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# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, July 1862

NO. 7

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Capt. Renfro tenders the thanks of his company, through the Telegraph, to those ladies of Houston who have kindly alleviated the sufferings of the sick in his company, by sending suitable food and comforts, such as they could not otherwise obtain.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 2, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

### Affairs in Galveston.

The daring robbery committed a few nights ago on the premises of P. C. Tucker, Esq., has produced quite a sensation here. It is the earnest wish felt and expressed by all parties that the vagabonds who perpetrated the foul theft may be discovered and brought to justice. ... Mr. P. C. Tucker's residence was entered by burglars on Thursday about midnight ... afterwards they paid a visit to the bedroom of Mrs. Capt. T. C. Saunders, and while removing a purse from under her head, she awoke, upon which the burglar attempted to gag her. In an instant she drew a stiletto and thrust it in his face; he reeled, exclaiming, "this d---d woman has stabbed me in the mouth." Mrs. Saunders sprang from her bed, revolver in hand, and as he retreated she fired upon him, (it is much to be regretted that the shot did not prove fatal.) The scoundrel returned the fire, the bullet grazing her and lodging in the ceiling. The firing alarmed the family, and the burglars escaped by the parlor window, leaping some twelve feet to the ground. The stairs and parlor floor were well marked with blood, proving that the lady's stiletto did its duty, whether the shot missed or not.... Mrs. Saunders lost papers of much value, some jewelry and money.

The heroine of these remarks is the wife of the Capt. Saunders who so highly distinguished himself on board the Royal Yacht, and who has since been detained a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. We would suggest that it is high time that effectual steps were taken in the proper quarter for his deliverance from Yankee captivity. Mrs. Saunders has won golden opinions by her courage and presence of mind under such trying circumstances.

... The city is gradually assuming a more cheerful appearance; ladies may be seen promenading on the side walks of an evening, more lights are visible from the houses at night, showing an increase in the population, and the people generally think considerably less of Capt. Eagle with his infamous thread to boot, than they do their own [illegible] and pleasures.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Bleached Longcloths.

10,000 yds. Heavy 4 ¼ Bleached Longcloths, just received via the West Indies, and for sale by  
Henry Sampson.

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

Let there be a *grand rush* to Perkins' Hall this evening, to witness the performance of the Ethiopian Minstrels of Brown's Battalion. The nett proceeds of the evening are to constitute in part a hospital fund for the Battalion. We hope to see every seat occupied, there can be no better way to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July. Amusement and charity combined, let one and all be present.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Col. Reily, of the 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry, wants 300 recruits for his regiment. He also wants 800 shirts and pantaloons. Some of our readers must help furnish them. Get them ready at once, and advise him at San Antonio of the fact. This is now a veteran regiment. It has distinguished itself in two battles and deserves the best consideration of the country.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Perkins' Hall.

#### The Minstrels are Coming!!

The Ethiopian Minstrels of Brown's Battalion, will give a Grand Entertainment at Perkin's Hall,

This (Friday) Evening, July 4.

The proceeds of the evening are to constitute, in part, a hospital fund for the Battalion.

Seats reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen, if application is made before 5 P.M. on Friday.

Admission, \$1 00—Gallery 50 cents.

Children and servants half price.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock, P.M.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**The Ladies Making Shoes.**—The Franklin Louisianian says: Quite a number of ladies of this parish have commenced making their own and children's shoes, and they do very good work. We have seen several pairs of these home-made shoes, and they are not only strong, but they are proportioned. The cheapest way that they make them is to take the soles of old shoes, soak them in water until they are limber, pick out the old stitches, fit them to the last after the cloth is fitted to the same, sew the soles to the cloth with strong waxed thread, and then turn the shoe, nail the shoe, nail the heel to its place, and the shoe is done. It is a cheap, serv[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 5, 1862, p. 1, c. riceable, and very good cloth shoe.

The present circulation of the Tri-Weekly Telegraph is just 2400, being by far the largest circulation ever attained by any paper published oftener than weekly in this State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

**A Brave Contraband.**—Among the incidents of the battles near Richmond, the Dispatch relates the following:

In this place we may mention an amusing scene that occurred of late near the Mechanicsville road. The 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Georgia were ordered out to repel the enemy, when, upon the men falling in one of the 9<sup>th</sup> stepped from the ranks and told the captain "he wasn't able to face the music." "You are scared," said the captain; "lay down your gun and accoutrements, and retire sir." The chicken-hearted gentleman did so, when shortly afterwards there stepped forward a good looking darkey, named Wesley, well known in camp, who asked permission to put on the deserted accoutrements and shoulder his gun. The request being granted, Wesley followed the company into action, and though the shells and minnie balls of the enemy were falling thick and fast about him, Wesley never wavered, but brought down a Yankee at every fire. Such a deed is worthy of remembrance, and should inspire our soldiery with tenfold energy and courage, if possible, for if servants will do this, what may not be accomplished by the master?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

**Banner Presentation.**—We learn that a number of the ladies of Harrison county have made a very handsome banner for Capt. Phil Brown's company, Randal's regiment, which is to be delivered on Wednesday evening next, the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., in front of the Courthouse, on the public square, by Miss Cora Sims, and received in behalf of the company by Lt. Theophilus Perry. The occasion will call forth a numerous auditory.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Bastrop, July 2, 1862.

We had a terrible conflagration here last night. The destruction of property was immense.

Three blocks were totally destroyed. The fire originated in the store of Louis Eilers. His clerk, a German lad, was burnt within the building. The gun manufactory is destroyed. Fire supposed to be accidental.

Enclosed please find list of sufferers.

Yours respectfully,

Jno. B. Lubbock.

[list]

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

### **Donations.**

Received at the C. S. General Hospital, Hempstead, for the month of June:

From the Ladies' Aid Society of Courtney, several valuable gifts of butter, eggs and chickens.

From Messrs. L. H. Wood & Co., Houston, 18 doz. spoons and 3 doz. knives and forks.

From the Hempstead Aid Society, through Mr. N. W. Bush, an assortment of crockery, tin ware, and domestics.

From Ladies of Huntsville, a quantity of clothing, sheets, towels, pillows, pillow cases, and twelve ½ bottles of blackberry wine.

From Mrs. Col. L. W. Groce and other ladies of Hempstead, many welcome donations of articles of diet and comfort for the sick soldiers.

Wm. R. Robinson,

Surgeon General Hospital.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

### **Starving Men, Women and Children into Submission.**

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

Business in Norfolk has been very generally resumed, although it must be said that there is but a remarkably small stock here to trade upon. The refusal of General Wool to allow supplies to come here is acting very severely upon the people. It is a fact, which cannot be longer disguised that many people in Norfolk are at a point approaching starvation. Cut off from supplies in every direction, prices for all necessaries remain about the same as when the rebels were here. The situation of the inhabitants under the stringency adopted is becoming deplorable in the extreme and the Union men and the rebelliously inclined are forced to suffer alike. It would seem that an intention is entertained to starve the citizens into an acknowledgement of the supremacy of the government, but in the meantime those who have testified their devotion and allegiance to the old flag derive no more benefit from the course than those who have openly denied it, and who still express a repugnance to having it wave over them. It is not my province to criticise [sic] the starvation policy. I can only say truly that it will fail to make converts to the government worth having, and yet work much ill to many who have never faltered in their duty to the country. The policy falls with heavy hand upon innocent women and children, who have neither the power to help nor to injure the government, and who cannot be heard in any proposition to restore Norfolk to her former position under the Federal authorities. A more liberal policy, I am forced to believe, would do more in a week towards bringing the people to a healthy tone than a month of such vigorous embargo.

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

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

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

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

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

### St. Augustine News

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

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

It will be noticed that the St. Augustine ladies, most of whom have fathers, husbands and brothers in the Southern army, are true blue. In the face of the glistening bayonets of the enemy they show their preference for the Southern cause, and their contempt for Lincoln's hirelings. The commander of the post has issued the following order, which is not quite so brutish but akin to that of Butler.

Headquarters, Post of St. Augustine,  
May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1862

Certain women having conducted themselves last evening and this morning, in a manner grossly insulting to the United States forces stationed here, by collecting together in the plaza and there openly manifesting their disloyalty to the United states, I have ordered that hereafter any woman who shall be guilty of any open and offensive exhibition of disloyalty, shall be considered as having forfeited immunity from punishment by reason of her sex, and shall be held in strict arrest. And furthermore, if another such disgraceful scene is enacted, I shall enforce the full vigor of martial law on the city. By order of  
Louis Bell,  
Lt. Col. 4<sup>th</sup> N. H. Vol,  
Commanding Post of St. Augustine, Fla.  
H. F. Wiggin, Acting Adjutant.

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

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

### Hospital Fund.

Our fellow-citizen, Dr. L. A. Bryan, who returned home a few days since, after a two months sojourn in the Army of the Mississippi, has been appointed by Gov. Lubbock as Hospital Agent for the Texas troops in that army. It is known that \$150,000 of the fund appropriated by the State last winter for hospital purposes is still unexpended. One third of this amount has been placed in Dr. Bryan's hands, with power to use it for the benefit of the soldiers at his discretion.

It is Dr. Bryan's intention to establish a hospital at some convenient point accessible to that army to which all the sick and wounded Texians may be removed from their present uncomfortable and over-crowded quarters.

In case of an engagement, Dr. Bryan will establish a temporary hospital near the field of action, where the wounded Texians can be cared for and made comfortable until they can be removed to the permanent hospital. At the permanent hospital everything that can be done or procured for them will be provided.

Dr. Bryan informs us that there is no little difficulty in organizing such a hospital in a country where the supplies have been so much exhausted as in the State of Mississippi. The fund, though large, is limited, and private contributions may be made, to be added to it, with great propriety. We would advise the people of the State to put whatever money they may be able to spare to this use, feeling assured that it can not go in any channel by which it will more directly reach the object. There are some 20 regiments of Texians in that army, and very many of them are sick. If we estimate the sick at 5,000 it will be observed that \$50,000 furnish only \$10 each for them. Our soldiers should not be permitted to suffer when sick and wounded, even though their comfort costs us stay-at-homes every dollar we have.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Sometime ago we published a letter from a Mr. Standifer, of Lampasas, giving a description of a new steel-pointed bullet that had been invented, and claiming Jno. Weaver as the inventor. We are just now in receipt of a communication from Major Isaac M. Brown, of Lampasas, who assures us that the invention belongs to Mr. Alfred Freeman, and he is entitled to the name of the ball. This bullet is remarkable for its penetrating qualities. At ten paces distance it was shot through ¼ inch slab iron, the ball penetrating one inch into the wood. At fifty-five steps, one of these balls penetrated seasoned burr oak 5 ½ inches. It is believed it will pass through the steel breast plates used by the enemy without difficulty. It is a great invention. Any one can make it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We understand that a singular epidemic has lately broken out above Austin, and in the country around there generally. It acts only upon traitors to our country; and, to avoid it, these characters are fleeing to the mountains or leaving the country.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Piedmont Springs, Grimes Co., Texas, }  
Nine miles from Central Railroad, }  
July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }

Readers of the Telegraph.—Feeling much in need of rest, recreation and sulphur water, that would be alkaline in its character, and contain 112 grains of solid matter to the gallon, and yield free sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases, the same to consist of alkaline sulphurets, sulphates and muriates, of lime and soda, together with smaller quantities of a salt of oxide of iron, I accepted the generous invitation of Leander Cannon, Esq., the proprietor of the "Piedmont Springs," and left Houston at 12 ½ P.M., the 2d inst., for a few days.

The cars made a quick trip to Navasota, but I held on to them and arrived there as soon as they did, or at 5 P.M. Jumping into an ambulance belonging to the proprietor aforesaid, I reached the Springs at 7 P.M. Time on the route, seven hours.

On arriving we were welcomed by a magnificent landlady and her beautiful daughter. Finding myself somewhat exhausted I took a drink of "sulphur," and retired to a comfortable room where I spent the night without seeing or hearing a single flea or mosquito! I deem this worthy of note, for I had supposed that no place in Texas was free from these plunderers.

Next morning, bright and early, I left my room in search of ore "sulphur." Being alone, I walked a gallery about the length of Main Street, before I found a place of descent. Down I went one flight, and came to another gallery, which seemed longer than the first. When I reached the third seeing others below me, I hailed a servant and enquired how much lumber there was in that house? He said there was ordinarily 600,000 feet, and that the walls of stone were somewhat extensive. I concluded I would "strike across" and see if I could not reach the ground by "shorter cuts." In this way I got things somewhat mixed. First I found myself in a ball-room 90 feet long, then in large and elegant parlors, then in enormous bed-chambers, all well ventilated, and finally brought up in a dining saloon 126 feet long. After resting a moment I rushed past the barber's shop, the "wine store," bath houses, ten-pin alley, store houses, and about a dozen other houses for guests, of various sizes, in pursuit of more "sulphur" from the fountain head.

After imbibing a few quarts from "Upper Spring," No. 1, I came to the conclusion that, in times past, I have visited many of the most famed and popular watering places in the North and South, and never had seen one that offered so many attractions to the invalid, or those in search of health and recreation, as "Piedmont Springs."

