
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, June 1863

NO. 6

Gen. Hospital, Galveston, May 27, 1863.

Mr. E. H. Cushing:--I acknowledge the receipt of \$153.25, the proceeds of a Fair given by the girls and boys at Harrisburg, for the benefit of this Hospital. Received it through the hands of Mrs. McLemore, the Treasurer. . . .

W. E. Oakes,
Surgeon Gen. Hospital.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Bovine Bend, Austin County, May 25, 1863

Editor Telegraph:--Enclosed please find three hundred and twenty-six dollars, the proceeds of a supper and tableaux, given by Mrs. Halsey and her pupils, on the evening of the 22nd of May, at the Halsey Academy, for the benefit of the sick soldiers of the General hospital at Galveston.

Mrs. Halsey and the young ladies of her school and vicinity, are entitled to much praise for the liberality and zeal manifested in behalf of our sick soldiers, battling for the honor and independence of the Confederacy. . . .

Wm. Guyler.

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

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.--The various choirs of the Churches, in this city, are requested to meet at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, at 5 1/2 o'clock, and a Friday evening at the same hour, for the purpose of practising [sic], the Rev. Mr. Rees having kindly offered the use of the fine melodeon belonging to that Church, to accompany the choir at the Eulogy to be delivered by Bishop Gregg, at the Capitol, on Saturday morning next. It is to be hoped every effort will be made to do honor to the memory of one who must ever remain enshrined in the hearts of the people, for whose liberties he died a martyr.

[Stonewall Jackson]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Shreveport South Western says, that large droves of slaves daily pass through that place on their way to Texas. The editor suggests that they should be taken to the wheat region of Texas, as he is requested to state that ten thousand of them can find employment there in the wheat harvest. He says they will obtain two bushels of wheat per day for their labor.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

We have received from the scholars of Mount Hope School, Gonzales county, fifteen pairs of socks, four pairs of gloves, and one neck comforter for the soldiers, to be appropriated where most needed.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

A Seamstress Wanted—With or without a sewing machine. Apply at this office.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Telegraph publishes a long letter from Gen. H. E. McCulloch, dated Camden, Ark, April 30, in which he dwells upon the reported sufferings of soldiers' families, and denounces the heartless speculators and extortioners in severe terms. Judging from the best information we have been able to get, we come to the conclusion that Gen. McCulloch has been misinformed as regards the sufferings of soldiers' families in Texas. We have been informed that they have been everywhere amply provided for. This is a duty that has devolved upon the counties, and our exchanges inform us that it has not been neglected, and that there is really no ground for such charges of neglect of soldiers' families. We, in common with other journals, have taken pains to state these facts, so that our soldiers might feel relieved from all anxiety on the subject. Although our State, as well as other States, is cursed with many heartless speculators, who seem willing to extort the last dollar from the people for the necessaries of life, yet these speculators, we are happy to state, do not entirely control the State. We believe it is a gross libel on the people of Texas to say they will permit the families of soldiers to suffer for any of the necessaries of life, especially after the liberal measures adopted by our late Legislature.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Taking the Oath Under Protest.—A few weeks ago a saucy, dashing young girl, of the Southern persuasion, was brought into the presence of Gen. Rosencranz, in order that her Southern ardor might be checked by the administration of the oath of loyalty. The bold, bright-eyed Juno objected to taking the oath, saying that her mother had taught her that it was wrong to swear; that her social education had instructed her that it was un lady-like to swear; her sense of morality forbid her to swear, and swear she could and would not. The officer insisted that the lady must take the oath before she left his presence.

"Well, General," said bright eyes, "if I must swear, I will; but all the sin of the oath must rest on your shoulders, for I swear on your complusion--*G-d—n every Yankee to hell!*"

And the defiant beauty tossed her dark curls, and swept out of the presence unmolested.—

Louisville Democrat.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Coffee is now worth one dollar and fifty cents per pound in Confederate money.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The receipts from a Fair, given by the ladies of San Antonio in aid of Gen. Baylor's Guerilla Company, netted over \$2000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Letter from Mexico.

