
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

Articles transcribed by Vicki Betts at http://www.utt Tyler.edu/vbetts/newspaper_intro.htm unless otherwise noted

VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, January 1862

NO. 1

By a letter received a few days since we learn the sad intelligence of the death of Martin Mitchell, one of the Lieutenants of Capt. Houston's company of Texas Rangers in Kentucky. He died of the measles as we are informed. He was a promising young man, in the prime of life, and an efficient officer.

His unexpected death will be severely felt by his parents and relatives here; and by his numerous acquaintances.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Dressmaking & Sewing Work

--of All Kinds--

Done with Neatness and Dispatch

By Mrs. Potschiusky,

Having purchased one of Singer's largest Sewing Machines, is now prepared to do all kinds of Sewing on the most reasonable terms and after the latest fashion.

Residence, Commerce Street, opposite St. Mark's store.

San Antonio, January 2nd, 1862.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed enrolling officers for the city of San Antonio by R. W. Drahan, Brig. Gen'l 30th District Texas Militia. This is to notify all free white male inhabitants over the age of eighteen years and under forty-five, excepting [sic] such as are exempt by law, or members of volunteer companies reported to the State and volunteers under the various calls of the Governor since January last, to come forward and enroll themselves. All those refusing or neglecting so to do will be reported to the Brigadier General of the District to be dealt with as the law directs.

All Persons to report themselves within 10 days time.

For Precinct No. 1. G. W. Caldwell, at his Store Commerce street.

For Precinct No. 2, G. M. Martin, in the building on the Northwest corner Main Plaza.

For Precinct No. 3, Henry Burns at his store on Commerce street.

San Antonio, Dec. 10, '61.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

We yesterday noticed a couple of old-fashioned spinning wheels, bright and new, in a wagon. Everybody in the country has gone to spinning and weaving. If the blockade lasts twelve months, our people will find out that they can get along very well by themselves.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Bookbindery in San Antonio.

Hermann iebanmann [sic? L missing?] respectfully announce to the citizens of San Antonio, that he established a Bookbindery, between the C. S. Hospital and the mill, on Carcel street, where he will be happy to receive all kind of Work in his line.

San Antonio, Nov. 14, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Menger Hotel.

(Alamo Plaza, San Antonio.)

The undersigned has with great care and expense built and fitted out a large & commodious Hotel on Alamo Square, which he opened on the 1st of Feb. 1859.

He flatters himself that his establishment will be found by the traveling public generally as fully equal to the wants of all. He will spare no pains to have his Table, and all the accommodations of his house, at least equal to those of any hotel in the West.

Attached to the establishment will be a large and well ventilated

Stable,

which will at all times be kept supplied with the best provender, and attended to by experienced hostlers.

W. A. Menger.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Gamble's Circulating Library

is open all hours and to all who wish to borrow books

Large Additions

have recently been made to the collection consisting of a varied assortment of general literature, Histories, Biographies, Novels, Tales, Essays, Travels, voyages &c. &c.

Terms: 50 Cents per month or a reasonable price per single volume.

For rules, regulations &c call at Gamble's Book Store on Commerce street opposite Caldwell & Cochrans.

San Antonio, August 1st, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Bastrop Military Institute.

The Tenth Session will commence on Monday, Jan. 20, 1862. Special attention given to the Military Department. Institute charge, \$115. No extras.