Here are accommodations for 600 persons, and nothing has been left undone that can add to the comfort of visitors. Situated in an elevated district, and surrounded by an atmosphere as pure as any in Texas, it is bound to remain free from malaria, and consequently healthy.

An abundance of cistern water can now be had for those who do not choose the spring water. The hunter and angler can find in this vicinity an abundance of game, and all can find whatever the lover of innocent amusement could desire.

The Hotel proper is four stories high, all *told*, and one of the most commodious and well ventilated buildings in the South. It is well furnished and managed. Nothing occurs to mar the pleasure or comfort of guests. The larders are crammed to overflowing, and the table is as well furnished and supplied as any in the State. If such accommodations do not attract visitors, and eventually render this one of the most popular resorts in the Southern Confederacy, this writer will doubt his ability to guess or foretell with any degree of certainty hereafter.

The Springs Themselves.

There is no longer any doubt respecting the curative properties of these waters. Their merits are now acknowledged by all who have tested them.

But I seldom rely on the testimony of others, so I am experimenting with them myself.

One gallon drank before sunrise caused me to speak the truth all day, to recollect many things I had forgotten, and to guess right every time. Two gallons drank during one hour, set me to thinking—caused the scales to fall from my eyes, and gave me a lucid view of all the world.

Others were affected in a more remarkable manner. Old "stumps" held in these waters twenty minutes will shoot out to their original proportions. The ugliest looking men and women become perfect beauties in three days from their use, and they cause scolding women to become perfect patterns of meekness and docility in the same time, consequently they should be bottled up—the waters I mean—and kept in every family, for frequent use. The waters in spring No. 1, are so strongly impregnated with sulphur or brimstone, that I have been afraid to explore it, not knowing where it might lead me! I am not anxious to come in contact with a pair of cast off hoofs.

But our limits are limited. Not so, however, with the waters of the Sulphur Springs; and I advise all ye who thirst to come here and try these waters. Come on ye blind, halt and lame, and my word for it you will go away rejoicing at your cure. Come on, fair maidens and brave men, and you will leave none the less pretty or valorous.

H. P.

Gen. Beauregard has caused to be published an order calling attention to an act of heroism on the part of private John Mather Sloan, of the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas Regiment only 13 years old, regularly mustered into service, who lost his leg at the battle of Farmington on the 9<sup>th</sup> inst. This gallant young hero, when wounded by a grape shot, said the only thing he regretted was that he would not be able to get another shot at the enemy! He is to have conferred upon him the badge of the cross of honor for distinguished gallantry.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The firing of cannon in our city at noon to-day announces the glorious intelligence of the arrival of the battery of six guns, captured by our forces at Valverde, N. M. They are splendid guns, and the account of their capture will form an interesting page of unexampled heroism in the future history of this great revolution.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### From the Fort Brown Flag.

Indianola Preparing to Surrender.—We have been furnished in advance of the occasion, with the following response which the authorities of the city of Indianola are prepared to make to the Yankees, provided the surrender of that town is demanded by any Gorilla [sic] force. The document may be fictitious, as we doubt the surrender of the place; but, if the town is given up, the demand could hardly be answered in a more independent spirit:

Mayors Office, Indianola ..... '62.

Sir—In reply to your demand for the surrender of the port and city of Indianola, I beg to say in the name, and by the authority of the Hon. Board of Aldermen, and many influential citizens, (all of whom are No. 1 Secessionists,) that they have built and held said city, for a period not short of 15 years; that they have so far failed to make anything of it, that they have spent the best part of their lives, (except that portion of it which is yet to be devoted to the killing of Yankees,) in the vain endeavor to make it the metropolis of Western Texas. You may therefore take possession and d-----d, as by rights you ought to be for hunting such small game.

Your servant,  
The Mayor.

N. B.—I deem it my duty to tell you that I represent the civil authorities only, and that it may be advisable for you to obtain the consent of the military, as you know these military men are unusually very punctilious.

The Same.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

**Highly Interesting from Missouri.**—A St. Louis correspondent of the Milwaukee News writes as follows, under date of April 24<sup>th</sup>:

I have spent a good many hours in looking around this city and chatting with men from all parts of the State, and I am satisfied that there are as many Secessionists here as ever. Nine-tenths of the Americans in this city are Secessionists, and nothing but the sight of brass-buttons and red tape keeps them down. Our pickets at Benton barracks are fired at nearly every night. One of Col. Barstow's men was shot in the leg and one of col. Washburn's through the hand, a few nights since.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Mr. Walker, whom we mentioned in our last issue, as being under trail for disloyalty, was honorably acquitted. The trial consumed the greater part of Saturday last. The Provost Marshal after a patient hearing of the testimony for and against the accused, and having administered the oath to support the Confederate States to Mr. Walker, gave him an honorable discharge. We are glad Mr. Walker has come off in flying colors.—Goliad Messenger.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

### To Rent.

The large and commodious Dwelling house near the Powder house, is for rent from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1862.

For particulars apply to W. A. Menger, or to  
John G. Miller.

Selma, Bexar County, June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Judge J. F. McKenney has returned from Corpus Christi, where he had been holding court. He says the Provost Marshal sent an armed force to the Court House in order to prevent his holding court; but the Judge persisting [sic] in a determination to discharge his duty, was allowed to proceed without further molestation.

We are under the impression that the Provost Marshal has no right to interfere with the ordinary course of the law.—Goliad Messenger.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

A lady writes us as follows:

I have two sons in the army. I have not heard from them since the battle of Chicahominy [sic]—only once since the fall of New Orleans. No one can tell the anguish of a mother's heart. If I could only hear from them it would be such a source of gratification to my feelings.

I know they are brave boys, and calculated to make good soldiers, and I want them in the army. All I have are gone, and I often feel sorry I have no more to brave the conflict.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are indebted to Rev. J. W. Shipman, of the Methodist Book Depository, for a copy of Florence Nightengale's notes on nursing. It is an excellent work and should be in every hospital. Mr. S. informs us that he has a few copies which he will donate to such hospitals as desire them.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We expected Col. Carothers would have had the State artesian well finished by this time, and a paper mill at work; but the dear soul has not yet been able to cry 'Eureka,' though it is not for want of trying. The paper maker was found, but he was disappointed as well as us; and unfortunately we mislaid his letter, and had to fail explaining matters to him. We hope to see the well finished and the mill in operation before another year rolls round.—Huntsville Item.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

We regret to learn that most of the town of Bastrop was burnt to the ground on Wednesday night last.—The fire destroyed one hotel, a large block of brick buildings and ten stores, only one store remaining. Loss estimated at \$80,000. There were also 125 bales of cotton burnt. We have no further particulars.

The people of Austin, we are informed, having learned that A. J. Hamilton was raising a company in opposition to our Government, raised and sent a force of 300 men to arrest his operations. This force, it is said, captured 25 of Hamilton's men, but he escaped—Galveston News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We acknowledge receipt of some bandages, lint, sage and hoarhound from Mrs. Dunman for hospital use. We received, sometime since, a bag of sage and ten pairs of socks from a lady, whose address we have not. Will she please write about it? Mrs. Dunman can accommodate a small family at Dunman's Landing, Cedar Bayou.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Editor Telegraph—Dear Sir:--Having received funds for the purchase of Medical Stores, and also a large supply of Hospital Stores, principally for the use of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Regiment, I would say that after much trouble, fatigue and delay, I succeeded in reaching Corinth, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, and I am sure it will be a source of gratification to the donors to know that the supplies thus forwarded were most opportune, the Surgeon of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment being entirely out of a large class of medicines, and in consequence the sick suffering. On my arrival, I found a large number of sick in the tents, hardly one but had its one or two sick inmates, independent of a very large number in the hospital. To such an extent had sickness, &c., prevailed, that I was informed less than two hundred effective men were fit for duty. It was my intention to have purchased medicines on the road, but failed, being only able to purchase a small supply, and as the Surgeon of the regiment required considerable more, I got a list from him of all he wanted, and went to Memphis where I obtained a good supply. I therefore had the satisfaction of seeing the regiments as well supplied with medicines and other hospital stores as any in that army. On my return from Memphis it was suggested that I could perhaps be of service by visiting the different hospitals, and see the state of the sick. Considering that any funds applied for such a purpose would meet with the approbation of the donors, I visited nine, some of which I will name: The first, was that of Okalona, where I found a large hospital well supplied with most things necessary, and the Surgeon in charge fully alive to the importance of his trust and anxious to relieve the patients as much as was in his power. I found that any donation to the hospital could only be used in a general way, and as the Texas troops were but a very small fraction of the aggregate, I did not see fit to leave any funds. The above remarks will apply to most of the others. I found that of the 2d Texas Regiment, who had been there, 54 returned to duty, 31 died and 19 still in the hospital and on furlough. The system adopted, is that as soon as a patient does not require any particular treatment, to furlough him to some family in the country till fit for duty.

Nearly all the hospitals have been got up in a very hasty manner, and in consequence are very imperfect, and it appears to me that having commenced on imperfect principles, they still continue the erroneous course to the great detriment of the patients. The hospitals at Jackson have some large rooms, but as the buildings were never intended for hospitals and no alterations having been made, the patients do not recover as well as could be wished, and the mortality is large. At Hazlehurst where the most of the 2d Texas wounded was sent after the battle of Shiloh, the system adopted is to place a few a few patients in a house, thus avoiding the evil consequences of numbers being thrown in one room. The management there appears to me to have been most favorable, and the mortality small. The Texas troops are there together. I found two very sick, who I am afraid will die. There was a want of little things which very sick persons require, and as the Surgeon informed me that anything left would be applied to their relief, I felt justified in leaving fifty dollars for that purpose. Of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas, I found 9 died, 7 discharged, still in hospital and 41 on furlough. Many of those will have to be discharged as unfit for further service. There was at the different hospitals quite a number of patients from the 9<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and other Texas regiments. But to conclude, I would have given a more extensive sketch of my trip, but deem the above outline sufficient. Herewith an account of disbursements.

Jas. Cowling.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Camp Hubbard, near Tyler, Texas, }  
July [sic] 23d, 1862.

Editor Telegraph—Dear Sir: Col. Hubbard's Regiment of Infantry was organized on the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, and thinking it would be of interest to your readers, I give you the result: For Colonel, Richard B. Hubbard, without opposition; for Lieut. Col., E. E. Lott, of Smith county; for Major, the following vote was polled, to-wit: Lt. J. J. Canon, of Polk county, 435; Capt. Jack Davis, of Cherokee county, 217; Capt. B. F. Parks, of Anderson, 93. The following are the staff officers as far as appointed:

Quartermaster, F. N. Gary, of Tyler; Adjutant, William Masterson, of Brazoria county; Surgeon, A. L. Patton, of Wood county; 1<sup>st</sup> Assistant Surgeon, Wm. M. Hamilton, of Polk county. The Commissary and other staff officers will be appointed at an early day. This is a fine Regiment, and by the time the line of march is taken up will consist of over 1000 men as recruits are continually coming in.

Yours truly,

A Volunteer.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

[For the News.

Donations received at the C. S. Gen'l Hospital, for the month of June:

From the "Ladies' Aid Society," of Courtney, several valuable gifts of butter, eggs, and chickens. From Messrs. L. H. Wood & Co., Houston, 18 dozen spoons, and 3 dozen knives and forks. From the Hempstead Aid Society, through Mr. N. W. Bush, an assortment of crockery, tin-ware and domestic.

From the ladies of Huntsville, a quantity of clothing, sheets, towels, pillows, pillow cases, and 12 1/2 bottles of blackberry wine.

From Mrs. Col. L. W. Groce, and other ladies of Hempstead, many welcome donations of articles of diet, and comfort for the sick soldiers.

WM. R. ROBINSON.

Surgeon-General Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

We had the pleasure Wednesday of meeting Capt. Gustave Cooke, of the Rangers, who is just enough recovered from his wounds at the battle of Shiloh to return to his command. At the battle of Sunday he was surrounded by a number of the enemy, all of whom he fought at once and whipped them off, but was left with a severe wound in the leg. He still limps somewhat from it, but thinks he will be well enough for active service by the time he will reach the regiment. Captain Cook is one of the most gallant men of that splendid regiment. He went off as Orderly Sergeant and returned as Captain. We wish him further promotion according to his deserts.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

**Heart-Rending Casualty.**—Miss Mary Jane McCrabb, a young lady aged about 20 years, was drowned on Sabbath last at Clinton, under the most afflicting circumstances. She was returning home on horseback after the morning services at the Presbyterian church, and rode upon the after part of the ferry-boat, in company with a young man as an escort, while the forward portion and much the larger portion of the boat was occupied by a wagon and team carrying salt. The young lady's horse became restive, and the young man, after trying to pacify it, at length seized the rein of the bridle and fixed it to the pommel of his saddle. The pony soon after gave another fearful lurch backward, and instantly fell back over the end of the boat into the deepest part of the river. In falling, it was afterwards ascertained, that the horse struck the young lady, breaking her collar bone and frightfully bruising her face. This probably explains the fact of her not rising to the surface after the first awful plunge. To render the scene yet more afflicting, the mother, a younger sister and a brother sere spectators on the shore from which the boat had just departed. Frantic with grief at this startling bereavement, it was almost an impossibility to restrain the mother from rushing into the river to attempt the rescue of her child. Every effort was instantly put forth to recover the body, but in vain. There were several Mexicans present, already stripped for swimming and diving, and they, together with the young man accompanying Miss Jane, at once plunged into the water where she disappeared. Diligent search was continued through the day, but not till 10 o'clock next morning was the body found; and then, to the astonishment of all, it was found a mile below the ferry. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing citizens the same evening, at the residence of the mother Mrs. Ryan, about two miles from Clinton.