Monterey, May 3d, 1863.

Ed. News.-- . . . There are nearly five hundred Southern families in Mazatlan who have fled from California to escape their being constantly insulted and persecuted by the cowardly Yankee caravan which have overrun that State.

Many of these families intended to settle on certain lands in lower California, but as no water can be obtained in that dry region, where it sometimes does not rain for three and even four years, and there are no houses built to protect them from the burning sun, they have decided to make their present abode in Sinoloa. The Mexicans in that State are kind hearted and hospitable. The climate is healthy. The wealth of the country consists in agriculture, grazing, and minerals. I am assured that cotton is an indiginous plant of Sinoloa of which there are three classes, viz, a fine long staple (small seed) a nankeen colored and the common cotton. The plant requires to be sown only every four years. Tobacco and indigo are raised in all parts, and sugar-cane yields a fair return. Corn, coffee, beans, rice, plantains, oranges, pine-apples &c., are quite abundant. The mineral wealth is really great. Silver mines are almost all in a vergin state. In Culiacan (the capital) there is a mint which from 1846 to 1855 coined in silver and gold the sum of ten millions. Mazatlan is the only port, and although it is not very good, its location commands the trade of an extensive back country.

Notwithstanding all the advantages that the State of Sinaloa affords I am confident that there are many Southern men now residing there, anxious to return to the Confederacy and aid her in gaining her independence. Those who have large families, entirely dependent upon their own exertions, feel that they cannot follow the dictates of their hearts, but the arrivals of many young men here, coming from that State, who have abandoned their mothers and relatives to join the Southern army, show how much interest they feel for the success of our cause.

Some deserters from our army have lately made their appearance in Monterey.

These deluded creatures not knowing the language, being unable to find employment and having no means to support themselves are now entirely destitute and thrown upon the charity of a cold, cold world. . .

Pickwick.

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

A short time since, Col. Bankhead ordered a cavalry company to Medina County to arrest conscripts; Castroville was surrounded and about twenty were taken out of about one hundred and fifty in the County; the remainder escaped in consequence of some persons getting through the lines and giving them information of what was going on. A few nights since, eighteen of the twenty taken escaped, carrying away with them several horses, guns, pistols, &c. At the same time the sergeant of the guard deserted. We have not learned that any of them have been re-taken.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Women of Texas!—Our sister State of Louisiana is overrun by the enemy! Thousands of her daughters are in their hands, and subjected to insult and abuse from a brutal Yankee, foreign and negro soldiery! Think of their condition, and remember that the same fate awaits you, unless the men of our State stand between you and the foe. I, for one, cannot remain at home a quiet spectator, in times like these, and avail myself of the only way left me of serving my country; and that is, as partizan, and independent of the Government. Will you aid me?

I know that your generosity and patriotism have been heavily taxed; but I know too, that it is in the darkest hours of trial and sorrow that woman can be most surely relied on. I beg you, then to aid me in the purchase of such articles as may be necessary for the sick and wounded soldiers, in such way as you may think proper. Send your contributions to Capt. C. S. Longcope, Houston, by the 10th of June. Should I fail to get the men I want, the funds can remain at your disposal in Capt. Longcope's hands. Should I succeed in raising men, I will account to you for every dollar, and will endeavor to spend it well. I feel assured, from my knowledge of partizan warfare, that I can be of service to our Generals in Louisiana, and can inflict on the enemy serious loss. Believing that the time has come when every man is needed who can serve the country, no matter in what position, I, for one, will not remain idle, and pledge myself that those who contribute to the support of my company, shall have no cause to regret it. My highest ambition will be to serve my country, and prove myself worthy of the assistance I may receive from the noble women of my State.

John R. Baylor.

San Antonio, May 22, 1863.