December 27, 1861

R. T. P. Allen.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Christmas.

The first Christmas in the new Confederacy, although not as gay as in former years, has not been devoid of interest. Relatives and friends, it is true, are in the army. Scarcely a family that has not one or more vacant seats around the fireside and the social board. Usually Christmas has been a day of rejoicing and merrymaking. This year it is serious and solemn, but not altogether gloomy. There are great principles which underlie the existing struggle for freedom in the Southern States, which enable the people to bear serious sacrifices, not only without a murmur, but with a spirit of emulation. Men feel that by secession they escaped a great calamity. That if the Union had continued, their institutions would have been destroyed, and that they would not only have lost their freedom, but have been socially degraded. Providence has smiled upon their exertions. The land has been blessed with abundant harvests. Successive victories have followed their armies. They have been chastened but not destroyed. They feel that the fires of revolution are purifying them socially, morally, and politically. That there is something of more importance than self interest; and that a plain and simple government, upheld by virtue and intelligence, is far preferable to one of opulence and grandeur, when linked with corruption. They feel also that the hour of danger has passed; that there may be difficulties and sacrifices, but that their freedom is secure. And hence, when they survey this broad land, and contemplate its future opulence, have they not reason to rejoice, and look upon the past as a "happy Christmas?"

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

The Christmas holidays have passed off pleasantly. The young people have enjoyed themselves at social parties. Eggnog, cakes and wines have received a due share of attention, and powder enough has been burned to kill a thousand Hessians. The gay appearance of the city during the past week would hardly indicate the hard times and general distress which might be expected to result from such a war as the country is engaged in. Were old Abe in San Antonio, he would be more than ever convinced that "nobody is hurt."

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, January 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Concert and Tableaux.—On Wednesday evening, the Ladies of the Volunteer Aid Society gave a Concert and an exhibition of Tableaux Vivants, at the Marshall Masonic Female Institute, which was attended by an audience of overwhelming numbers. The affair was well gotten up, and passed off admirably. The fee for admittance was only twenty-five cents, notwithstanding which the proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of \$105!

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

We learn that Prof. W. E. Anderton, well known to the lovers of the drama in this city, will, with the aid of the Confederate Minstrels, give a dramatic, poetic and musical entertainment in this city, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Hospital Fund. For particulars see programmes of the day. We bespeak for Prof. Anderton a full house.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Ladies Volunteer Aid Society.

This Society, although appealing to the public from week to week, has not met, we regret to say, with that encouragement to which its merits entitle it. One of the ladies, writing to us says:

"Will you be so kind as to write a piece calling upon the people of the country to assist us immediately, for we are anxious and willing to do, if we had the material to work with. I, for one, think that two boxes ought to be prepared and sent as soon as possible, for our brave volunteers are suffering greatly from disease, and many a poor soldier no doubt has died, and been buried, without even a winding sheet. It makes my blood almost run cold to think of the number of deaths in Gregg's regiment, in so short a time. Will you also be so good as to call on the relatives and friends of the members in each company to assist by sending a pair of socks and gloves to us. By so doing we could soon have the boxes prepared and sent to their relief. Please try and touch their sympathies, for it really seems as if the people in the country are not as much interested as they might be.

"Excuse my long note, for I am so deeply interested, and my sympathies so aroused, I scarcely know how to quit."

We owe the lady an apology for the liberty we have taken in copying her note. But we really feel that we could not indite a more forcible appeal to the people of Harrison county than is to be found in the urgent language she has employed. Relatives and friends, far distant from home, with disease and death around them, needing little comforts, which it would cost us nothing to furnish, and yet a large portion of our population lie idle and listless. Let every one look over the list published by us, and see if there is not something he can furnish.

Capt. W. B. Hill, writing to the Ladies Volunteer Aid Society, from Hopkinsville, under date of the 16th ult., says:

"Our regiment is suffering to a considerable extent from sickness; mostly measles.

"You might promote our comfort by sending some light articles, in the way of gloves, socks, and shirts, of any kind."

Capt. Van Zandt writes to the Society as follows:

"We feel very grateful to your Society, for wishing to furnish our Company such articles as we stand most in need of, and we rejoice to know that while we are away—far away—from home and loved ones, that there are those among the ladies of our own loved country, who think of the absent soldier, and are ready and willing, aye, more than ready and willing, with heart and hand and purse to contribute to his wants, and necessities, and to make his absence as pleasant as may be.