Miss Jane McCrabb will be remembered by many persons in this region, as the daring and accomplished equestrienne who took a prize at the Gulf Coast Fair in 1860. In the private relations of life, her strong attachments, and her unaffected kindness of heart, rendered her an object of undying love in the kindred circle, and of lasting esteem with friends.—Vict. Adv.

[SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

**Passing Through Winchester.**—The Bristol "Advocate" publishes a letter from a soldier of South-west Virginia, now in Jackson's army, descriptive of the defeat of Banks' army. The following is an extract:

I never expect to witness another such scene as when we passed through Winchester. No pen can describe it. The utmost confusion prevailed. The ladies came from all parts of the town with water, bread and meat, hallooing for Jeff. Davis, General Jackson, Colonel Ashby, the Southern Confederacy and "the boys." We drank, but told them we had no time to eat. They even patted us on the backs and told us to go ahead: and with such incentives we "fairly flew," every man for himself.

We pressed the Yankees so hard that they threw off knapsacks and coats, and took to the fields and woods, scattering guns and cartridge boxes all over the fields. Our company armed itself entirely with long range guns of different kinds, but they have since been taken away from us, it being difficult to get cartridges to fit.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

### **Army Express.**

Mr. Henry Bingham, an old citizen of Hopkins County, known to us for the past eighteen or twenty years, is a regular carrier of letters accredited by our officers and men. He will be at Clarksville on the 15<sup>th</sup>, and at Marshal on the 20<sup>th</sup> of every month, and will deliver letters at the main army, wherever that may be. The charge is fifty cents per letter in Confederate, or any current money.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], July 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

**Young Men About a Printing Office.**—If there is one annoyance above another of which we desire to be relieved, it is the presence of boys and half grown young men about a printing office. They are the fruitful source of discomfort and mischief. They come in at all hours; in season and out of season; meddle with the material of an office; distract the minds of those at work; and destroy everything like order and system in business. We do not speak thus from prejudice; for we have a natural kindly feeling for boys and young men, but they are by no means pleasant to the sight of a printing office. As Ward Jr. would say, that does not appear to be their forte.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

**Flag Presentation.**—On Tuesday evening Miss Cora Sims, in behalf of the Ladies of Harrison county, presented a Banner to Capt. Brown's company. Miss Cora acquitted herself creditably, eliciting the admiration of those who were present, from her faultless pronunciation and the clearness of her enunciation. It was a flattering position for one so young to be called upon to deliver such an address, and it was gratifying that she performed her part so handsomely. There were five or six pretty, intelligent little girls who acted as aids upon the occasion. The Banner was received by Lt. T. Perry in an appropriate speech. The affair was decidedly unique and pleasant.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

We were shown a few days ago a fair specimen of indigo prepared by a lady living in Lavernia. The indigo is compact and dark-blue, and went not through the second manipulation of washing. It was further mentioned that the water contained yet plenty of indigo in solution. We advise our lady to use lime water at her next trial. In our next number we will give a treatise "On the manufacture of Indigo" for her benefit.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

In the "Texas Democrat," published at Victoria, we see that Mr. S. A. White, publisher of the "Victoria Advocate," has been arrested and put on bail on account of an article published lately in his paper, headed "Martial Law." The case will be martial lawed pretty soon, and will give our readers the decision of the court.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Our War Correspondent.**—We have secured the services of a gentleman, well known in this city, four our war correspondent. He belongs to one of the best companies ever raised in this city, and goes in "just for the fun of the thing."

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### A Letter from a Missouri Lady to a Federal Officer.

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

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

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

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

I suppose that I am to be held responsible for my husband's "political heresies," and upon this premise I found the right thus to address you. My husband, sir, is in the Southern army. He is a "rebel," and I glory in the fact. He is in favor of constitutional liberty, a warm friend of that freedom which our forefathers established, and is therefore opposed to the dictatorship which "his holiness, pope Abraham" has reared on its ruins. In common with others, he is battling to drive a band of mercenary invaders from the State, that freemen instead of hireling butchers may decide the destiny of Missouri. If for this my home has been desolated, or my helpless children made beggars, I welcome poverty and abandonment. I had rather the idol of my heart should go down amid the wreck and [illegible] of battle, in a death struggle for liberty, and that I and my innocent babes should be plunged into orphanage, penniless, than that he should disgrace us by the slightest submission to a foe without principles and without honor. [illegible seven lines at bottom of page—torn]

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

Although, sir, the individual rights of property, as recognized and guaranteed in your constitution's chartered privileges have been annulled and made void by armed rogues, and its most sacred provisions violated in a thousand forms, would it not be well, even yet, to pay at least a passing respect to that ancient and "higher law," which says, "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's man servant, nor his maid servant, nor anything else which

is his." This latter clause would, I suppose, embrace hay, corn, oats, horses, cattle, and might possibly have a *very remote* reference to articles of the household, *books, private papers*, etc.

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

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

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

Let me ask you, sir, if you claim to be a sensible man, and yet believe that the consciences of freemen can thus be chained? I have a bright promising boy of three summers, and as I kneel with him in supplication to the Father of Mercies and endeavor to teach him the duty of love to that Creator, I do not fail to learn him to hate, with all his heart, the perpetration of such an enormity; and, as Hamilcar swore Hannibal to eternal enmity to Rome, so will I obligate him to avenge, with a life's service, the wrongs of our country. But sir, a better time is coming. Missouri will yet be free. Her oppressors will yet, however unwillingly, be compelled to "retire in good order" from our soil. The ensign of Columbia will yet wave where the prostituted stars and stripes, that we once loved so well, now swing in

Continued on page 9



## A Letter from a Missouri Lady to a Federal Officer.

Continued from page 8

insolent triumph. God wills it, (Joel, chap. ii. 20<sup>th</sup> verse) and the great Price and his cohorts are coming.

"The hall is in motion

Resistless and free as the waves of the ocean."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are requested to state that the Ladies' Sewing Society will meet in the vacant building adjoining Lavanburg's every Wednesday and Friday. SAN ANTONIO HERALD, July 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

**Spirits of Turpentine.**—We are gratified to be able to add another article of domestic manufacture to the many we have heretofore noticed that have been brought into existence by the present war.

We now allude to the manufacture of Spirits of Turpentine, which has been commenced by Messrs. Hayness & Pearsall, at Weiss' Bluff, Jasper county. These gentlemen began this enterprise in January last, and are now about prepared to commence distilling. They have about 40,000 boxes which yield remarkably well. They have had experience in the business in North Carolina and therefore are able to determine with reasonable certainty what results to expect. They were not able, in consequence of the blockade, to procure a sufficient large distill, but expect to make a barrel of Spirits of Turpentine per day with the present distill, and will soon enlarge the business. They will probable be able to fill small orders in two or three weeks to meet the wants of the State. Of course they will have for sale rosin and other usual products of the business.

It is hardly necessary for us to state that Spirits of Turpentine is one of the necessities of the country, required as a medicine, also for manufacturing and various other purposes. The supply of other nations as well as our own, has heretofore been procured chiefly from North Carolina, and that supply, as well as cotton and tobacco, has now been stopped effectually by the war, and hence other nations are suffering quite as much as we are for Spirits of Turpentine, and that too without the extensive pineries that we have to make it at home.

We may here remark that we understand the above enterprising gentlemen took the contract to complete the Texas and New Orleans railroad to Orange, which contract is now completed. The cars will probable [sic] extend their trips to Orange in a few days.—Galv. News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

**Who are They?**—A person who arrived here last Saturday, from Laredo, gives the information that when near old Fort Ewell, on the Nueces river, he met some thirty men, on horseback, well armed and equipped. Coming into hailing distance he accosted them, but could get no reply. He supposed they were bound westward. He met them at night, and thinks they were all Americans. Who are they?

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Paper.**—We have ordered a supply of printing paper lately. Our supply on hand may last us half a year. We mention this that our readers may not despair, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. As soon as our last order is filled, everybody, who is a good pay, can get our paper.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### High Private's Certificate.

Piedmont Springs, Grimes co., Texas, }  
July 9, 1862. }

To Whom It May Concern:

Having acquired the reputation of being an acute analyser of character, truth and mineral waters, I entered upon my duties a short time since, and having investigated the matter, beg leave to submit the following:

The waters of the Piedmont Sulphur Springs flow from natural apertures in the earth. The supply is continuous and abundant. The *odor* arising from the waters is peculiar, and can be compared to nothing else in nature. Comparisons are odious. On testing these waters, with the "anglogosometer"—an instrument of my own invention, I found that they contained 117  $\frac{3}{5}$  grains solid matter to the measure. This matter consists of hydro carbo-sulphurated alkaline and muriatico oxide of nitro lime of soda. Some traces of iron and magnetico smel-li acid were also detected. Hence, their medicinal virtues must be powerful in the *extreme*.

I have satisfied myself from close observation, ocular demonstration, and extensive experimentation, that every ingredient now used by Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Electropathic, and Eclecticopathic practitioners is found in these waters; and that they may be used with a certainty of success externally, internally, nocturnally, diurnally, eternally and *infernally*, on account of their *sulphurous* qualities!

When applied to the head persistently, each hair becomes a roll of brimstone, and the beard, if long, soon resembles a bunch of spangled coral. For reasons above stated I feel certain that the sulphur waters of Piedmont Springs will completely cure all mental, moral, or physical infirmities, such as cutaneous rheumatism, clarified dropsy, abdominal irites and spontaneous combustion. They will elevate low spirits, and depress high ones; cure the pip in horses, and blind stagers in hens. They will make young maids more modest, and old ones less garrulous. Wives under their influence lose their fondness for scolding, and husbands their stay-away-from-home-iveness. They will cause eye-teeth to cut, and hair to grow on bald heads and old saddles. Editors become less quarrelsome, lawyers more truthful, divines less doctrinal and physicians more sensible, when saturated with these waters. Taken in one gallon doses they produce a reverie that is truly delightful. They invigorate the aged, produce a healthful glow in youth, and poison all vices that now predominate in society.

These waters should be used on the spot where they first come to light, and dipped from the spring by some one of the fair sex—I will not say which one—in order to be fully estimated.

High Private.

Sworn and subscribed before me,

Big Dipper, Jr.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Now is the time to be preparing winter clothing for our troops. Texas has 50,000 full suits to furnish within the next four months. Harris county must provide for about 1,750 of her citizens now in the army.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The following companies, members of Col. Ford's regiment, but more generally known in Arizona and New Mexico as that of Col. Baylor's have, within the past few days, organized themselves anew for the war. We cannot refrain from making a few remarks concerning this regiment. We expected from the great exploits achieved by Col. Baylor in those countries that his men must have been experienced frontiersmen or veterans in warfare, but to our astonishment we found most of them young men, some of whom the age of manhood had not yet impressed its seal upon them with a moustache, with a gay, devil-may-care countenance, yet thoroughly imbued with southern principles, and determined to bear arms so long as a single yankee vandal dares to show his phiz on southern soil. The "Spy company" of that regiment, commanded by Capt. Bethel Coopwood, is yet unorganized in consequence of his non-arrival. The Captain is expected in town daily, where he will no doubt meet with a warm reception, as there is no man who has hunted up and fought the disciples of the emperor Abraham I with more energy and perseverance, in that far off country, than he has. The following is a list of the newly elected officers in the above named regiment:

[list]

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Castor Oil Beans.

I have 20 acres planted that look well, and are ripening. Wish to sell the Beans or have them manufactured into oil on shares, as I am in bad health, and have no machinery, press, &c. Can deliver on Railroad or elsewhere. Persons wishing to engage as above will write me.

Ira M. Camp.

Navasota, Grimes co., Texas, July 11, '62.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

This town was much startled on Saturday last by the arrival of this "local." We came from "Piedmont," where we have been rusticated, masticating and sulphurating to such an extent that we feel like a bright, shining roll of clarified brimstone. The beauty congregated at the Springs from Plantersville, Anderson and Hempstead, nearly swamped our admiration, but we have providentially been spared to return to our duties, where we hope to be able to chronicle such facts as may enlighten and purify our readers "that their days may be long, &c.