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

Corn is selling in this City at \$3 per bushel. We cannot understand why it should continue so high, where there is such a fine prospect of abundant crops, unless it is owing to the scarcity of transportation. Wood is also very scarce and high for the same reason. The cotton trade seems to monopolize all the wagons and carts in the country. We think that many, who are not engaged hauling for the Government, would find it very profitable in supplying our city with [fold in paper]

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Exhibition!

The Ladies of the Volunteer Aid Society will present to the citizens of Marshall and vicinity, on Friday night, June 12th, an interesting exhibition of Acting Charades, and other performances. The occasion will be one of interest and amusement. The proceeds, as is well known, will be used for the benefit of our suffering soldiers. Will any one fail to contribute to the success of such an enterprise? Let there be a general attendance.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton Cards.

A fine lot for sale by

A. Loeb.

June 13, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

For Sale.

I offer for sale my Saw and Grist Mill, and one or two wool carding machines, together with 2,056 acres of land, and all tools and apparatus [sic] belonging to said machinery, also 75 head of hogs, and a small lot of cattle. This property is situated in Wood county, 16 miles east fro Quitman. Said machinery is propelled by never-failing water power. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Calloway, Upshur Co., Texas.

O. Hendrick.

June 6, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

The Fair.

The Fair gotten up by the ladies of this place for the benefit of Gen. Baylor's guerilla company was a great success. The spacious dining room of the Menger Hotel was tastefully adorned with wreaths of evergreens, and brilliantly lighted up. The supper tables, extending nearly the full length of the room on either side, were loaded with all the luxuries of the market and the season, and the articles prepared by the ladies to be raffled off, or for sale, made a splendid display. But more beautiful and blooming than all the pretty flowers that adorned the stands and tables, and shed their fragrance over the room, were the fair ladies who offered them for sale, or who, in other respects, contributed to the gayety and brilliancy of the occasion.

During the evening a beautiful Flag, made by Mrs. Samuels, the wife of Capt. Samuels of the Ordinance Department, was presented to Gen. Baylor, by Miss Victoria Palmer, who accompanied the presentation with the following address: . . .

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, June 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

New Goods.

Having recently purchased a small lot of goods at the city of Houston, I will be opening them next week, at Elysian Fields, Harrison county. I propose to sell at high rates, and will receive in payment for them Confederate money, or middling cotton at \$100 per bale, delivered at Elysian Fields. The goods consist of calico prints, bleached and brown domestics, coats, linen, alpacca, French merino, Tuckapaw jeans; colored [sic?] sewing silk, common spool thread, shoe thread, pin, and needles. Also 4, 6, 8, and 10 penny nails, and a variety of articles. Come and see.

Edward Smith.

Elysian Fields, June 6, '63.

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

Texana, June 1st, 1863.

Mr. Editor:--Please notice in your paper that a Concert and Tableaux will be given in Texana, by the ladies of Jackson county. The proceeds of which to be given to Captain J. T. Brackenridge's Company, Duff's Regiment. The people generally are solicited to be present, and contribute to the gratuity. Respectfully,

James W. Allen.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A little Rebel Corporal of Waller's Battalion Texas mounted volunteers who has just returned home to Austin county, while a prisoner of war in the hands of the federals at Franklin, La., was invited by them to drink them a toast having promised to return the compliment which he did, by saying, "may Abe Lincoln's bones find a resting place in Hell, answering as a gridiron to broil Yankee souls on." The Yankees declined any toast, but drank without.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

New Paper.—We have received the third number of the Crockett Courier, Jo. A. Kirgan, editor. It is a neat looking sheet, well printed, with good ink and good rollers probably, is of the blockade size like the rest of us, well edited, with considerable spice and abundance of good humor. We are not acquainted with Jo. personally, but favorably by reputation, and wish him abundant success. We put the Courier on our X list.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The following we take from the Shreveport News. A gentleman at our elbow, says he has seen samples of cloth made by this process, and they were very fine:

A New Idea—Cotton Cards.—We are informed that there is a farmer in Washington county, who spins his cotton filling without the aid of cards.—The process is simple. He goes to the ginhouse or lint room, puts the light flakes of cotton ginned into a basket, not packed, carries it to the spinning wheel, and the thread is made with rapidity. With a little practice, more thread can be made in a day than with the aid of cotton cards. If kerseys are desired to be made put cow hair into the gin with the seed cotton, and it will be thrown into the lint room nicely mixed. The same process as above, will give him the filling he desires. Will our farmers practice upon the important idea thrown out!—Milledgeville Recorder.

The expense of trying the above idea will not be much and in these days, with cotton cards at present prices, it might prove of great convenience.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Richmond, June 6, 1863.

Ed. News.—It is proposed that the ladies and gentlemen of Fort Bend county all unite their efforts, and on the 4th day of July, see what they can do towards aiding in raising funds for Gen. Baylor's proposed partizan command. As a preliminary step we invite as many as can do so to meet us in Richmond, on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the propose of making such arrangements as will insure the greatest harmony and success.

S. M. Frost, J. S. Sullivan, Mat A. Moore, E. Varney, J. R. Miller, John McNeil, Dan Ferguson, James W. Wade, Preston Ferry, John Dillard, Wm Staple, C. H. Denison, S. W. Allen, J. Blakely, A. E. Ford, M. Seibzbachen.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Rags! Rags! Rags!

Five cents per pound will be paid for cotton or linen rags, delivered to the undersigned in Austin, or to Dr. Theo. Koester in New Braunfels.

These rags are wanted to make paper with, and as this is a new enterprise in Texas it is to be hoped every family will provide themselves with a rag bag. Agents to collect rags will be appointed to each county, of which due notice will be given.

Texas papers generally are requested to copy, and those who make a charge, will publish three times and send bill to

D. Richardson.

Austin, March 31, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

We have had the pleasure of meeting with W. A. Daly, Esq., who was captured on the Era No. 5, on the 16th of February last, in company with Mr. Elsasser, also of this city, and Lt. Doyle of the 4th Texas, and the officers of the Era, by the U. S. gunboat Queen of the West, about 20 miles before Fort De Russey. We submit a brief account of Mr. Daly's adventures and experiences from the time of his capture, until he arrived safely on this side of the Mississippi, taken from a diary kept by himself. . . .

Mr. Daly met at Fort Delaware, Mr. H. R. Marks, of this city, who, it will be recollected, was captured on a blockade runner some 12 months since. Mr. M. has suffered in solitary confinement six months at Key West and three months at Fort Lafayette. He has been exchanged and is now in Virginia. Col. Zarvona—the French lady—who captured the St. Nicholas in the Chesapeake some two years ago, was on the flag of truce boat, having been exchanged. Col. Z. is said to be a very feminine looking gentleman, without beard and very modest and retiring in his habits. He states that his plan, had it been successfully carried out, would have placed Fortress Monroe in our possession. The plan was to capture the St. Nicholas, an armed force of Confederates were to be taken on board of her at a certain point, when she was to proceed up the river to one of the Yankee war vessels, lay along side of her and board and capture her, and after in this manner acquiring sufficient strength to warrant an assault, attack the Fortress, which was at that time weakly garrisoned, and capture it. The plan was frustrated, however, after the capture of the St. Nicholas by the officer in charge refusing to co-operate with Col. Z, declaring that it was his duty to take care of the St. Nicholas, and not to aid in capturing other vessels, or Fortress Monroe.

Col. T. S. Anderson and Capt. Proudfoot, reported dead, were left in good health at Petersburg. All the Arkansas Post prisoners except those who took the Lincoln oath—over two hundred—have been regularly exchanged and ordered to report for duty at Headquarters, army of Virginia, and it is presumed they will be attached to the Texas Brigade.