"About half of our company stand in need of woolen socks, none scarcely have comforters, and but few have woolen gloves. I am satisfied too that many will, before a great while, need shirts, from the reason that all the extra clothes got very wet, and has since mildewed."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 4, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

We have to reduce our size and dispense with most of our advertisements in order to economise [sic] in paper, an article that is very scarce in the Southern Confederacy. We do hope there will be no great objection to this course, as by discontinuing the advertisements, we can give nearly as much reading matter as formerly. We intend to use smaller type after an issue or two. Some will grumble anyhow, when the best is done and we can only ask the kind indulgence of those who duly appreciate the adversity of the times, until a more auspicious future dawns upon our land. Getting more paper than we have on hand is out of the question, until the blockade is raised, and as we feel ambitious and wish to publish the *Countryman* as long as we see another paper published in the State, we have to come down to our present size. How long we will have to visit you in this shape we cannot say but hope not a great while.
 BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, January 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Herald facetiously gives the condition of the San Antonio market in the following manner:

"The extensive demand for coffee keeps the price up to 40 to 50 cents per lb. Sugar is arriving from the plantations east—price at retail, 15 cents. Corn 75 cents. Our market is well supplied with vegetables.—Health excellent. Morals and religion at par, firm. No exciting war news—Yankees as usual, on the defensive everywhere, and their courage and enthusiasm fizzling out."

DALLAS HERALD, January 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

A Laudable Enterprise.—Messrs. W. R. Moffett and W. T. Nance, are now erecting in the town of Lancaster, in this county, a three story building, 36 feet square for Woolen and Cotton Manufactory. The building is being put up with the design of adding to it, as the business may demand.—For the present, they have only the machinery for carding wool, and the carders will be set up and ready for work in time for the spring clippings. During the summer other machinery will be added as fast as it can be obtained, and ere many months have rolled around we hope to see the Factory in full operation. We have no doubt the enterprise will be attended with abundant success, and we are at all times pleased to mention such indications of public spirit in our midst.

DALLAS HERALD, January 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Warning to Snuff Dippers.—Miss Gilson, a beautiful young lady, died from the effects of snuff dipping, in Arkansas. She fell asleep with the "mob" in her mouth, and was found a corpse some hours after. A post mortem revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into vicotine, a deadly poison; her lips, cheeks and breast were smeared with the foul snuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before she retired she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice, but she had used it so long that nothing was thought of her complaint until, alas! it was too late.—*Arkansas Paper.*

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

We acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars from Mrs. P. W. Gray for the sick Texians in Nashville; also, twenty-five dollars from Mr. A. Krochmann, Gonzales, for the same purpose.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

[Correspondence for the Telegraph.]

Velasco, Dec. 26th, 1861.

Editor Telegraph: The fortunes of war having brought me to this point, I have concluded to scribble off a few lines for the perusal of your readers. You are already aware that Col. Bates' Regiment is stationed in this region. Col. Bates is a whole-souled man, and enjoys the confidence of his command. Lieut. Col. Brown is also very popular. All the officers are beloved by their men, and when a regiment have confidence in their field officers, they can do deeds of valor on the battle field. This is an important point. Here is the garden of our State. Here nature rewards the planter bounteously for his labor.

The men composing this regiment are nearly all native-born, and I would say that better material for an army cannot be found. They have furnished their own arms, and, as yet, have had no clothing found them by the Government. . . The troops here are reduced to the necessity of substituting corn for coffee. They have no tea. I trust those merchants who have such large stocks on hand will not forget the soldiers on this coast. . . .

Yours for the war,

Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Concert for Nelson's Regiment.

Anderson, Grimes County, }
 January 7th, 1862. }

Editor Telegraph: On Wednesday night the ladies of Anderson and vicinity gave a concert for the benefit of the poor sick soldiers of Nelson's regiment, now stationed, I believe, at Virginia Point. The sum of one hundred and four (\$104) dollars was raised, and handed over to Dr. J [illegible] Kerr, of the medical staff of said regiment, to be appropriated by him as above. The concert was really a grand affair, and decidedly the best entertainment ever enjoyed by the citizens of Grimes, and we all hope the money may do the recipients of its benefit a thousand times the good that was experienced in contributing to the object of the concert, and that was no little.