We left the Springs with regret, for a more delightful place cannot be found in Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Capt. B. H. Andrews, who is now in camp on the Bay, near the mouth of Clear Creek, will give a ball at his camp this evening. Those who desire to attend should take the cars for Clear Creek Station, where they will find carriages in attendance.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Thirty or forty individuals will leave Houston, this week, for Piedmont Springs. There is room for at least six hundred. Turn out, all ye invalids and lovers of pleasure and recreation, and visit the springs for a month or two; and, our word for it, you will never regret it. You will there find more luxuries than this city can boast of at present.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The editor of the Item discourseth thus:

We ran down to Houston, on Friday last, to avoid work for a while and see how the land lay; and were not much disappointed in our expectations. \* \* \* "High Private" was at Piedmont Springs; thus we had no chance to crack jokes. He is one of those we were glad our presence ran off; for he is fast robbing us of our fame—his gills never being used in vain, while we, though ever on the strain, only bring forth with labor and pain. By the way, speaking of the Piedmont, we saw Dr. Cannon, ex-editor, and now owner of these Springs. He is a good humored fellow, and will make the sulphur of Beelzebub more profitable than the pinions of the eagle.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

During our late trip we saw many short ladies and received many short answers, when we ventured on the subject of domestic relations, but the shortest thing we saw was a breakfast at Navasota. Eight passengers who came in the stage from Huntsville, had just seated themselves at the table, when along came the cars. Just as they and [sic] taken seven mouthfuls and a half, toot! toot! said the engineer. The hungry ones made a rush and so did the landlord. They had time only to reach the train and throw overboard one four-bit shinplaster, before distance was lending enchantment to the view! How uncertain are human transactions!

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

In spite of all bristling and squealing, the four legged swine of this city have been compelled to succumb. No more do they enliven the streets with their presence. Retired porkers, adieu. Enjoy within your prescribed limits, with a grunt of satisfaction, all the pleasure you can, and never again aspire to that "area of freedom" to which you are no longer lawfully entitled. Here endeth the swine question.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Matches are now selling at two bits per box, or nearly one-half cent each. This is caused by the absence of so many of our young beaux. We venture to predict that when they "return from the wars," matches will be as plenty [sic] as Garibaldi hats. Keep up your courage, young ladies. There is a good time coming.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

**Manufacture of Arms.**—We learn through Mr. J. Llewelyn of Mound Prairie, Anderson Co., that an extensive manufactory of small arms for the State, has been established in that place will soon be in operation. The services of experienced armorers from Harper's Ferry are secured. We are requested to state that good gunsmiths can find employment there, and all such are requested by the proprietors to tender their services. It should be borne in mind that all those engaged in this employment are exempt from military duty.—Galveston News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

A salute was fired in honor of Brig. Gen. Sibley, last Tuesday. He arrived here on Monday evening last.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**A Nut for Old Abe to Crack.**—On Saturday night last, the negroes of this city gave a ball for the benefit of sick soldiers. The tickets issued read as follows: "GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, AT TURNER'S HALL. Sam Bowman has permission from Messrs. Geo. W. Frazier, t. W. House and Frank Mathews, to give a ball at Turner's Hall, for the benefit of the soldiers in the Hospital.— Admission, one dollar. Sam Bowman, Proprietor."

They were disappointed at a late hour in not obtaining the Hall, and were obliged, by permission of the Provost Marshal, to go to the Court House; consequently their receipts were comparatively small. Although much disappointed, they have paid over to the Mayor \$51, to be applied as above stated. It is said that the ball was conducted with the utmost propriety. Put that in your pipe, Old Abe, and you blockaders who "read the Telegraph."

By-the-bye, how do you feel out there on your prowling mission, during this weather? If you had wool on your backs instead of bristles, you could not feel more sheepish when you read such accounts as the one given above.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

### What Means Subjugation.

If any one has his doubts of the result of the subjugation of the South, let him read the following true copy of a letter, found upon the battlefield near Corinth, which was left behind by the author in his swift flight from the scene of conflict. Its contents serve to show the spirit by which the agrarian hordes of the North are actuated in countenancing and supporting this war upon us:

Hamburg, Tennessee, }  
April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }

My Dear Sue: I wrote to you a few days since. Fearing, however, that it has been miscarried or intercepted, I write again. We are at this place, and expect to move forward in a short time on Corinth, a distance of sixteen miles. We are expecting a hard contested battle, as we learn the rebels are in large force. Well, when that time comes up we will make the rebels feel the weight and power of our steel. I have seen many of the natives of this country. They present a woe-begone look. They look like they never had any advantages of an education. I noticed some of the women's dresses. You ought to be here to take one gaze at their huge appearance. Their hoops are made of grapevine and white oak splits. I feel sorry for the poor ignorant things. Well, we will teach them, in a few days, how to do without white oak and grapevine hoops. They are now the same as conquered, and one more blow and the country is ours. I have my eye on a fine situation, and how happy we will live when we get our Southern home. When we get possession of the land we can make the men raise cotton and corn, and the women can act in the capacity of domestic servants. The women are very ignorant—only a grade above the negro, and we can live like kings. My love to all the neighbors. Kiss all the children for me, and tell them pa will come back again. Adieu, my dearest Sue.

James Donley.

Mrs. Sue Donley, Mount Vernon, Illinois.

By the politeness of Mr. Allen.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

### A Tribute to the Memory of Miss Eva Harris.

Rarely has it fallen to the lot of a community to mourn the untimely death of so choice a spirit, and so perfect a character as hers, over whose mortal remains the grave has just closed. Death, with unsparing hand, has snatched from a wide circle of friends one whose life and daily walk have been a worthy commentary on her profession. A native of Texas, her early life was passed in the country, and in the dawn of womanhood she came to reside in this city. Possessing excellent mental abilities, and a taste both correct and refined, she was in a measure self-educated. She had seen enough of the world and its society to estimate it at its fair value, and though sociable in her feelings, and possessed of charming powers of conversation, she did not consider human life was bestowed merely for purposes of amusement or enjoyment. She thought it incumbent on her to do all the good in her power to accomplish; and she visited the sick and sought out the poor and friendless, and many an eye will now be moist with sad memories that used to glisten with joy at her approach.

Last winter, among the various claims pressing for attention and relief, she thought the case of the sick soldiers in the hospital, one of the most important. Many were sick, numbers had died, and there was a lack of medicines and those comforts so essential to the sick. She, and a few others, undertook to procure means and see them properly applied. This involved not only time and labor, but no little exposure and hardship. Malignant colds were prevalent; she contracted one, and, with characteristic magnanimity, she neglected herself to attend to the wants of others, till she passed the life of relief, a rapid consumption set in, medical aid proved unavailing, and after a few months of prostration and suffering, she left us here, bereaved of her happy and cheering presence, but stimulated by her noble example in every good word and work.

Rest, sainted spirit! May the turf lie green and softly on your quiet grave, and may the sweet example you have left behind you animate and encourage others to "go and do likewise."

"Aye! thou art for the grave; thy glances shine  
Too brightly to shine long. Again the spring  
Shall deck her for men's eyes; but not for thine  
Sealed in a sleep that knows no wakening.  
The trees for thee have no medicinal leaf,  
And the vexed ore no mineral of power,  
And they who love thee wait, with anxious

grief,

Till the slow plague shall bring the fatal hour.  
Glide softly to thy rest, then; death should

come

Gently to one of gentle mould, like thee;  
As light winds wandering through groves of

bloom

Detach the delicate blossom from the tree.  
Close thy sweet eyes calmly, and without pain,  
And we will trust in God to see thee yet

again."

Houston, July 12, 1862.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Marshal's Office,

Harris County, July 14, 1862.

All persons requiring Passports are hereby notified that the same will be issued from this office between the hours of 8 o'clock A.M. and 12 o'clock M., and from 2 o'clock P.M. until 5 o'clock P.M., and on Sundays from 1 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock P.M.

And no Passports will be granted unless applied for at the office between those hours.

G. W. Frazer,  
Provost Marshal.

Marshal's Office.

Harris County, July 14, 1862.

Non-residents of this county arriving in the City of Houston, are hereby required to appear at this office and register their names. Parties failing to appear in compliance with this order, will subject themselves to the use of compulsory measures to carry out the same.

G. W. Frazer,

Provost Marshal.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

From the Brownsville Flag of the 3d inst:  
The blockading vessel left our coast last  
Tuesday week, and has not since returned.

Cotton continues to roll in considerable quantities, and we hear of large quantities on the road, bound for this market. A gentleman from the interior informs us that there are probably six hundred bales of cotton on the road from here to Victoria, which has been thrown off of the wagons employed to transport them, because some Receiver or other officer thought it was being improperly sent out of the country. Many thousands of dollars worth of property has thus been lost to the owners and to the country by this stupidity, and the good faith of the government has been challenged where one man has had his teams taken to haul another man's cotton. Parties of questionable honesty have represented that they had "government cotton," and by this falsehood, which should subject the author to arrest if the military did their duty under martial law, have pressed teams into their service which were hauling for as good patriots as there are in the South. It is to be hoped that a suit for damages will reach some of these stupid officers, that they may learn that not only curses, but that fines and penalties are the results of such ill-advised and improper proceedings.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The ball given by Capt. Andrews, at his camp last Wednesday night, was a *recherche* affair. There was a large number in attendance. The music was fine, the soldiers gallant, and the collation prepared was ample and elegant. We enjoyed ourself hugely—at home!—for when we arrived at the cars, the inspector demanded our "pass," which we did not happen to have. Rather than go for one, we quietly returned to our sanctum.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Headquarters Trans-Mississippi District }  
Little Rock, Ark., June 8<sup>th</sup>, '62. }

General—I have received information, that you have in prison at Batesville, certain citizens of IZARD county, Ark., captured a few days ago, by a detachment of your cavalry, who are charged with firing upon your men, whilst attempting to arrest them and whom it is your intention to hang as outlaws. Without stopping to inquire whether they did actually fire upon your soldiers or not, I assert it to be the duty, as well as the right of every citizen of the District, to fire upon the soldiers of the U. S. Government, so long as that government persists in the invasion of their homes, and they have the arms to defend these homes with; and in the performance of that duty I should sustain them at every hazard.

I have in custody several officers and soldiers of the army of your government, and I write this to warn you that if your threat is carried into execution against one single citizen of this District, who now is, or hereafter may fall into your hands. I shall avenge his death by hanging every Federal officer and soldier whom I now hold as prisoner of war; and from that time forward this becomes a war of extermination between us. Neither asking nor granting quarter, I shall put to death without mercy, every soldier and citizen of the U. S. who shall fall into my hands.

I am further informed that in a published order you have already declared this to be a war of extermination and that you expect to wage (?) such. I request, sir, that you specially advise me as to the truth of such information, and if compatible with your duty, furnish me with a copy of the order in question. If such proves to have been your declaration, however, you can consider this as an acceptance of issue tendered, and we will ignore all reorganized [sic] rules of civilized warfare, and make our campaign one of savage cruelty and unsparing butchery. Hoping, General, that there is some mistake in this matter, and that the rules of civilized warfare will continue to influence us both in conducting the campaign in which we find ourselves engaged.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient sev't,  
T. C. Hindman,  
Maj. Gen. C. S. A.,

Brig. Gen. Curtis, commanding U. S. force in  
Arkansas.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

The very nicest present of the season was received by the editor hereof, yesterday, in the shape of a Confederate hat for his little boy. The hat is made entirely of corn shucks; and, really, we don't know when we have ever seen a prettier child's hat than it is. It shows most elegant taste as well as a great deal of ingenuity. It is, indeed, a beauty. It was made and sent to us by our gifted correspondent, Kate Crayon, who thus atones for her long silence in these columns.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Officers and members of the Ladies Hospital Association are requested to meet at their Office at 5 o'clock, Monday, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1862.

Mrs. Robert Brewster,  
President.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**A Retribution.**—An incident in the career of "Picayune" Butler, in New Orleans has come to our knowledge, which we deem should be made public, it being such a highly proper *succedaneum* [sic?] of his infamous order recently issued with reference to the ladies of the city.

A few days since preparations were making for a dress parade, and a number of officers had congregated in front of the St. Charles, Butler's headquarters. A splendid carriage was driven in front of the hotel, accompanied by servants in livery—the whole affair betokening an ownership of great wealth and excellent taste. The occupant, dressed in the latest fashion and sparkling with jewelry, drew from her pocket her gold card case, and taking therefrom her card, sent it up to Butler's rooms. The next day himself and lady called at the residence indicated on the card—a fine mansion in a fashionable part of the city—where a couple of hours were agreeably spent in conversation, followed by the introduction of wine and cake, when the highly delighted visitors took their departure. Picayune did not appreciate the fact that he had been made the victim of a successful "sell," until he learned shortly afterwards that he had been paying his respects to the proprietress of one of the most celebrated *bagnios* in the State, who is at this time "*considered a woman of the town, plying her vocation as such.*"

The retribution that thus fell upon Picayune was deserved!—Memphis Appeal.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We have been furnished with an account of the loss of the schooner R. O. Brian, which was run ashore near Velasco on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., to escape a Federal steamer. The crew then went on shore out of the reach of the steamer and guns, while men were sent from the steamer to the schooner, and not being able to get her off they set fire to her and left. When they had returned to the steamer, the steamer went two or three miles further out, when a man from Col. Bate's regiment went to the schooner for the purpose of putting out the fire, and succeeded, as the account says, in saving medicines to the value of \$2,500, among which were some 250 ounces [sic] of quinine, and 30 lbs. of blue mass—also 6 bbls. limes. The balance of the cargo and vessel were a total loss. The vessel was loaded by C. Ennis & Co., of this city. Our account says the loss took place in presence of col. Bates' regiment, but under such circumstances that no assistance could be rendered.