Mr. Daly states that we have little to hope from internal dissensions among the people of the North, and that but a small party exists who are opposed to carrying on the war. While in Philadelphia he was handed the emblem of the Copperhead party, which is the head of the goddess of Liberty, cut from a copper cent. He says that his treatment was uniformly kind and considerate.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Editress of the Texas Ranger makes some severe, but well timed, remarks in relation to certain *distinguished* officers making *pleasure trips* from Houston to Galveston on Government steam boats and very naturally asks "who pays the expenses of these frolics?" In commenting on these gold laced gentry the Ranger says, "we are pleased to say that there are some redeeming exceptions among those who wear the "stars and bars," and we point with pride, as an example, to that gallant Texan, Col. Tom Green, beloved by his men and esteemed by his State. May the God of battles shield all such brave hearts and noble souls in the hour of peril!"

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Domestic Manufacture.

Willow Springs, Milam Co.

Eds. News.—I enclose you samples of home-made cloth, sixteen pieces of which were made by Mrs. Capt. Smith, of this county, and though she has exceeded the most of us in quantity, yet in each house "the *noise of the wheel* is heard in the land." Yours respectfully,
M. C. Allen.

The above samples, 28 in all, have come to hand, and many of them are most excellent and serviceable material. We are glad to learn that the whole country is now pretty well supplied with this domestic manufacture, which, although not quite as handsome in the finish as the Yankee fabric, is really far more serviceable, and, as we learn, does not cost half as much at this time. It should be adopted as a principle not to buy a yard of Yankee made goods when so good a substitute of home made cloth can be had. It should be remembered that any and all importations from Yankeedom at this time are paid for in our cotton, and that this trade is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the most effectual way, and encouraging them to prosecute this war for our own subjugation. Under such circumstances, can a true patriot patronize a trade in Yankee goods? By the way, we would take this occasion to notice the fact that we find among the pretty large importations into this market of late, that no small portion of them consist of such Yankee notions as whisky and other liquors, also various articles of ladies' dress and other goods that could be dispensed with without any abridgement of comfort or enjoyment. And yet there seems to be an inordinate demand for these Yankee luxuries, and such is the reckless extravagance of many, that they do not hesitate to pay ten or even twenty prices rather than do without a fashionable dress or bonnet. Such are the kind of goods that constitute a large portion of the returns we get for our cotton! So much for the great blessings of a free trade with the Yankees!

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We have been informed that the supper given by the ladies of Austin on Wednesday evening to aid Gen. Baylor in organizing a Guerilla Company, netted over \$300. Liberal contributions have also been made by the ladies of our city in aid of this praiseworthy object.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Notice.—The Proprietors of the Hotels in Houston hereby give notice, that they had hoped to avoid any increase on the present rates of board; but owing to the constant increase in the price of all the leading articles of consumption, they are compelled to advance their rates. From and after the 15th inst., the price of Board will be seven dollars per day.

M. F. Thompson, Rusk House,
H. Marple, Capitol Hotel.

J. A. Campbell, Fannin House

Houston, June 10th, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

In honor to the glorious victories won at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Helena, &c., a national salute (16 rounds) was fired both at day break and at 12 o'clock yesterday noon.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

LaGrange, Texas, June 2d, 1863.

Ed. News.—On the last of May, while in Lockhart, Caldwell county, I had the pleasure of attending the examination of the "Rebel" Institute. The scholars, though small, sustained a thorough examination and acquitted themselves with much credit and praise. Mr. McTeters has proved himself an excellent teacher, and deserves a liberal patronage. Ye "rebel" parents that wish the "young idea taught how to shoot," will do well to give him a trial at Lockhart. Lockhart is quite a beautiful place, pleasantly located, "amid shade and bower," with about a dozen bold streams or springs gushing out from the brink of the hill, south. The springs are cool and pure, affording a great deal of water. Just below and south Mr. _____ has a large tannery in operation, making a good deal of excellent leather. Our country would be better if we had such a tannery in every town. It is hoped that more of our citizens will turn their attention in that way, and satisfy the increasing demand for leather.