I might add much more about youth, beauty, chivalry, music, &c., but this tells it all, and your columns have no room for long communications.

The pleasures of the evening ended, with three cheers for the Confederacy, and the ladies who gave the concert; a cheer for Mrs. Tufler [?] and one for Mrs. Kerr, and one for the "bonnie blue flag that wears a single star!"

Yours, J. H. W.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Army Depot, Houston, Dec. 7th, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this Office for furnishing, monthly, six thousand pounds of hard, brown Soap; two thousand five hundred pounds of Tallow Candles, and three hundred and fifty gallons of Vinegar, for the use of the Army in this District.

E. C. Wharton, Capt., C. S. A.

Asst. Quartermaster, and Asst. Commissary of Subsistence.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Spicy Interview Between General Dix and a Lady of Baltimore.

A Mrs. W., Baltimore, about to pay a visit of a few days to the country to some relatives, was driving through the city, in her own carriage, with her trunk strapped behind. Suddenly the vehicle was stopped by a policeman, who assured the lady she was under arrest and would be obliged to repair immediately to the office of Provost Marshal.

Mrs. W., somewhat indignant at the request, refused to go, alleging as an excuse, that such a public place was unfit for a lady to frequent; she said that she would go to the commanding General, Dix, at Fort McHenry, but if the policeman attempted to take her to the Provost Marshal, she would shoot him.

The miserable hireling, cowed from fear of an armed woman, said very humbly, "As you please, madam; I will get into the carriage and go to the fort with you."

"You are mistaken," replied Mrs. W., "this carriage is mine, and if you attempt to get into it, I will immediately fire upon you."

The Lincoln policeman, again cowed, obeyed Mrs. W., who ordered him to take his seat with her coachman, in whom she now confided as her protector. Mrs. W. told him to drive to Fort McHenry.

Reaching the Bastille, she sent for Gen. Dix, who, always disconcerted when visited by ladies, was peculiarly so on this occasion—seeing a lady with baggage, as though she were a "state prisoner."

Advancing to Mrs. W., he said: "Madam, I do not know how to address you."

Mrs. W.—It is time you did, sir, as I am arrested, I suppose, by your authority.

Gen. Dix—Madam, you look wearied, walk into my office, (Ordering some regulars to bring in the trunk and search it, he remarks to Mrs. W.) this is a military necessity, madam. I would these things were not, but the Government must be supported. "United we stand," you know. Madam, have you any sons in the Confederate army?

Mrs. W.—I have three, sir.

Gen. Dix.—Did you aid and encourage them to enlist in that service?

Mrs. W.—Gen. Dix, are you a married man?

Gen. Dix.—I am, madam.

Mrs. W.—Then ask your wife what she would have done under similar circumstances.

Then was heard from one of the General's satellites, "The rebel spirit of the Baltimore women! It will never be extinguished!"

Gen. Dix.—Madam, you look faint and weary; let me order you some refreshments.

Mrs. W.—What, eat here! I, a Southern woman, break bread with the *Yankees!* Never while they are the miserable foes they have proved themselves. Every day I see more clearly the necessity of an eternal separation. And where the dividing line is fixed, I want a wall built so high that a Yankee can never scale it.

The trunk breakers having satisfied themselves that nothing objectionable to the Administration could be found, reported the same to Gen. Dix, who, consulting with the above satellite, (brilliant aid, no doubt,) determined to have the person of Mrs. W. searched. The gallant General remarked:

"Madam, it is a necessity now that your person be searched; you will not object, I hope."

Mrs. W.—Oh, no sir!, if the person to perform that ignoble office is a female.

General Dix.—Oh, yes, madam, a lady, quite your equal.