The account says the Federal steamer, fired near 100 shots at the schooner and her crew while making their escape, and also at Capt. Saunder's company, which was drawn out for the purpose of attacking some 60 of the enemy who had been sent on shore in launches. We prefer not to go into the details explaining why no attack was made.—Galv. News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

G. A. Jones, Esq., will leave on Wednesday for Richmond, and will take letter and small parcels for soldiers. They may be left at this office.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

[From the London Punch.]

### The Age of Paper.

Yankee Doodle borrowed cash,  
But could not pay the lender;  
So he issued paper trash,  
And made it legal tender.  
To manufacture six per cents  
He set the mill a-going—  
The plainest written evidence  
Of sums that he is owing.  
The money pulse is very low  
Throughout the Yankee nation.  
But their Treasury Notes I know  
Will help the circulation.  
The backs of all are printed green—  
A proper way to make 'em;  
For by and by it will be seen  
That those are green who take 'em.  
A vehicle of promises  
To drag you down to ruin—  
To add to your indebtedness,  
With all the ills accruing;  
With foreign powers your credit gone,  
And from the people's bags, sir,  
Their gold and silver all withdrawn,  
And you reduced to rags, sir.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 17, 1862, p. 2, c.2

We congratulate our friends John T. and Wm. Brady on their success in running the blockade, having sent out two vessels with cotton and got back two return cargoes of such goods as are most needed, including some 35,000 lbs. of gunpowder, a lot of arms, army clothing, writing paper, etc. They have undoubtedly made a good thing of it, and we are glad of it, for a more worthy firm, and one more attentive to business, cannot be found. They have evidently filled the bond in their return cargo, and are entitled to full credit for it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**Hospital Supplies.**—A large army is now concentrating in Arkansas. Among them are a considerable number who are sick, and who are unprovided with the most ordinary articles of comfort. The people of Arkansas contributed very liberally, as long as they were able, but the supply at length gave out, and the appeal is now made to Texas for aid. Gen. Hindman has detailed Dr. R. L. Smith, of Mount Enterprise, Rusk county, to visit Eastern Texas for hospital supplies. In every neighborhood where our paper reaches, the ladies are individually invited to hunt up all the sheets old and new, pillow slips, old linen bandages, from one and a half to two and a half inches wide, domestic rags, light comforts, etc., and send them without delay to their respective county towns. Dr. Smith informs us that the sick soldiers are really in a distressed condition. Our people must act promptly, for when an engagement takes place these hospital supplies will be imperatively required.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

That most enterprising of all caterers for the public, Leander Cannon, Esq., the proprietor of Piedmont Springs, has opened a good road from his Springs to Millican. The distance is only six miles. The break-neck places on the road from Navasota are now avoided, and the distance nearly *semified*. (See Webster.)

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

**Pickles.**—Small matters are not always trifles. It is of the greatest importance, that all of our housewives put up large quantities of pickles. It is impossible for our armies to procure vegetables. Living on salt food and bread, or beans, in crowded camps, they become subject, with such diet, to many loathsome scorbutic diseases. Pickles are a preventive. They are used as such, for sailors, on long whaling voyages. They are easily transported, and will keep long. They will be extensively purchased for army stores.

DALLAS HERALD, July 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Gen. Bee has matters fixed up with regard to passes. If you, planters, have to go beyond the county line, in sight of your house, in search of cattle, you must first pay one dollar each for a "pass" for yourself and servants! You may be an old citizen of Texas. You may have risked your life in the Mexican war. No matter. You must stand the "dollar." With all due respect we pronounce this thing absurd, and take the chances.

"Local."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

**Exorbitant Prices.**—This "local" may be somewhat peculiar in his notions of justice. No doubt he is; he never presumed to be otherwise than peculiar in every respect. He is very peculiar, for instance, in his notions respecting the present exorbitant prices charged for the necessaries of life, by retailers in this city. Goods purchased before the blockade, at the old prices, are now sold at the most extravagant prices ever heard of.—Shoes, for instance, which never cost the retailer over \$3, cannot be bought of him for less than \$8. Boots which cost him only \$7 cannot be bought for less than \$18 or \$20. Dry goods are now sold at a profit of from five to fifteen hundred per cent.! There may be justice in such transactions, but we are so peculiar we cannot detect it. Hence, our opinion is that such prices should not be tolerated where martial law prevails. Luxuries should command such prices as those who choose to indulge in them can get them for; but the necessaries of life, while our people are so much oppressed as at present, should be sold at a fair profit to the seller. If the law will not protect the buyer, we advise all to purchase nothing that they are not *obliged* to have, as long as the present prices are asked. Do not gratify and enrich exorbitant dealers with one cent more than you are compelled to shell out.

If we had a stock of goods worth, say, \$100,000, purchased before the blockade, we would sell them out at the old prices, and then close our store until the end of the war. We would then resume business, and sell more goods than any other five houses in town, for we would have the sympathies and gratitude of the people in our behalf—and a clear conscience night and day.

If we mistake not, one of the first questions that will be asked of the retailer at the day of judgment, will be—"What profits did you ask for goods during the war?" Then there will be some blushing and squirming—if not damning—we fear; there will be if we are called as a witness. Seriously, without wishing to dictate, if we were Provost Marshal, but few persons should pay \$8 for shoes that never cost more than \$3, &c., &c.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

## Notice

### From the People's Store

To the Citizens of San Antonio.

We have been legitimately engaged, (*as is usual with all merchants of this city*), in dealing in produce of all kinds in connection with our Grocery business, for the benefit of all concerned; but owing to the present tendency to extraordinary high prices, we shall hereafter desist from dealing in the same, except when consigned to us personally in large quantities from the country.

Also, I shall distribute from my store, twice a week, namely on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, 50 loaves of bread, *without charge, to all who may be in need.*

Martin Schnetz.

San Antonio, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

S. A. Herald please copy.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Price Current.

We have been trying from various sources to get at the prices of the various market articles, and give the following as the result of our observation without comment.

Flour \$22 per cwt; Bacon, 25 cts pr. lb. Lard, 37½ cts per lb.; Coffee, \$1 00 per lb. Sugar, 25 cts. do.; Butter, 50 cts do; Rice, 40 cts do; Molasses, \$2 00 per gal.' Black Pepper, \$1 00 per lb.; Tea, \$4 to \$5 do; Eggs 37½ to 40 cents per doz.; Potatoes, 6 lbs at \$1 00; Roasting ears, 5 cents a piece; cabbage, from 37½ to 50 cts a piece; Beets, small, 3 for 25 cts; Milk, 12½ cts per quart; Tallow Candles, 60 cts. a doz.; Bar Soap, 50 cts per bar; Melons 25 cts to \$1 a piece; Butter Beans \$1 00 per quart; Vinegar, \$1 00 per gallon.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Texan Scalps.**—A Mr. Curtis who escaped from Denver city when in the hands of the blood-thirsty Yankees informs us that they were offering rations and reward for Texan scalps, and that he saw, while passing through Ft. Bend, three scalps paid for the Yankees. Mr. Curtis wrote himself a passport and commission to buy mules for the Federal Government and by it was enabled to make his way back to this State. Texans know well how to repay this act of brutality of which the Northern cannibals are best pleased when performing. Let us have enough of them, free of vermin (if such can be found) to pad our saddles and make foot-matts for our kitchen-doors.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

For the information of some postmasters who don't know better, we will state that the postage for a single letter, to any place in the Confederacy, is 10 cents, whether the distance be 5 miles or (if it could be) 5,000. Other postmasters who are in the way of sending soldiers' letters to us to be sent East, are informed that it requires a Confederate postage stamp to pay the postage, and it must not be erased either. Their own stamps won't send the letter a mile beyond the Mississippi.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that the boy who was lately shot accidentally by his companion, died since of his wound. This is one more sad accident to the many thousand that happen annually; by permitting children to play with fire-arms.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Young Ladies' School, Houston.

Directress—Miss M. B. Browne.

Assistant in Senior Circle—Mrs. Cunningham.

Assistant in Junior Circle—Mrs. Giraud.

The examination of the Young Ladies attending this School, which came off on the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup>, inst., was of the most satisfactory character. The pupils acquitted themselves admirably, manifesting a thorough proficiency in their studies. The course pursued is not of a superficial kind. The young ladies are instructed in all that tends to make them sensible, instructed and good.

We attended the distribution on the 17<sup>th</sup>, and were truly gratified at hearing the correct recitations and observing the modest and amiable demeanor of the scholars.

Miss Jessie Briscoe, (who was crowned for success in her studies and lady-like deportment) recited eloquently and appropriately a piece entitled "Our Flag"—the flag being held by a lovely child, the daughter of the late lamented patriot, Col. Thos. Lubbock.

Were we not afraid of overlooking merit, where there was so much excellence, we would enumerate the names of many of the scholars, whose talents and amiability favorably impressed us. They are the children of our best citizens both of Galveston and Houston.

After the recitations, singing, and some performances on the piano, under the direction of Mrs. Blakeman and Mrs. Giraud, the most meritorious received premiums.

It is pleasant and hopeful, amidst the clash of arms, to behold the youth of our country, her future support, educated at home in so thorough a manner. With an educated and moral people, we will surely perpetuate our free institutions—without them, never!

At the close of this interesting celebration, the young ladies presented a valuable and very beautiful piece of statuary to the Directress. The presentation was evidently unexpected, but must have been most gratifying to Miss Browne. It was a strong proof of the affection existing between the scholars and their teacher.

A Friend.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

### News from El Paso.

The following intelligence was received by the last El Paso Mail:

Capt. Hoffmann, in passing through a small town, some ten or 15 miles this side of El Paso, made a requisition of that place for a certain number of beeves. The population, either acting in bad faith or not being able to fulfill the contract at the stipulated time, delivered but a few beeves. Capt. Hoffman, not satisfied, refused to pay for them, or give them a receipt for the amount delivered. The inhabitants rallied their fighting men, from 2 to 300 strong, pursued our men, killed some 14 or 20, mostly stragglers, and captured about 15.

Major Teel, hearing of these proceedings, came to the rescue, killed 30 Mexicans and liberated the prisoners.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### The Charge for Passports.

We suggested a doubt the other day, about the right of the Provost Marshals to charge a regular fee for passes. A correspondent has sent us the following General Order by which it will be seen that we were mistaken in our supposition:

Headquarters, }  
Sub-Military District of the Rio Grande, }  
San Antonio, June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }  
General Orders, No. 18.

I. Provost Marshals throughout the limits of this Military District, are hereby authorized to charge and receive the sum of one dollar, for each passport issued by them.

II. When the passport contains more than one name, but one charge will be made.

By order of H. P. Bee, Brig. Gen.

Official E. F. Gray, Maj. & A. A. A. G.

We confess that when we first heard of the charge being made, we regarded it as out of character and unjust in the extreme, imposing a per capita tax upon all travelers which could not be justified by any principle of law or right. We had traveled all over the Confederacy, as had thousands of people, and had taken passes at all important points, and this was the first time we had heard of a fee being demanded for this sort of thing. We presumed it was done through ignorance and spoke of it in that way.

We supported the demand for martial law in the State at large, regarding it as a great public necessity. With the orders of the commanding General, except only this, we have been entirely satisfied, and have sustained them. And we trust that the law martial will continue to be used for the benefit of the public, and not for their oppression.

It may seem a slight thing to many of our readers to pay a dollar for a passport. Very many will not feel it. But there are thousands all over the State who will and must feel the tax. Suppose a case. The wife of a soldier desires to visit her friends. If she crosses a county line she must pay a dollar for the privilege.

Suppose another. A soldier takes his thirty days' furlough. He has not been paid off, and has no money to visit his friends. He may desire to go into a dozen counties, but a dozen different bars are put up to stop his progress and a dozen different dollars called for from his depleted pocket before he can go his way. He will doubtless feel like thanking the law that thus impedes him in the enjoyment of his hard-earned furlough.

Suppose another. A stock-driver passes across the county line in pursuit of his stock. He pays a dollar for the privilege. Is it right?

What is the object of the charge? Obviously to pay the expenses of Martial Law. For whose benefit is Martial Law declared? Is it for the benefit of travelers? Hardly; it is for the advantage of the public, and there is no more justice in making travelers defray the expense, than there is in making Jones cut down a tree in Smith's yard because he had enjoyed the benefit of its shade.—Everywhere else in the Confederacy the Government pays the expenses of Martial Law; but if the expense is to prove too much for the Government, by all means let the people be taxed for the purpose.

Is it said that the Military has no right to tax

the people? It is to be replied that it has equally as little right to tax a class of the people. The General commanding has issued stringent orders against the impressments of private property. Now, on the plea of necessity, an impressment is made of the privately owned dollar from each traveler. The same plea would justify the opening by force of every merchant's and planter's strong box in the State.