May Col. Wm. Cowan's "shadow never grows less."

The country from Lockhart to LaGrange is thinly settled, and of the poorest quality of soil. LaGrange is a most delightful village, with many lovely attractions. While in Cameron, Milam county, the enrolling officer paid over to Dr. R. S. Wily, of Cameron, \$292, to be turned over for the benefit of the suffering and wounded soldiers of Galveston. Will you, Mr. Editor, inform Dr. Wily, at Cameron, the names of the proper authorities to receive this money. Let me inform you that the loyal citizens all over the country are much exasperated, and down on the Government contracts and trade to Mexico. Every man that has a wagon or can get one, has a contract to haul cotton to Mexico, and the power, seemingly, to detail men to drive the wagons, &c. In Fayette county, I am informed, out of 108 conscripts for service, only 18 or 20 were sent to camps, the remainder detailed to drive ox teams to Mexico. Such is the case near all over the country. But enough, farewell for the present.

Respectfully,
Rowan.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

The Flag and Seal.—Col. Wilcox while here, gave us a correct drawing of the new Confederate flag, and a description of the seal. The flag is white, with a red union, having a St. Andrew's cross of blue, on each bar of which are six white stars, with a large one at the crossing. To make a flag, say a yard and a quarter by three yards, take the usual size of the Beauregard battle flag, seven eighths by one and one quarter yards of red. On each side of this place a strip of blue, say 6 inches wide, running from each corner, diagonally across. This makes the cross, and on this put the stars. Now make a white flag, three yards by one and one quarter leaving space to put the Union, and you have it.

The seal is an equestrian figure of Washington enclosed in a wreath of cotton, cane, tobacco, rice and wheat, with the motto *Deo Vindice*, (God the vindicator.) The idea of the Cavalier and the Puritan are both discarded; the Puritan whose idea of liberty was the privilege of persecuting others, and the Cavalier whose violence and licentiousness were equally disgusting with the cant of the Puritan.—Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, June 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The San Antonio Mutual Aid Association. Notice!

By order of the Board of Directors, parties holding certificates of privilege to trade at the store of the Association are required to have the same renewed. Parties holding such certificates or requiring an original one can have the same renewed or granted, by calling upon either of the following officers and making satisfactory proof of their being entitled to trade.

Asa Mitchell, President, }
T. G. Gardiner, Vice-President, }
J. H. Thurmond, Secretary, }
Dr. F. Kalteyer, Treasurer, }
T. J. Devine,
H. Meyer,
Sam. S. Smith,
T. G. Anderson,
W. G. Kingsbury,
J. A. Forbes,
A. W. Dauchy,
Directors.

San Antonio, June 10th, '63.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Home Industry.—We were shown to-day a sample of powder, manufactured at the mills of the "Texas Powder Company;" also, some fine English powder, now for sale here, and of the two we would pronounce the homemade the best.

This establishment has cost about \$60,000, and with an outlay of some \$4,000 or \$5,000 more, 15,000 of powder, can be turned out monthly. The Confederate Government contracted with the company for 200,000 pounds, and a short time since the Frontier Regiment was furnished with 1,000 pounds.

As it is enough to know we are blessed with so useful and successful an establishment, we will refrain from giving its locality.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Among many instances of petty tyranny, that of the schools in New Orleans bears the palm. After issuing an order that all theatres, concerts and exhibitions, the tunes of the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, should be played, the officer in command issued a special order that these tunes should be sung by the children in each school in the city, every day. Numbers of persons took their children from school and taught them at home. The miserable tyrants then arrested all the private teachers, governesses and ladies, and imprisoned them until they swore allegiance, and to teach the children to sing Yankee Doodle.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Barley crop has assumed an importance that entitles it to mention. It is a fine substitute for corn, being excellent feed. It is a good substitute for coffee. Our Texan friends will see its fine crops can be raised and harvested by June, and if the corn crop fails, they can fall back on the barley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Anderson, Texas, June 7th, 1863.