Mrs. W.—Sir, you are mistaken; not a lady, nor my equal. Were she either, she would not do the degrading work you assign her.

Mrs. W. was taken to a private apartment, and the search was begun. Finding the woman was delinquent, Mrs. W. threatened to report her if she did not perform her duty more faithfully. "Pull off my shoes," she continued, "look well into them; make a thorough search, and see if you can find a combination of red and white, or anything inimical to the Union savers; look well, or I will report you."

The woman finding nothing treasonable upon Mrs. W. returned with her to the gallant General, telling him she would not search another lady for five hundred dollars; that such a persevering character she had never encountered.

Gen. Dix, shocked, no doubt, at Mrs. W.'s agitated appearance, again proposed refreshments: "Madam," he said, "do have a glass of wine."

Mrs. W.—Only on the condition, sir, that you will drink with me to the health and success of General [illegible several lines] You thought to find the Confederate flag in my trunk or on my person; indeed, you are not good at hide and seek. Your soldiers are too little interested in your righteous cause to serve you faithfully. They searched my house a fortnight since for the flag. Both you and they have been foiled. I sent the flag to Virginia ten days since, under a load of wood; it now waves over the glorious Confederates at Manassas. Sir, it seems the Yankees' peculiar pleasure is to try and frighten women and children. They cannot win battles, so they revenge themselves in this ignoble manner. And now, sir, I imagine you have done."

Gen. Dix—I regret, madam, that we should have met under these unfortunate circumstances. I will detain you no longer.

Mrs. W.—Sir, I demand one thing of you before I depart. I have been arrested on suspicion. I desire now an honorable discharge.

Gen. Dix—Oh, madam, that is unnecessary; it is a mere form and therefore entirely useless.

Mrs. W.—I like forms, General Dix, particularly when connected with official documents.

The General, seeing Mrs. W. determined, ordered the secretary to write the discharge, and handing it to Mrs. W., said: "Madam, I believe that is all."

Mrs. W.—No, sir; not all yet. I wish your name added. I believe that is essential to such a document.

The General, more reluctant to sign his name than to grant the discharge, was finally brought to the point.

Mrs. W.—And now, Gen. Dix, do you know what I intend doing with this discharge? I shall send it to my sons at Manassas, and, if they have any of the spirit of their mother, they will, one day, make you rue this encounter.

After Mrs. W. left, they say, the General vowed he would not see another woman for three years, three months, three weeks, and three days, calling no doubt to mind, Richard Coeur de Lion's famous truce with Saladin.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Texas Port Wine.

We some days since acknowledged the receipt of some wine from our friends, Col. Holland, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Gouvea, all of it being Gouvea's fine port. Since it has been received, we have tasted it, and are prepared to pass judgment on it. Our readers will remember that we occasionally spoke of this wine last year as being by far the best we had ever seen of Texas manufacture, and as comparing favorably with the best wines from the South of Europe. That opinion we still hold, and we further say that we believe a year's age will make this vintage of '61 wine better than was that of '60. It is indeed a very superior wine in all respects. The name of port is given to it because it approaches more nearly to rich port wine in its character than to any other. It is, however, still a wine of its own kind, and is destined to establish a character for itself that will eventually give it a home in even foreign markets. This wine is so far superior to all the various Mustang wines we have ever seen, good as many of them have been, that it must always class by itself. We commend it to the lovers of good wine as well worthy their attention.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Victoria Advocate publishes a donation of \$457, from Port Lavaca and Victoria county, to the Hospital Association at Nashville, Tenn.

We notice by the Marshall Republican that Ex-Gov. Clark has a Colonel's commission, and will take command of a reserve infantry regiment at Tyler.