Gen. Bee is one of our ablest citizens; he knows the temper of the people with whom he has to deal. He is a man whose devotion to the best interests of the country no one can question. He is also a man of the strictest integrity and honor. His judgment is not often successfully impeached.—May he not have erred in this matter, however?—May we not hope that reflection, as well as experience in its operations, may lead to countermanding the order? We certainly hope so for the sake of the people who suffer by it, as well as of the cause which it is calculated to create discontent with.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

**The Revue of Last Saturday.**—A general inspection of the troops stationed in and near San Antonio, was held last Saturday evening, on the Alamo square. The following companies were present: Infantry—Capt. Newton's, Bose's, Tod's and Penaloza's; Cavalry—Capt. Duff's and Bell's. Long before the appointed time, a large number of our population assembled on the square to witness that novel spectacle. At 5 o'clock the different companies arrived with their fine brass band, and soon after, Gen. Hebert and staff. The tout ensemble passed off to every body's satisfaction, giving that evening the appearance of a holiday.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Auction, by Hohenthal & Reichman.

Main street, Houston.

On Wednesday, July 23d, 1862, at 9 A.M.,

A stock of goods which recommends itself particularly to dealers, being well assorted, and the goods superior to the general run of Auction Goods, viz:

200 lots of superior Clothing,

100 lots of seasonable Dry Goods;

100 lots of Millinery and Fancy Goods;

100 lots of Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c.

Also, at the same time:

A fine Double Buggy, with double Harness, Shaft and Pole. Terms Cash.

Hohenthal & Reichman,

Auctioneers.

HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

When we consider the state of the times, it is somewhat surprising that so many improvements should be going on, as at present in Houston. Building after building is going up, and everything wears a healthy appearance. How do you get along with your subjugation, Lincoln—and how are the blockaders?

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 23, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Three companies of Col. W. P. Lane's Partisan Rangers, under the command of Major Burns, left on Tuesday for Little Rock.—Tex. Rep. TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1



**Auction**  
by  
**J. S. & J. B. Sydnor,**  
**Every Tuesday.**

We will, when desired, make full cash advances on consignments of Merchandise, Country Produce, Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Carriages Furniture, etc.

Our Sale,  
Tuesday, July 22, 10 A.M.

25 doz. Summer Hats,  
10 " Summer Pants,  
10 " Summer and Winter Vests,  
150 Prs. Carving Knives and Forks,  
75 doz. New Razors, (new goods,)  
25 doz. Pocket Knives,  
10 " Scissors—Rogers and other best manufactures.  
38 Pkgs. Lawns,  
10 " Fine Organdies,  
47 Dress Patterns, (Robes,) elegant goods, cost from \$10 to \$20 each.  
17 Ladies' Saddles, several of which are very superior quality.  
Invoice of \$1,750 Embroideries, viz: Ladies Hdkfs., Undersleeves, Collars Bands, &c., &c. 250 Gents Silk Hdkfs. Also, sundry assorted Merchandise, and other articles not enumerated.

At Private Sale,  
A few thousand good Cigars at \$50. Double and Single Harness; 28 Crates Crockery; 6 Anvils; Log and Fifth Chains; Nails, 4's, 5's, and 20's.

J. S. & J. B. Sydnor.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

For the information of travelers and the people, we are authorized to state, that Provost marshals within the sub-military district of Houston, are not permitted to make any charge for passes. This district extends from the Sabine to Matagorda, and to a line we believe somewhat indefinite in the interior.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

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

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

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

True Democrat, (Ark.)

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

**Castor Oil.**

Having all the machinery for the manufacture of Castor Oil, I will pay \$3.50 per bushel for seed delivered to A. Sessums, Houston.

Any information in saving the crop or preparing it for market will be given by applying to me at Hempstead, by letter.

S. M. Buster.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**Baylor University, July 2d, 1862.**  
**Soldiers of the Southland Braves.**

Desiring to express our interest in the noble cause you have espoused, and wishing to evince our appreciation of your gallantry, we present you this flag, feeling assured that its folds will ever wave where

"Lofty deeds and daring high,  
Blend with the notes of victory."

Hoping that you may return safely and speedily to your homes, crowned with the laurels of victory, we are your very sincere friends,  
Ella Tryon, Mary Mason,  
Clara Mason, Nannie Houston,  
Kate Clark, Dora Pettus.

Camp Waul, July 3d, 1862.

To Misses Ella Tryon, Mary Mason, Clara Mason, Nannie Houston, Kate Clark, Dora Pettus.

Fair Daughters:--In behalf of the "Southland Braves," we tender you our utmost thanks for the presentation of one of the most beautiful Confederate Ensigns that has ever been thrown to the breeze upon our tented fields. The interest ever manifested in our cause by the fair daughters of our dear sunny land, will create the Archimedes lever with which your oppressed brothers will over-turn the sable shrine of Northern despotism, and roll back the tide of inhuman invasion, or with their bayonets, dig for themselves and their sisters, their own graves by the side of those of their mothers and fathers, now sleeping in Southland. But let us hope with you, that we may return in safety and victorious; and also hope, that we may be able to present you the same beautiful ensign, baptised in freedom's blood—consecrated to the God of Liberty, and forever embalmed in woman's patriotism.

We have the honor to be your kind friends and defenders.

W. R. Sullivan,  
Captain "Southland Braves,"  
Waul's Legion.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 23, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Headquarters,  
Tyler, Texas, July 19, 1862.

Special Order No. [blank]

The above special order No. 26, issued by Major Gen. T. C. Hindman, commanding the Trans-Mississippi District, has been received at these Headquarters, and is re-published by order of Brig.-Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, for the information and government of all mounted troops in Texas *en route* or destined for service in Arkansas.

Gen. McCulloch, realising the imperious necessity which compels the dismounting of our troops, calls upon them, as Texians, to yield cheerful obedience to the necessities of our struggling country, as ordered by Maj.-Gen. Hindman. Cavalry cannot be supported in Arkansas. Upon infantry, the chief reliance of all armies, the country mostly depends. Mounted commands may retain their horses till they reach Red River, and then send them home as ordered by Gen. Hindman.

By order of  
Brig. Gen'l Henry E. McCulloch.

Jno. Henry Brown,  
Major and A. Adj't. General.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Keatchi, La., July 6, 1862.

Editor Telegraph: Many of your readers might be interested to hear something from the Carter's Brigade of Texas Cavalry.

We have been in this vicinity for some days, busy in making our tents, shoeing our horses, and preparing our arms the best we can for the campaign.

Since we have been here, Col. Wilkes has had several cruises up and down Red River, and they have, in the main, been successful. Several parties have been trying to open up the trade from New Orleans, and some of the munitions sent up from that city out of the way of the Feds have, it appears, fallen into hands not very friendly to us. Against these have the expeditions been sent, and the result has been 5,000 lbs. powder, 10,000 lbs. lead, 15,000 pair cotton cards, 6,000 yards jeans, 2,000 yards Lowells, with quinine, caps, quicksilver, coffee, salt, &c. and the great bullet-moulding machine.

We will give you a little incident of the Colonel and one of his captains, Taylor, and the Governor of Louisiana. It appears that the Governor had purchased ten sacks of the salt illicitly introduced,—Capt. Taylor getting wind of it, went and took the salt. There was considerable opposition, but the stern Captain was not to be put off, so the salt had to come.

Yet another. In one of these excursions a French company was sent for to prevent the taking of some of the stores. The Texas Captain had only 20 men, but fell in with Lt. col. Walker of Terry's Regiment, who had a few men with him. The gallant Colonel told Capt. T. he would send him a few hands in the fray if needed, but when Capt. T. saw the Creole company, he sent the Col. word he could whip them with his 20 Texians; but no fight took place, and Capt. T. carried off the store. The Committee of Public Safety have powerfully seconded Col. Wilkes' efforts to break up this Federal trade. . . .

The citizens of Louisiana treat us like true friends, and with a high-souled hospitality that has won all hearts; and the ladies, God bless them, by their kindness and solicitude for our well being, have made many a Texian's heart and arm stronger for the conflict.

You may hear from us again.

Yours truly, &c.,

J. E. F.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 23, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

### **Estray Notice.**

Taken up by Richard Yarbrough, and estrayed before Stephen Reaves, J. P. in Precinct No. 1, Smith county, one bay horse, black mane and tail, somewhat disfigured, has a scar on his left thigh, near the hip bone, about three years old past, branded S. T. N. on his left shoulder; appraised at seventy-five dollars.

July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

R. W. Chapman, Clerk.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

**J. H. Warren, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Tyler Texas.**

Offers his professional services to the public.  
Office East side of the public.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Headquarters,

Trans-Miss. Dist.

Little Rock, Ark., July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

### **Special Order No. 26.**

The extreme scarcity of forage renders it an impossibility to maintain a large mounted force, without causing distress, if not actual starvation, among the troops and poorer people of the country; therefore all commanders of companies and regiments of mounted men, now *en route* to these Headquarters from Southern Arkansas and Texas, upon seeing this order, are required to dismount their men before proceeding farther, and send the horses with suitable details home, and move forward as infantry.

This order applies to those commands which have been heretofore formally accepted, as well as to others.

The imperative necessity of the case admits of no exception whatever, and it is hoped that a proper degree of patriotism will ensure a ready obedience.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Hindman,  
R. C. Newton, Chief of Staff.

Official,

J. P. Wilson, A. Adjutant General.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Over the signature of "C," we publish a communication relating to the recent action of the Chief Provost Marshal in restricting the price of leather. C.'s remarks are correct and true, and in the proper spirit, and we endorse them fully. But the Provost Marshal knows, and the people should so consider, that it is not at all times an easy matter to determine precisely at what point extortion commences as to any given article, and that sometimes merchants and traders may seem to extort, when if the circumstances were known, the appearances would be changed. We are no apologist for extortioners or any other class of enemies to this Confederacy, but on the contrary, despise them with bitterness; but let justice be done to all. Now if we take an instance the cotton cards which are being sold here at \$15,00 a pair, and enquire as to whether a case of extortion is here, we must first ascertain the circumstances—find out what the cards cost the merchant who has them for sale, what was his trouble, expense, &c.—for it is not reasonable to expect a man to sell a thing for less than it cost him, and the rules of trade allow a reasonable profit. This is true of all classes of trade and sales. The duty of Provost Marshals is to look into these matters and regulate them. As to the cards, the main question is and has been, where did they come from?

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Rev. Sam'l A. King preaches at the Methodist church in Tyler on the 4<sup>th</sup> Sabbath in every month, at 11 o'clock A.M., and 3 o'clock P.M.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Tyler, July 23d 1862.

Capt. Ben. E. Benton, will attend to the business of the Ordnance office during my absence.

John D. Still [?], As't Ord. Ag't C.S.A.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

### **An Appeal to the Ladies of Tyler and Vicinity.**

So far, in the progress of the present war, the ladies in and around Tyler have performed their part nobly, with unremitting and self-sacrificing devotion to our beloved country. By a glance at the complementary notices of the patriotic industry of the ladies in adjoining counties, it will be seen that the handiwork (and the hands work as the heart prompts,) of the women of Smith county exceeds by quadruple the amount accomplished by those of perhaps any other county in the State. We shall soon have finished hundreds of tents, and thousands of knapsacks, haversacks, &c., besides large quantities of clothing and hospital stores.

Circumstances have placed it in our power, and made it our duty and pleasure to do thus much. But, ladies, we have now before us a more fearful responsibility, an imperative duty, a duty which must not be neglected, if we love our country, if we have a hope of heaven! Are we, as wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, doing our whole duty to the sick now lying in our hospitals? Do we when we pray to Almighty God for mercy on our bleeding country—do we ever forget to ask, if the hard hand of disease is laid on our husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in a land of strangers, that His hand will raise up friends for them there?—that He will send around the couch of languishing disease true-hearted WOMEN, to render such service as is only in the knowledge of the hand of woman? Ladies, those of you who have not visited the hospital, go for a few moments. See yon fair-haired boy, all pale and emaciated as he is—approach him—place your hand tenderly on his brow—ask him if he feels better, and if he will take some nourishment? See his sunken eye fill with tears as he replies quickly, "If you please, madam, if you have anything which is not prepared here in the hospital." Listen now to the poor soldier on the next bed. He is dying. He sees you, and thinks of his mother, and asks you in piteous accents to pray that he may see his mother once again.

Ladies, this is no fancy sketch; it is a true picture of the constantly recurring [sic] scenes of a sad reality. Let us pray that the great God of our country will enable us to do our duty to those dear soldiers stricken with disease in our town. Then with His assistance, we shall succeed, and He will provide, too, for those of our own kindred who are suffering in a distant land.

For the more effectual accomplishment of our duties in a strict and constant attention to the hospitals, it is necessary that we should have some organized plan of proceeding. It is, therefore, suggested that those ladies who wish to assist in this good work, will meet at the Christian Church on Saturday, 26<sup>th</sup> inst., 3 o'clock P.M.

S. G. R.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

**M. A. Long.**

**Hubbard.**

Long & Hubbard,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Tyler, Texas.

Will practice in the Courts of the 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, and in the U. S. and Federal Courts at Tyler.

[v5n41-1y]

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

### **Notice to Detached Soldiers!!**

Headquarters,

Tyler, Texas, July 20, 1862.

