noise as I had never witnessed before. Yells earthly and unearthly rent the air as we started on the march and many sick rose from their beds enlivened by the good news and prospect of a fight. When aught of interest occurs I promise you shall hear from me.

Esta entonces soy su amigo de Vd.,
W. H.

P. S. Gen. McCulloch, heretofore commanding this Division was superceeded [sic] by Maj. Gen. Joseph G. Walker. Gen. McC., is but a Brig. Gen. and was but acting as Major Gen. He now commands a Brigade.

I have just learned that John A. Polk, of our town was twice wounded during a late scout in Missouri. His wounds are severe, very severe, but not dangerous. He is in care of Dr. Boring, our quondam Preacher, who is surgeon of the squadron of which he was a member. Rev. H. G. Horton was with Jack. He is unhurt. Jack fought gloriously. We gained the object of the fight—a large train, thirty-five prisoners, killed five, and lost four killed.

W. H.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Volunteer Aid Society.

The next meeting of this Society will be held in the room over Dr. Lancaster's Drug Store, on Saturday, the 21st. A general attendance is desired, as an election of officers will take place. By order of the President.

Belle Gregg, Secretary.
[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Col. Bankhead has arrived, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Commandant of this Post on yesterday.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mustard.—The supplies of this article of which immense quantities are generally used in the South, have heretofore been mostly supplied from the Western States, although it can be raised here much more easily and abundantly. It is another example of the shameful dependence upon our enemies, we have hitherto lived in. In this, as well as in many other matters, we are at last happily compelled to depend on ourselves. Aside from the necessity we are under now of providing a large supply of mustard for medical and other uses, in the point of profit there is no crop a farmer can raise more remunerative. We have seen in some of the Patent Office Reports, a report from an Illinois farmer, of his experience in raising mustard for market, and he estimated his profit at, we think, \$300 per acre—much better than making cotton at nothing per pound.

It should be planted early in the spring, in drills 18 inches or two feet apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Hospital Association, on Tuesday night last, for the benefit of the Texas Hospital in Virginia, passed off very pleasantly, and, we believe gave general satisfaction. We were present, but, as the room was densely crowded we were unable to see much of the performance. We would be pleased therefore to hear a more particular notice of it, from some one who was more fortunate than we were.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

On Monday, a Mexican soldier belonging to Capt. Penalosa's Company was hung on the corner of the Military Plaza, for stealing guns, blankets, &c. We learn that it was done by order of Captain Pinalosa, who is now under arrest. As we presume, the matter will be investigated, we will refrain from any remarks at present.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We again call the attention of the Commandant of this Post to the fact, that the sentinels stationed about the Ordnance Department are in habit of ordering persons off the pavement. It is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction, and will certainly lead to difficulties. It is trying to the patience of any one, to see a lady ordered into the mud more than ankle deep.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch makes the following astounding statement:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that our officers have been 'picked out' and shot by their own men on the battle field, in numberless instances, to gratify private grudge. A staff officer, in conversation with me on this very subject, stated that he had been informed by a surgeon, who had gone over the battle field at Antietam, that he found to his great horror and surprise that nearly all the officers killed were wounded from behind! Alas, what a heavy reckoning!"

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Rebel Tannery.

To the Editor of the Republican— |

Dear Sir: I propose, through the columns of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the public to the Rebel Tannery, situated six miles West of Marshall, on the Gilmer road. I do this for the reason that I suppose other people are as little acquainted with this establishment as I was myself before visiting it. I had seen a flaming advertisement in the newspaper, that Gregg & Co. had established a mammoth tannery, but I supposed that like other things in the same line, it was a new bait to catch "gudgeons." Imagine then, my agreeable surprise on visiting it by accident, to find a real "*genuine stunning*" Tannery, capable of tanning in the best style any amount of leather, and one that in my opinion is destined to meet with a brilliant success, and to effect a revolution in the leather department in this country. While other tanneries are selling leather at fabulous prices, and extorting money from the suffering poor for half tanned leather, Messrs. Gregg & Co. are proposing to furnish leather to the government and to individuals at a trifling advance on ante-war prices. All they want is *patronage*, and who will refuse to give it under the circumstances? Where else can you buy sole leather at fifty cents per pound and upper leather at seventy-five cents per pound? Let the country encourage liberal, generous men, and thereby put the ban of public reprobation upon extortioners and swindlers. The Rebel Tannery was established by Col. G. G. Gregg, of Marshall, than whom a more honorable and upright business man does not live in the South west, and Charles E. Hynson, Esq., of the same place, who enjoys a reputation for integrity and business qualifications, which peculiarly fits him for the responsible position he holds of general superintendent of the establishment. The characters of Gregg & Co., are a guarantee that all men will be fairly dealt by, and I think it the duty of the country to sustain the establishment. If you will sell your hides, they will give you the money for them. If you will not, they will tan them promptly and in good style on shares. The improvements at this tannery are large, handsome, and a Steam Saw and Grist Mill attached, is doing valuable service to the neighborhood. Let the country come up as one man to the support of this establishment, and we will soon rid ourselves of one class of extortioners, which is doing more to break down our government than any other class.