The Republican says that everybody in the county is busy spinning and weaving. That is right, and while it is so we shall all get along. The Tyler Reporter has the following:

A large wild buck ran the main streets here this morning, and crossing the square, killed itself in attempting to jump Col. J. C. Robertson's yard palings. That gentleman proceeded to make venison in "double quick."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The military ball given by Moore's regiment to the ladies of Houston, came off on Wednesday night, in Perkin's Hall, and was well attended. We regret our inability to be present, but learn from those who were there, that it was a brilliant affair, and gave very general satisfaction. The evening was rather unfavorable, on account of the weather, but this did not prevent the ladies from venturing out, as we understand the large hall, which is said to be the finest in the State, was crowded to excess.

"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

A negro ball came off a few nights since for the benefit of the Hospital, under the supervision of the City marshal with the following result:

Total receipts	\$54 10
Paid door keeper and for [illeg.]	\$3 50
Rent of hall, J. Kenedy, \$24	28 50
Balance	25 50
Donated by Mr. Kennedy	25 00
Total	50 50

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

General Hospital, P. C. S. A.

The News--I desire through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Dec. 29, 1861-- 1/2 dozen cooked pigeons and toast, from Mrs. Hadley, Houston. One bowl of chicken soup, from Mrs. J. D. Waters, Houston.

Jan. 2, 1862--4 bottles madeira wine, for Col. Parson's regiment, from Miss Eva Harris, Treasurer Hospital Female Committee.

Jan. 4--One box Rhine Wine, from Mrs. J. D. Merriman, Galveston.

Jan. 6--20 mattress ticks, 1 comfort, 50 pillow cases, 45 sheets, 6 towels, from the Ladies Aid Society, Houston, per Mrs. Hadley.

Jan. 6--One pair blankets, from Catherine, servant of Mrs. Terry per Mrs. Hadley.

Item no. three (4 bottles of wine,) has been delivered to Dr. Hogan, Surgeon of Col. Parson's regiment.

Mrs. Gen. Ball has signified her intention to furnish chicken soup, for the convalescent, every Wednesday. On which day the attending Surgeons will consequently make out a list of patients to whom it may be given.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Julia A. Allen, President of the Ladies Aid Society, Bastrop, tendering mattresses, pillows, bandages, &c. The offer has been accepted, and the proper acknowledgement will be made when the articles arrive.

Butter and eggs have been received per Mr. A. Cooke, of Hempstead, but I have not been notified to whom credit should be given.

It is desirable that all donations should be accompanied by letters, enclosing full lists of articles, donors, conditions, &c. Losses may thus be avoided.

If cooked provisions are to be sent, previous notice should be given to the Surgeon, in order that the "Diet Table" may be made out to correspond, so that those only who are in a proper state of convalescence may be supplied. In conclusion, I cannot withhold an expression of our [illegible] of deep obligation, under which the liberality of the citizens generally, has placed us. If our necessities required it, much greater assistance could be obtained, and has been proffered.

Respectfully,
W. P. Riddell, Surgeon,
General Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, Jan. 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Telegraph says, "Confederate States postage stamps are receivable at this office the same as money." We will go a little further--we will take corn, bacon, sugar, flour, or any article of merchandise in demand, at its market value, including postage stamps, in pay for what is due to us in these times.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Tableaux and Concert given by the ladies of San Antonio at the Casino on Tuesday evening, passed off most agreeably, netting the handsome sum of \$500, which will be applied to the relief of sick Texan soldiers in the Confederate service.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, January 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To the Citizens of Dallas County.