The detached men belonging to the dismounted regiments formerly commanded by Cols. Greer, Stone, Locke, Young, Sims, Whitfield, Camp (late Col. M. T. Johnson's) and Crump's battalion, who were sent home with the horses of their commands, are notified and required forthwith to assemble at Paris, Lamar County, Texas. At Paris they will report to Major Wm. E. Estes, of Col. Andrews, (late Crumps) regiment, who has been assigned to the temporary command of said detached men in lieu of Col. J. J. Diamond. Most of these men have already reported at Paris. All others, who have not been discharged by competent authority, must do so without delay, or they will be treated as deserters. On reporting to Major Estes, he will discharge those who desire it, who were over 35 or under 18 years of age on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1862.

By order of

Gen. Henry E. McCulloch.

Jno. Henry Brown, Major and A. Adj't Gen.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Headquarters,

Trans-Miss. Dist.

Little Rock, Ark., July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

### **General Order No. 26.**

I. The organization of Partisan Rangers in this District under any authority whatever, is prohibited and those now organized are hereby declared to be mounted infantry—and subject to be dismounted whenever it is deemed expedient. This order does not relate to independent companies formed under General Order No. 17.

II. Persons heretofore authorized to raise Battalions, and Regiments in the State of Missouri, must complete the organization of the same and report within thirty (30) days from this date or their authority will be considered as annulled.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Hindman.

R. C. Newton, Chief of Staff.

Official.

J. P. Wilson, A. Adjutant General.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

[Communicated.]

Editor Reporter:

In your last issue I notice an order from the District Provost Marshal, in which he restricts the price of leather to forty cents. This is as it should be; but why make this distinction alone as to leather? There are other articles equally important to the people. Extortionate prices are being made by the merchants. For instance, cotton cards are being sold by a merchant at this place at *fifteen* dollars per pair! Shoes and other articles that families are compelled to have, are equally high priced. It is to be hoped that the Provost Marshal will look into this matter, and amend his order by adding other articles of prime necessity, and restricting the prices of the same. I hope you will give this a place in your valuable journal. Let us have quality and justice in all things.

Yours, &c.

C.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Headquarters,  
Tyler, Texas, July 23, 1862.

### General Order No. 164

I. The foregoing order No. 20, from Major Gen. T. C. Hindman, is published for the information of all concerned.

II. Having been directed to assemble and organize the Texas troops who are to serve in the District which Gen. Hindman commands, it is necessary that I adapt my course to his views, which is the more agreeable to me, as I fully endorse them.

III. There are many persons, I learn, engaged in raising mounted men in Texas. This is a great interference with the proper enforcement of the Conscript law; and, under the circumstances, detrimental to the interest of the service. Hence I shall not recognise or accept the service of any troops, unless, they have been raised by order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Van Dorn, Gen. Hindman, Gen. Hebert, or myself; and, as the troops that go to Arkansas must be accepted by Gen. Hindman or myself, I respectfully advise Texians not to enlist under any one whose authority does not emanate [sic] as above indicated. I might add further, that property bought on credit by persons who do not hold authority as above, may not be paid for by the Confederate States.

IV. It is advisable to suspend the raising of mounted men in Texas for service in Arkansas. Hence no more mounted men will be accepted by me, no matter by what authority raised, after the first day of next month; and all who are now in service and who enter it by that time, may expect to be dismounted at Red River.

V. Gen. Hindman informs me that some of the Rangers have deserted our cause in Arkansas.—These must be men from other states North of us, who have straggled into Texas and entered the service for plunder or pay. It cannot be that our people would be guilty of an act so base and so totally incompatible [sic] with their history and honor.—But it is immaterial where they are from, and what the pretended cause of their course, the must and will be arrested and punished. All military officers and Provost Marshals, are directed to arrest any and all deserters that may come within their reach, and send them to Little Rock by any military force going to that place or to these Head-Quarters.

By order of

Brig. Gen'l. Henry E. McCulloch,

Jno. Henry Brown,

Major and A. Adj't. Gen.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

### Robbery!—Fire!

The residence of Mrs. Martha Rooks, about eight miles South of Tyler, on the waters of Mud Creek, was burned on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of this month. At that time the undersigned lost the following notes, which he believes were stolen from the house previous to the fire: Four notes drawn by Henry R. Cockrel, and made payable to me—one for \$200,00; one for \$161,00; one for \$75,00, and one for \$6,00. Also one note on Henry Kent, for \$100,00, with a credit of \$40,00. The public will watch for these notes, and inform on any one in whose possession they may be found, and thereby detect a very dangerous thief.

Thos. Driver.

July 7<sup>th</sup>, '62. 7-32-3t.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

### Hospital Stores.

The following communication explains itself. We trust it will be read with care by every one, and that a hearty response will be made. We call especially upon the "Aid Societies" of the county to come up manfully to the work they are called upon to do. In this way a brave people must and can purchase liberty—and liberty is cheap at any price, no matter what the sacrifice of money, of goods, of personal ease and comfort:

Henderson, Texas, July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Editor Tyler Reporter—

Sir:—You will see through the Jefferson and Marshall papers that I have been detailed by the War Department of the Trans-Mississippi District as Special Agent to Eastern Texas, for the purpose of getting up Hospital Supplies for the army. It being impossible for me to visit Tyler sufficiently early to put the thing on foot in time, I wish you would arouse the people to a proper appreciation of this call in your county, and through your paper the adjacent counties.

There will be a large army soon at Little Rock. Sickness is rife among them, and from the fact of being cut off from all resources of getting such things as hospital clothing, &c., it has been thought necessary that an agent be sent to Texas as the most suitable place to procure them. Have the Aid Societies to meet; have them to appoint committees for the purpose of inciting each neighborhood to a proper appreciation of the necessities of the army; have them to send their goods to the County Site, and from thence to Jefferson. We want old sheets, bed sacks or ticks, pillow cases, shirts, if to be had; bandages 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches wide; old linen, &c. I have been highly flattered wherever I have been, that this call will be responded to with alacrity, and from the interest manifested at Jefferson, Marshal and Henderson, by the gentlemen as well as ladies, I feel confident that the Department will not be disappointed in its expectations. I shall go from here to Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Rusk, and Cherokee counties, and to your section as soon as I can get there.

With implicit confidence in the press and the patriotism of the Southern people,

I am, sir, most respectfully &c.,

R. L. Smith.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Capt. A. U. Wright, Quartermaster in Taylor's (formerly Moore's Regiment,[]), requests us to state that he will be compelled to leave Texas for the army on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August. He is in Gilmer with funds to pay off the indebtedness of the regiment, and he earnestly urges all persons interested to call on him, or send their claims, without delay for payment.—Texas Republican.

Capt. Wright could have greatly accommodated many creditors if, instead of stopping at Gilmer, and inviting hundreds of men to ride there, he had gone where the principal debts were contracted.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

**Administrators Notice.**

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Rasbury, dec'd, on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1862, by the County Court of Smith county, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment.

Tyler, June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1862.  
7-31-6t. Mc. D. Lorance, Adm'r.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

**Executors Notice.**

Letters Testamentary, with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of W. T. Thornton, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Smith county, on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1862—this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment.

Robert Lyon, Executor.  
7-31-6t. June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

**I Need  
For Immediate Use**

for the troops stationed at this place (Tyler, Smith county) Soap, in bars; Salt, Candles and Vinegar. Also Rye, Peas, and large quantities of Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Flour and Beef. I will make large contracts for the above articles, and will also buy in small quantities, as they are much needed.

J. B. Sydnor,  
Captain & A. C. S. of C. S. A.  
Tyler, June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1862. [7-29]

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

**Davenport & Goodman,  
Physicians & Surgeons,**

Tyler, Texas,  
Will promptly answer to all calls in the line of their profession. They have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and will be found at all time, (unless professionally absent,) at the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., in the brick building on the North-West corner of the Public Square. The attention of both will be given in all cases when necessary, without additional charge.

Jo. W. Davenport, M. D.  
Wm. J. Goodman, M. D.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**Tignal W. Jones,  
Attorney at Law,**

Will attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Tyler, Smith county, Texas, June 17, 1856.  
v1n45-tf

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**Stephen Reaves,  
Attorney at Law.**

Will practice in the Supreme and District Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts, of the Western District of Texas.

Office, at Tyler.  
sept. 6, 1854. v1n1-tf

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**"Tyler House."**

Tyler, Smith Co. Texas.

J. M. Williams, Proprietor.

Having taken the above named house which has just been vacated by its former well known lessee. (Rev. A. G. Irvine,) I respectfully solicit a call from its old patrons and friends, and the public generally. Extensive repairs and additions will be immediately made to the Hotel buildings, and comfortable quarters insured to all who may stop with me. Attached to the Hotel is a large Livery Stable, where horses will be well attended to; and at all times travellers can be forwarded to any point, on the shortest notice.

Tyler, Dec'r 12, 1860. 1y  
TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**Carolina House.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have completed their new

Saloon,

bearing the above title, and have on hand the finest assortment of Liquors and Wines ever brought to this market. Polite and attentive bar keepers on hand to attend to the wants of the thirsty. All those disposed to indulge in a "smile" are invited to give us a call.

Tyler, April 25<sup>th</sup>.  
J. W. Murphy.

TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**Saw-Mill.**

The undersigned has removed his Steam Saw-Mill to his new pinery, 8 miles South of Tyler, on the Larrissa road, where, in a few days he will be ready to fill all orders on shortest notice, at the following rates, which are CASH, only.

Prices of Lumber.

Square Lumber per 100	\$1.25
" " " over 20 feet	1.50
Ripped " "	1.50

v5n26 1y J. N. McKinley  
TYLER REPORTER, July 24, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**The Vicksburg Whig Suspended.**—We find the following announcement in the Vicksburg Whig of the 1<sup>st</sup>:

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

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

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

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

From present appearances our soldiers now in the field will require to be clothed during the coming winter, by those who remain at home. When we consider the immense number to be looked after it will readily be seen that extraordinary exertion can alone meet their necessities. Every blanket and every kind of material now in the State, which can be used for soldiers' clothing, should be secured at once. If this cannot be done in one way, it should be done in another.—Societies for its manufacture should be immediately organized all over the State, and no means should be allowed to slumber a moment longer, which will advance the soldiers' interests, or relieve his present or coming wants.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

All the auctioneers in town seem to be doing a smashing business lately. Every body—except editors, of course—seem to have plenty of money, and there is much alacrity in bidding.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Editor Telegraph: It is but due to the citizens of Liberty, to acknowledge their kind attentions to the sick of Company D, Col. Griffin's Battalion, and to thank them for the same, during the short sojourn of that company at this place. We had as high as twenty odd sick in the hospital at one time, and but for the prompt and kind attention of the citizens, but more especially the ladies, our sick would have languished for want of the many delicacies which can only be prepared by woman, and by no one else so soothingly administered. To designate persons by name would be invidious; but suffice it to say, that all were in the good work; and for the company, as well as for myself, I return them our most unfeigned thanks.

Thos. A. Stanwood,  
Medical Officer.

Liberty, July 22, 1862.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

**Secession Impudence.**—A daughter of Capt. Semmes, commander of the famous rebel pirate Sumter, attended a wedding at St. Pauls' church in Newport, Kentucky, night before last, enveloped in a scarf of rich material, bearing the Confederate colors, red and white, arranged in bars or stripes.—Cincinnati Commercial 20.

DALLAS HERALD, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Reliable parties inform us that one ounce of catnip added to one gallon of melted tallow, will effectively remove all *gus* and other foreign substances from the same, and thereby prevent that snapping and spluttering too often found in candles.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

There were no less than seventy-three fresh arrivals at Piedmont Springs on Wednesday last.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The negroes had another Grand Ball last Saturday night, for the benefit of sick soldiers—Sam Boaman, manager. It was conducted with the utmost propriety and decorum. The Marshal speaks in the highest terms of the negroes of this city. Receipts handed over, amounted to more than \$40.

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

### County Currency.

The Tyler Reporter says the county court of that county has adopted the following judicious and sound basis for the issue of a currency:

"A large amount of bills, ranging from 25 cents to five dollars, has been issued by the Court. These bills are based on Confederate Notes, and are just as good. They are only given out in change for Confederate money or its equivalent, and consequently the Confederate money is always on hand for their redemption. They will pay the war tax as well as the Confederate money, and serve in all business transactions as Confederate money. The people of adjoining counties need not hesitate to receive and use these bills, because they are not only backed by the integrity of the county but dollar for dollar by Confederate Notes in the treasury of our county."

This mode of making small change, by the County Court of Smith county is the best we have heard of, and should be adopted by the county courts generally. The great inconvenience the people have been placed at, for the want of small change, has caused the issuance of many worthless shinplasters, and if the counties generally, would pursue the same plan as adopted by Smith county, we could do away with individual shinplasters. A contemporary suggests, that in order to render this scheme perfect, and to guard the public against loss, there ought to be a safe depository established, and the parties handling the money should be placed under heavy bond.