A Planter.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Notice.

Just Received, 1,500 yards 7/8 Cotton Osnaburgs,
 " " 2 Barrels Rum,
 " " 20 Boxes fine Tobacco,
 " " 5 Hogsheads Sugar,
 " " 3 Barrels Molasses,
 and for sale by

J. H. Darnall.

No.—46—4ts.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], February 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The San Antonio Mutual Aid Association.

This charitable institution is now in operation, and has over ten thousand persons on its list as beneficiaries and stockholders. The families of soldiers and the indigent poor of this city and surrounding country are alone permitted to trade at the store. This Association opened its first stock of goods on the 5th of Jan. Since which it has sold over \$20,000 worth of staple goods—just such articles as our people stood most in need of. The management of this institution is left by the stockholders, under strict by-laws, to the president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of seven directors. All of these gentlemen have devoted much of their time from their private affairs, and several of them have made long trips into the country, yet no charges have ever been made, or any expense incurred except for house rent and clerk hire. As a refutation of the argument used by our merchants, that goods cannot be sold here for less than they are selling for, we append the prices at the "Aid Store" and at other stores. At the Aid Store, coffee 133 1/2c; sugar, 33 1/2c; shoes \$2 75 to \$4 per pair; calico, 60c to 125c; heavy unbleached domestic, 80 to 90c; bleached do 60 to 70c per yard; good cottonades, \$1 50 to \$2, and all other articles at like prices. At other stores, coffee \$2 and sugar 75c; shoes \$5 to \$8; calico, \$2 75 to \$2; cottonades, \$3 50 to \$4 50, and other things in proportion. It should be remembered, too, that the Association has not been able as yet to get any cotton to Mexico to pay for goods, but had to buy them from Mexican traders here, at the loss of at least 75 per cent. Gen. Magruder has beneficently extended to them all facilities for getting their cotton out of the country and goods into this market in return. When this is accomplished, our people will learn how much they have paid to extortioners, who are growing rich, even to millionaires, from the calamities which now hang over our country. By an article of its by-laws the Association is not allowed to sell to shareholders or poor people at a profit above ten per cent.; and it is now selling flour at actual cost, and will soon have corn and corn meal at more than fifty per cent below present prices.

This Association must not be confounded with the original "Supply Association" of this city, which was organized and in successful operation long before the one under consideration was thought of. Both are proving themselves extremely useful. The plan upon which they are organized and conducted works well, and, in times like these, every city, and village, and settlement, should have a similar establishment for the protection of the people against speculators and extortioners.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, February 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

We have been requested to announce that the ladies of this place and vicinity, will give a supper on Friday evening, 27th inst., the proceeds of which, will be distributed to the poor. This is a noble and praiseworthy object, and after witnessing the capacity of the fair ladies of Dallas, to do justice to such a cause, on Friday evening last, we feel confident that a liberal and highminded public will properly appreciate such an effort, by another crowded house. The negroes will occupy the rooms on the night following, for the same purpose.

DALLAS HERALD, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Concert and Tableau.

On Friday night last, was one of the most complete successes of the day. The house was crowded, the entertainment spirited and deserving, and the proceeds, after all expenses were paid, much more than could have been expected. The nett proceeds, we are informed, amounted to \$576,25. This fund is to be applied to relieving the destitute families of absent soldiers.

The ladies who got up and managed the affair, deserve the highest praise for their industry and energy, and we are pleased to see that their efforts have been so liberally responded to by our citizens.

DALLAS HERALD, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Spun Thread.

The undersigned have a fine lot cotton yarn for sale at our factory near Lancaster.

Nance & Moffett.

Feb. 25, 1863—13:3t

DALLAS HERALD, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Office of the C. S. Wool Agency,
San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 12, 1861 [sic 3?]

The undersigned, sole agents of the Confederate States, for the purchase of WOOL in the State of Texas, have divided the wool growing counties into sections, and to each section have appointed a sub-agent, whose duty it will be to visit all wool growers within their sections, or communicate with them by letter, with the view of purchasing their clips of wool, for which they are authorized to pay a fair and liberal price. . . .

It is expected that all good and patriotic citizens will give the preference to government over all other purchasers. . . .

Bagging, rope and twine will be furnished by the agents, and by the undersigned at their warehouse in San Antonio, to those needing it to bale their wool.

Vance & Bro., Agents

of the Confederate States for the purchase of Wool.