Through the medium of this paper you are informed of a meeting held at the Court House, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing "A Relief," or "Soldiers Aid Association." At that meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you upon the objects of such an association, and to present briefly to those who may not yet realize the exigencies of this crisis; the necessity for them to gird on the armor of patriotism and exercise the energies which so far have lain dormant under an abiding sense of security. We cannot believe them indifferent to the results of the present struggle between those who would usurp all authority and make us their "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and ourselves, who stand on our own soil and contend alone for the inalienable rights of proud freemen, the honor and purity of our wives and daughters, the sanctity and all the hallowed associations of our hearthstones—yet unpolluted by the tread of the ruthless invader. We need scarcely tell you that the gallant leader of that proud and noble little band of Missourians, Gen. Price, has fallen back near to the borders of Arkansas, not because he or his brave followers fear to meet the Hessians, for they are undaunted and ready, if the country's good require, to lay down their lives a willing sacrifice at freedom's altar, but it would be sheer madness for a force to meet then times its numbers, a physical impossibility to withstand them, and a cruel sacrifice of valuable life; we need not tell you that the Federal government has meanly yielded to the demand of England for the restoration of Mason and Slidell, the better to enable them to prosecute their unholy warfare against us; we need not tell you that the Lincoln dynasty have now in the different departments of their army about 700,000 men, provided and equipped in the very best manner, and are about to increase that immense army by hundreds of thousands, and are even called upon by their journals to make it one and a half millions. These things are but the staple of every newspaper or dispatch. We think it sufficient to remind you of the results, unless we are true to ourselves; what are to be those results? With the army we now have (unless greatly increased and better provided,) we will never be able to check the tide will pour down upon us next season; we may be ever so brave—we may defeat them wherever they are met, with odds against us, but we cannot guard every point both on our coast and along our great land border, by some means armies will be thrown in to ravage our fields, burn our habitations and barns, and thus render us unable to supply even the army we have with provisions. We believe it unnecessary to stimulate you of the performance of your duty as soldiers, for we feel our hearts beat with patriotic pride when we see the readiness with which a demand for soldiers is met.—But there is still another duty to perform, perhaps equally important, it is a duty in the performance of which an imbecile man, or feeble woman can participate. Then let our parents, our sisters, and all who from physical inability or other circumstances remain at home, do what they can to encourage and aid the brave soldier who goes in the strength of his right arm and prowess of his brave heart to defend us from that cruel invasion. Remember that you who remain are secure in your lives and liberties as long as those brave spirits interpose between you and your foe, but, remember also that they must be provided with clothing to protect them from the rigors of a climate more deadly than the enemy, they must have food to sustain them and [rest barely legible in places]

DALLAS HERALD, January 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

A Glorious Company to Belong To.—We understand that there are millions of applicants for admission into the ranks of the gallant and glorious company, the Constitution of which is herewith appended. We would be pleased if such a company were organized hereabouts. Put us down one scholar under the Constitution:

Constitution of the Home Guards.

Adopted July 4th, 1861. Motto: "Prompt on Duty."

Art. 1. This company shall bear the name of the "Home Guards."

Art. 2. The number of the Home Guards" shall be from ten to 500, or more.

Art. 3. The entire company shall consist of officers—each member being entitled to select his own office.

Art. 4. This company shall repudiate all military rules and usages. Every member shall arm himself in his own way, for active service, and hold himself in readiness to do as he pleases at an hour's notice from his commander.

Art. 5. The "Home Guards" shall be commanded by each member in rotation, but it is left entirely at the option of members to obey the orders of the acting commander or not as they may please.

Art. 6. The Guards will parade semi-occasionally, or oftener, provided they have nothing else to do.

Art. 7. Each member of the "Home Guards" shall, while in actual service, draw the following daily rations: One bottle claret, one bottle champagne, three fingers cognac, six fingers Bourbon, one dozen cigars, one boned turkey, one boiled turkey, one dozen broiled oysters, two dozen oysters in the shell, one basket full of knickknacks, assorted.

Art. 8. When on marching orders, each member of the Guards shall be allowed one boot boy, one barber, one laundress, one carriage with two horses, one set of fishing tackle, one pack of dogs, (at option,) two double barrel shot guns, one portable two story dwelling house, one library of select novels, one dozen selected periodicals, and one traveling billiard table.

Art. 9. Members are expressly forbidden to perform any duty contrary to their wishes, and any order which shall be given by an acting officer without its having previously been discussed by the entire corps, in debating society assembled, shall subject the officer giving it to be fined as much as he is willing to pay.

Art. 10. Members who have musical instruments are required to bring them into the field, but no two members shall play at the same time unless they please to do so.