It would certainly be to the interest of Washington county, if its commissioners would authorize the issuance of county script, as low as 10 cents and have it printed on better and more durable paper than the warrants now issued.—*Ranger*.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We learn from the Union that 298 persons claiming alienship and foreign protection, have recorded their names in the office of the Provost marshal in Galveston, since May, viz: 133 Germans, 43 Englishmen, 62 Frenchmen, 5 Spaniards, 37 Portuguese, 2 Italians, 7 Danes, 2 Belgians, 3 Swiss, 1 Dutchmen, 2 Hungarians and 1 Swede. This represents nearly one-fourth of the population of that city. It is a heavier proportion than we thought existed in any city in Texas, of people who have no part nor lot with us, except a mere temporary and unattached residence amongst us. Many of these men, if not all, are believed to be well affected to our cause.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We, in common with many of our friends, are under obligations to Col. Wilcox, S. S. Perry Esq., and Lieut. J. H. Evans, for taking about a thousand soldiers' letters across the Mississippi. The obligations will be extended in a day or two to G. A. Jones Esq., and other gentlemen, who, in the course of the present week, will take at least a thousand more.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### To the Ladies of Harrison County

An appeal has been made by Gen. Hindman to the women of Texas, in behalf of his sick and wounded soldiers in Arkansas. The hospitals are represented as being utterly destitute of every appliance of comfort and convenience required by their condition, and he earnestly invokes our aid in relieving the sufferings of these brave and patriotic men. They have left their happy homes, and gone forth to endure hardships, fatigues, and dangers, and sacrifice their lives, if need be, upon the altar of our country. The brightest pages of our nation's history will bear the record of their valorous deeds. Ours will not be the mead of public praise, but our reward will be a soldier's grateful prayers. The ladies of Arkansas have nobly fulfilled their mission, cheerfully responding to every call of mercy; but their resources are no longer adequate to the demands upon their generosity, and it now becomes our duty to aid them in this noble and patriotic work. The ladies of our county have heretofore liberally responded to every call, and we feel confident that their zeal will not abate until the last battle shall be fought and won. The articles requisite for hospital use are known to all, and it is only necessary for us to state that old clothing, any delicacy for the sick, either to eat or drink; or anything that will in any manner comfort or benefit a sick soldier, will be thankfully received.

Contributions can be left at the store of G. G. Gregg & Co. As we wish to forward the boxes as early as possible, we request all contributions to be sent in by Saturday week. We respectfully solicit the gentlemen to give us all the assistance they can.

Committee, Ladies Aid Society.

Marshall, July 26, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

### Letter from Galveston.

Galveston, July 25, 1862.

Editor Telegraph:--The Island City remains in the same latitude as when I wrote you last. However, there has been some moving amongst its inhabitants; almost every day brings a loaded train of the returning families, who seek once more the sandy shore and cool sea breeze, to the uninviting chills and attendant fevers of a country life.

The blockaders lay dormant outside the bar, swinging lazily at their anchor, and scarcely draw the attention of the citizens.

The health of the city is good—never better at this season of the year. The sexton can be seen at most all hours of the day, scanning [sic] the news, and giving in answer, "No one buried to-day."

We were somewhat *put out*, several days ago, by the stoppage of the gas, which has closed for want of coal; however, the deficiency is made up by candles, at 50c per pound, and lard lamp-oil, \$2.50 per gallon. The motto is now, "Early to bed and early to rise," &c. . . .

H. C. B.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

One thing is certain—either our sidewalks should be widened or our horses made shorter. As they are now constructed, one cannot go the length of a block in any direction without finding his progress impeded by some horse, with his tail against the building and his head against a shade tree. Ladies are hourly compelled to leave the sidewalk and go around these privileged animals. A "horse-block" is a fine thing when in its right place. Common Council, &c.

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

### Letter From Austin

Editorial Correspondence.

Austin, July 21, 1862.

...Austin is unusually dull at this time, owing to the heavy drain made on the population by those who have gone to the wars, and others who have got out of the way to avoid conscription, or for some other purpose best known to themselves. All day long, the streets are literally deserted, except when a stage comes in, or a traveler chances to arrive, with some rumors from the seat of war. Then an anxious crowd may be seen gathering round, and greedily devouring every report that comes in, which is generally contradicted the next day by some fresh arrival. The News and Telegraph reach here regularly on alternate days, so that we are about as well posted here as you are in Houston, saving the advantage of time, which you have over us. Occasionally we get an item of news from Arkansas ahead of you, but so little dependence can be placed on any rumors that come in, I have not thought them worth sending to you.

On Saturday morning I was awoke about daylight by a lively peal from the bell of the Episcopal church, and in hurrying to the Post office, I met a few long faces on the way, which showed at once important news had been received. The glad tidings of victory soon flew through the town, and numbers, living in the neighborhood, within sound of the bell, came riding in before breakfast. No flags were hoisted, salutes fired, or other demonstration made during the day, but nearly all those I met in the streets seemed on remarkably good terms with themselves and every body generally; and, had the Provost Marshal condescended to raise the blockade for a few hours, I doubt not due honors would have been done to the occasion, according to ancient custom. Posters were put up, calling upon the citizens to meet at the several churches on Sunday (yesterday) morning, to join in "returning special thanks to Almighty God, for the important successes that had crowned our arms, and driven the remnant of our invading foe from our soil." Bishop Gregg officiated at the Episcopal church, and preached a most excellent sermon to a crowded congregation, composed mostly of ladies. His remarks were peculiarly happy in relation to the present occasion; and the glowing eloquence with which he depicted some of the horrors of this unnatural war was truly sublime and impressive. I have heard it suggested to-day that he will be solicited to allow his discourse to be printed, and should he consent to do so, I can only hope it may be read throughout the length and breadth of the land, and more especially throughout this region of country, within fifty miles of Austin. ... D. R.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The stray dogs in this town begin to tremble in their shoes. There is something up, and they have got wind of it. Their tails droop and they eye each other with compassion. "Dog days" are numbered! The *cur-few* is tolling!

Why are the hogs of this city like ghosts? Give it up? Because they have become *night* prowlers.

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

**Circular Order.**

Headquarters, Sub. Mil. Dist. }  
of the Rio Grande, }  
San Antonio, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1862. }

By virtue of General Order No. 7, from the Headquarters of the "Trans. miss. District, South of Red River," bearing date July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1862, as follows:

Headquarters Trans. Miss. Dist. }  
South of Red River, }  
San Antonio, July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }

General Order, No. 7. . . .

The Provost Marshals throughout the State of Texas, are hereby directed to observe the following regulations: . . .

**Passports.**

7. Provost Marshals may issue passports to loyal citizens, who have taken the oath of allegiance, to pass and repass within the limits of the State, at discretion. They are not authorized under *any circumstances* to grand passports to persons liable to Military duty under the Conscript Law. No charge will be made for Passports. Officers of the Confederate Army traveling under orders, and showing them, will not require other Passports.

Form of Passport:

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA., }  
Jurisdiction of .....County, Texas.

No. .... These are to request all persons in authority, and all others whom it may concern

To let ..... a citizen of  
..... and a resident of

....., going by ....., to  
....., about ..... affairs, pass safely and freely on said route ..... without giving him any hindrance, but, on the contrary, affording him all manner of protection, so far as necessary.

Witness my hand, at my office in

.....  
this ..... day of ..... 186

.....  
Provost Marshal.

Signature of bearer:

.....

**DESCRIPTION:**

Age ....., Eyes ....., Face ....., Height .....,  
Nose ....., Complexion .....,  
Weight ....., Mouth ....., Peculiarities .....,  
Hair ....., Chin .....

8. A monthly return of the disbursements, all accounts for expenses, and all requisitions for funds to defray them, must be sent to these Headquarters for approval by Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee.

There is neither rank nor pay attached to the office of Provost Marshal, but the actual expenses will be paid.

9. The Governor of the State having placed the State troops at the disposition of the Confederate authorities, Provost marshals are directed to call on them to assist in the discharge of their duties, when no Confederate troops are in the immediate vicinity.

10. Provost Marshals are to exercise a wholesome and efficient serveillance [sic] over all travellers—to see that they are provided with proper passports, and to hold all persons without such evidence of their loyalty, to a strict accountability.

They will regulate the sale of all intoxicating liquors whenever the latter becomes necessary.

They will regulate and establish a tariff of prices on all articles of prime necessity, whenever the disloyal and avaricious render this course necessary by exorbitant charges.

11. When travelers present themselves before a Provost Marshal within this State, it is not necessary for a new passport to issue. The Provost marshal will simply endorse the old passport.

Should it, however, appear that the first passport was issued without the oath of allegiance having been administered, the Provost Marshal will administer the oath, register the party, and issue a new passport.

12. A register of all persons who have taken the oath, and all to whom passports have issued, must be kept by the Provost Marshal. Said register will show: Place of birth, place of residence, age, occupation, general description, and State or country of which a citizen.

13. By General Order No. 45, Department of Texas, all officers commanding troops are required to comply with *requisitions* made upon them for aid or assistance by the Provost Marshals. This does not confer authority upon the Marshals to *order* any officer. The officer is himself responsible for the mode and manner of complying with and executing the requisition.

14. Provost Marshals will exercise their authority with judgment and discretion, and with the least annoyance possible to good and loyal citizens. No arbitrary or tyrannical acts of Provost Marshals will be tolerated, and upon proofs being furnished of the same, the Provost Marshal go offending will be summarily dismissed and otherwise punished under the law.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee.

E. F. Gray, Major & A. A. A. G.  
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

**Only Twenty-Three Papers in Texas.**—A few weeks since we requested some one of our cotemporaries of the press to give us a list of the newspapers now published in the state. The Houston Telegraph very kindly complied, giving us a list of eighteen; to which the Shreveport News adds five more, making in all only 23 in Texas. This shows that more than two-thirds have been discontinued. Before the war, about 75 were published, if we are correctly informed.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, July 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We could not get out the Issue last week, for a very good reason—want of printers. We trust, however, that we may not soon fail again for a similar reason, as we have secured the services of W. B. McClellan, well known to the people of Fayette.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, July 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Picnic, which came off last Friday, near Mr. Matthews, was indeed a pleasant affair. Some two or three hundred persons, young and old, male and female, were in attendance, and enjoyed with much gusto, the magnificent dinner from the fair hands and generous hearts of that neighborhood. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was also entertaining.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, July 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2



(From the Galveston News.)

**Federal Blockaders on our Western Coast—  
their Operations.**

Lamar, July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Messrs. Editors.—A month since, on the abandonment of Shell Bank Fort, at the junction of Aransas and Corpus Christi Bays, Capt. Kittridge of the U. s. blockading barque Arthur, considering it a virtual invitation to take possession, sailed for N. O., and returned on the 8<sup>th</sup> inst., with a fast schooner of 5 feet draught and two lugged sloops, the first, mounting a Parrot pivot-gun of 4 or 5 inches and a brass 12 pounder mounted as a field piece with 30 men; the latter, mounting each a brass 24 pounder howitzer with 14 men. He has captured in all 97 bales cotton, the sunken schooner Monte Christo, schooner Reindeer, sloop Belle Italia and some small boats. The schooner Monte Christo was afterwards partially burnt by order of Capt. Neal—sails, &c., saved.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., Capt. K. landed here with 20 men, with the Federal flag, surrounded the house of your correspondent and stated he had special orders from his government to arrest him for capturing the schooner Twilight last year. Intimation of his intention by the Federal crew of prisoners had been received, and of course he was unsuccessful in carrying out his orders. It is very singular that the Federal government should there attempt to arrest for treason a civil officer for executing the order of his government, an act which in a military or naval officer would be no offence.

Capt. K. stated that he should molest no quiet citizens; that he had one gun which throws shell 4½ miles; that he should proceed with the first fair wind to Corpus Christi and demand the surrender of the place, (the ship canal has been obstructed and it is uncertain whether he can get there ( [sic] that he was waiting a steamboat which would shortly be here;

that the Port of Aransas was now open to commerce and cotton could be shipped.

The barque sailed up the coast yesterday and I suppose Capt. K., with his flotilla, is now attempting to get to Corpus Christi, as he went in that direction night before last.

Several hundred bales of cotton were saved from the enemy by prompt measures.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], July 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

On Monday last, Clung McKean and \_\_\_\_\_ Hord were brought to this city as prisoners, having been arrested on the Rio Grande by Capt. Benevides, while attempting to cross the Rio Grande. These parties, we understand, were fleeing with Jack Hamilton and a portion of his gang to Mexico, the first acting as guide. Hamilton and eighteen of his traitor gang escaped into Mexico only half an hour before Capt. Benevides's force arrived. It is said that Hamilton and his party passed down from the mountains above Austin early in July, passing through San Marcos, crossing the San Antonio a few miles below this city, and striking the Rio Grande about twenty miles below Laredo, where they crossed. They traveled only in the night, lying up in the day. Of course this disproves the story that Hamilton and 40 of his followers had gone to Kansas.—San Antonio Herald, 26<sup>th</sup>.

HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

**Fresh Garden Seeds, at Houston.**—A New Supply, Just Received.—I intend keeping a general assortment constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail.

Country dealers supplied at \$1 per 100 papers; per doz., \$1.50.

James Burke.

Houston, July 25, 1862.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, July 31, 1862, p. 3, c. 3