DALLAS HERALD, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The concert given in Bastrop on the evening of the 23d, for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade, realized \$1,700, and another concert was to be given the following evening, which was expected to swell the amount to \$2000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

San Antonio, Feb. 17, 1863.

. . . The ladies give a Tableaux entertainment, at Casino Hall, this evening, for the benefit of our soldiers in Virginia.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Washing Clothes.—It is said that in washing clothes, the addition of three quarters of an ounce of borax to a pound of soap, melted in without boiling makes a saving of one half cost of soap, and three-fourths the labor of washing, besides the usual caustic effect is removed, and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the ambitious washerwoman.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, February 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Tableaux and Concert, given 23d inst., by the young ladies of Austin, for the benefit of Hood's Brigade, was another success, such as may always be expected, when bright eyes and fairy forms undertake the task of entering for the public entertainment. The programme had been entirely changed, and some of the Tableaux excited much laughter and applause, being on the humorous order. Many of the songs, between the exhibitions, were rendered with excellent taste, and the exhibition of the colors of the 4th and 5th Texas Regiments, with a beautiful address, delivered by Miss G., wound up the performance, which must have been equally gratifying to the audience, as well as the young ladies, all of whom acquitted themselves with much credit, and seemed more proficient in their roles than amateurs usually are. Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. Plagge for his untiring exertions in the management of these performances, and for the able manner and skill with which he has conducted them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

To the Ladies of Texas.

We take the following from the Houston *Telegraph*:

We, the ladies of Houston and Galveston, learning the destitution of the Texas Brigade Hospital, in Virginia, have determined to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country, by giving, on the night of the 22d February, an entertainment, the proceeds of which are to go to that hospital. But in order that the assistance rendered shall be in some faint degree commensurate with the noble service which those glory-crowned men have rendered, we now call upon the ladies throughout the State to unite with us in a simultaneous endeavor, and that everywhere on that night they by fairs, concerts, tableaux, suppers, etc., raise a fund and send it to Mr. Cushing, who has kindly promised to act as treasurer, to be by him forwarded to Virginia. Let us send no scanty pittance. They have given their time, their health, their blood, and alas, hundreds their lives; and shall we know them to be languishing in a distant land, with wounds and disease, and not strip the very jewels from our persons to send them? Amid the toil of camp and the perils of battle array, our noble men in Virginia are giving concerts for their hospitals in Richmond, the weary soldier, instead of resting when the evening tattoo sounds along the line, takes the sweet voiced flute and dulcet guitar, remembering the soft strains that he sung and played in his distant Texas home with the beloved sister or the tender lady of his love, deems them the fitting lays to beguile the homesick hearts of the listening band, and to raise the means for adding to the comfort of his noble brothers, who, borne from the altar of their fame, torn and bleeding, lie, sick and suffering in the hospitals among strangers and in a stranger land. Listen, friends, this must not be; this is our work; let no one rob us of the honored privilege of providing for those heroes, every one of whom has performed deeds for their land that would in the old Greek days have made demi-Gods of them all, whose acts have been so proudly grand that every heart pulsates deeper and every cheek glows with grateful pride when we ever repeat that glorious trinity of words—HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE.

The entertainment for the 22d will be arranged by a committee of eight ladies, viz: Mrs. Southwick, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Maltby, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sessums, Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Wharton, and Mrs. Stiles.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Tableaux Vivants.

The ladies of the Powellton and Jonesville Aid Society will have a Tableaux at Concord Church near Jonesville, on Thursday evening, the 5th day of March next.

If the cars come down in the evening and bring persons who wish to attend, they will find carriages at the depot to convey them to the church. The ladies will be pleased to have the friends of the cause present. Admittance, \$1. Children, 50 cts.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Southern Hattery.—It will be perceived that Capt. H. L. Berry is getting up a Southern hattery, for the benefit of the army. This is an enterprise in which every one will wish him success.

Capt. A. U. Wright of Jefferson, one of the most energetic officers in the Confederate service, has established a large shoe shop for the Confederate States, in Jefferson, in which he is turning out, we understand, over a hundred pair of shoes a day. We propose visiting it as soon as we have time. Thus we go. Our people are learning not only industry and economy, but to manufacture all such articles as we formerly bought from the Yankees. But for the thousands of valuable lives sacrificed, this war would prove of great advantage to us.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Southern Hattery.

The undersigned has put in operation at this place a shop for manufacturing wool hats for the soldiers *exclusively*. I am now prepared to work twenty or more hands. I have some good workmen employed, but I am needing more, who are skilled in the business, to whom liberal wages will be paid. A liberal cash price paid for wool delivered here to E. Schwartz. A coarse article of fall shearing preferred. H. L. Berry.