Art. 11. The active duty especially assigned to this corps by their own direction shall be to treat and retreat.

Art. 12. Absent members shall be considered as present at every drill or roll call, and respected accordingly.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Acknowledgments.--The thanks of the "Jeff. Davis Life-Guards," are extended to the officers and members of the "San Antonio Southern Aid Society," for camp furniture and provisions to the handsome sum of \$377.31. The above named society have done a noble work, having contributed more or less towards the fitting out of nearly every company in and around this county, besides supporting the families of a number of poor men who are now in the service of their country. Our citizens generally have subscribed liberally towards sustaining the funds expended by the officers of the society.

We hope the good work will continue until the independence of our country is established. The transactions of the society constitute a part of the history of the times.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, January 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Our friend McCutcheon, thus punningly alludes to the demise of certain Texas newspapers:

"The days of the *Chronicles* are past—the shrill notes of the *Clarion* no more are heard—the stalwart strokes of the *Pioneer* have ceased to greet our ears—the *Banners* (Carthage and Beaumont,) no longer unfurl their bright folds to the sun—the *Times* gave place to revolution—the *Enquirer* long since ceased his questionings—the *Printer* has yielded up the ghost—and there is not even an *Echo* to tell us where they've gone. We can but *Express* our deep grief at the early loss of our boon companions, and pray that our fate be not too soon like theirs."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Within the last twelve months our citizens have been unusually provident, spending nothing except what was essentially necessary to get along with. Men and boys, women and girls, have been wearing their old clothes, hats and bonnets. Great attention has been given to raising everything necessary for subsistence. For the first time within our recollection in this country, home made goods are abundant. The result of all this economy and management is that the people of the South are freer of debt than they have been for years, and if the ports are opened this Spring, will have abundance of money to carry on the war.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Wm. Hicks,
Painter,
San Antonio, Texas,**

Is prepared to do House and Sign Painting, Carriage Painting, Lettering and Fancy painting of every description, upon short notice.

Shop--In the lot directly west of Cotton's Livery Stable.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 27, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Marshall, Texas, Jan. 13, 1862.

. . . On Wednesday we passed the Saline Works in Van Zandt county; stopped a short time and examined the "fixins," and carried off specimens of the salt, the finest I ever saw. There are now fourteen furnaces busily engaged day and night, and not able to supply the demand. They are all located in a large plain, destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by high hills. Wells are dug to the depth of 18 or 20 feet, and the water conveyed by means of troughs and pipes to boilers, and there simmered down until evaporation ceases, when the salt is shoveled out and suffered to drain for several hours before it is ready for market. Clouds of Chlorinated gasses were rising from the pans, which acted as a prodigious irritant upon the lungs and gave me a severe headache for an hour after. I am of the opinion that the inhalation of this vapor is very unhealthy judging from the number of pale-faced boys that seemed to be engaged about the works, an effect not quite so discernable about the physiognomies of the negro men. Salt is now selling at six dollars per sack, and as good as any I ever saw, being very fine and white, and as strong as the coarse alum salt sold in our market for fifteen or twenty dollars. Mr. Hunter was delighted with the quality, and purchased enough to last his family for some time. . . .

C. R. P.

DALLAS HERALD, January 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Aid for the Texas Soldiers' Hospital!

W. E. Anderton has the honor to announce that he will give his Second Entertainment for the Cause early next week, when he will be [illegible] to offer to the public a purely

Chaste and Dramatic Performance, by Professional ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements and the bill of the day.

HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

For Sale.

Blue and Gray Military Clothes to be had at the Clothing and Shirt Manufactory of Charles Posner, opposite the News on Market street.

Also, Sashes and Military Buttons.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Out of some sixty or seventy newspapers published in Texas a year ago, only some ten or twelve are now living. War and blockade is the cause of many newspapers going under. If the blockade is not raised wonder how many will be published six months hence?—Seguin Confederacy.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], January 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 3