Feb. 26, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 26, 1863, 2, c. 6

The True Issue says the drafted Militia from the county of Fayette, after repairing to Houston in obedience to orders, have been furloughed and sent home; also, that Col. J. W. Dancy has been appointed Provost Marshal, for the same county, by Gen. Magruder. . . . The True Issue has the following: "A report was brought to town on last Sunday morning, that a body of men, amounting to 30 or 40 in number, went to the house of a Mr. Hildebrand, a citizen of Fayette county, late in the night of Saturday, aroused him from his bed, and took him off, the reporter knew not whither, nor for what purpose. The Provost Marshal promptly dispatched the sheriff of the county to enquire into the matter, with instructions to ascertain whether he had been apprehended under any civil process, or military order, and if he was so apprehended, not to interfere. But if he had been taken off by a mob, to summon a *posse cometatis* and rescue him if he could be found."

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Fresh Garden Seeds just received from Matamoros. James Burke.

February 28, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

New Ulm.

[illegible] an otherwise unimportant village may [illegible] throw light on subjects of conversation [illegible] me to talk of New Ulm—"Notorious New Ulm"—a place of very little notice, situated in Austin county, near the line of Colorado and Fayette counties; formerly a peaceable village, [illegible] of late acquired an ill-renowned name, on account of the so-called insurrectionary movement of the town and its vicinity.

We know that a rumor has spread throughout the [illegible] and probably throughout the Confederacy that the citizens of foreign birth (and this class forms at least one-half of the white population in Washington, Fayette, Colorado and Austin counties) were not true to the Southern cause. To annihilate this accusation, we will only point to the muster-rolls of Waul's Legion, of Sibley's Brigade, of Elmore's, Allen's and other regiments on this and the other side of the Mississippi, where the sons of our so-called German neighbors, as volunteers, represent their fathers' names three and four fold. When the conscription took place, there was scarcely a single man to be found; and we suppose that men of families who have no slaves to provide for a subsistence, had enough excuse to tend their little farms until their country called for them. Go through these counties, and you will find none but old men, women and children at home, and the little fields, formerly so neatly cultivated, growing up in weeds.

New Ulm, or at least that part of the population which is gifted with a human heart, has reason to complain very much. Some five or six citizens, all quiet, peaceable and industrious men, were arrested by a military force—it was said by order of a higher officer. The soldiers were conducted by personal enemies of those men, and when they were made prisoners, torn away from their families at the midnight hour, they were beaten and dragged out of their houses. Their women and children were *most horribly abused, so as to leave the ladies, beaten black and blue and senseless, in a gorge of blood on the ground!* A. D., 1863!

These people were not mistreated by the soldiers, no. The military men saw the outrages with disgust. It was the personal enemies of these people, their immediate neighbors, who are, we are sorry to say, natives, not of Texas, (Tex. don't produce such stuff,) but of this continent. The prisoners were conducted, or driven at the point of the bayonet, from one camp to another, from one dungeon to another, and finally, after a week's imprisonment, delivered up to the Provost Marshal of their respective counties, then given up to the sheriff, who told them:

"Gentlemen, there are no charges against you; you may go home." Aint it pretty?

We ask, in the name of humanity, why can't those men have a trial? If these men are guilty of treason, we say hang them all in a row! But if they show that they have been willfully and maliciously slandered, which we believe is the case, then let the transgressors of the law and order have their just punishment.

It is no small matter to be denounced as a traitor, without even the chance of obtaining an inquest. Men who have to leave to their children but little more than a name, it is a poor inheritance to be called a traitor's son.

We see among those implicated none but honest men, who have resided in Texas from 15 to 25 years, some men too who have taken up arms in defence of the country, long before the day of annexation, [illegible] of these men, thus maltreated, have their sons and relatives engaged in the cause of our country. We say, for God's sake give them a trial, give them justice.

Bro. Dutch.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Notice.—The thanks of the soldiers' wives and families of Brazoria county are hereby tendered to J. Betts, of Brazos county, for his liberal donation of fifteen hundred bushels of corn for their use, and we hope it may be to him "As bread cast upon the waters to return to him after many days," for to many, while their husbands are battling for their country, this act of generosity will be a blessing."

Thos. Johnston,

Chief Justice, on behalf of the wives, &c.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Tableaux.

The ladies of the Hospital Fund Association having been solicited to have a repetition of the Entertainment given at the Casino on the 17th inst., have determined to give another on Thursday the 5th of March, with an entire new programme, and to devote the proceeds to the suffering poor of San Antonio.

To avoid the confusion usually attending a crowded house, the seats will be numbered and no more tickets sold than can be comfortably accommodated.

Tickets can be had after Wednesday morning at the stores of Messrs. Vance & Bro., S. Sampson, and the Mutual Aid Association, on Solidad street, at which places diagrams of the seats can be seen.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, February 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 5