Editor Houston Telegraph:

This leaves me in Grimes county, in which I have perambulated considerably since my recent exodus from your city. [Illegible] now and better days—in times of peace. Anderson, before the war, was a gay and business place—could boast of as many young ladies and gentlemen as any place of its size, and the stores and place generally had a business and lively aspect. But its young and old men heard the shrill whistle of war, closed their shops, and are now, (those who have survived thus far) on the fields of battle, leaving the young and old ladies to take care of themselves, and we are glad to say that soldiers' families in this county are well attended to and provided for.

A magnificent Fair and Dinner came off here Friday for that object, the proceeds of and donations to which amounted to \$3,175! which is a good illustration of the generous spirits left at home, and demonstrates the fact that soldiers' families will be well attended to, especially when we take into consideration that a county tax has been levied exclusively for this object, and that the State has made an appropriation for this purpose. No aid has been drawn from the State, though generously tendered, in the shape of cotton cards, ammunition, donations, etc. Grimes is living independently, is doing well, and we only hope that other counties are doing their duty, in this particular, as well as Grimes.

We attended the Fair and Dinner, saw a good many soldiers' wives, and a good many who were nobody's wives—pretty young ladies. We saw a good many we knew, but a great many more we did not know. Folks have grown out of countenance since I lived here, and I found myself principally among strangers instead of acquaintances. The Fair was good, but the Dinner we liked better. The fair sex were the prettiest articles at the Fair, but such articles were not for sale, so we took what was to be had—dinner—which was good enough for a Prince.

A better prospect for good crops throughout this county never was known, but an almost immediate rain is dependent upon their salvation. Corn can be had, plentifully, at \$1@\$.125; bacon 50 cts; lard 75 cts@\$1; flour none.

V.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

5650 French corsets, wholesale and retail at Darling & Merriman's.

Ladies Dress Goods.—Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, a large assortment, just received. Wm. Clark.

Fresh Garden Seeds.—A large stock of assorted Garden Seeds, put up by John Vanderbilt, New York.

James Burke,
Houston, Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Drugs for Sale.

Opium, Morphine, Quinine, Blue Mass, Calomel, Ipicac, Dovers Powders, Camphor, Aesafoetida, Rheubarb, Iodide of Potash, Nitrate of Silver, with a variety of other Drugs and Medicines.

April 22d 1863

Clarksville, Texas.
John H. Morgan.

No. 3 8ts

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

We are requested to state, that on the 24th of this month there will be a Masonic provision after which a public address will be delivered.

The ladies of the county have made arrangements for supplying a dinner where may be expected a rich supply of good things.

In the evening there will be a Concert, and Tableaux in the Presbyterian Church to commence at early candle light.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. The entire proceeds to be appropriated to the relief of sick and wounded Texas soldiers in Hospital.

The admittance to the dinner to be one dollar, and to the Concert and Tableaux two dollars and fifty cents.

Come one, come all, and contribute your mite, in furtherance of an object so glorious.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Resumption.

Dr. G. H. Wootten has resumed the practice of Medicine to a limited extent.

His charges will be the MULTIPLE of former Clarksville rates—Medicines extra—and payment at close of case.

The public being thus notified, will employ, or decline at their option.

Having a surplus of a hundred ounces of QUININE—doctors and citizens will be supplied at low rates if early application is made.

May 15th, 1863.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1863, p. 3 [?], c. 2

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from Jordan's Saline.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery or to have apprehended & placed in any Jail so that I can get him. A runaway negro of the following discription [sic] viz:

Black color 5 feet 8 or 9 inches heavy set weighs about two hundred pounds—said negro was brought from Missouri to Texas.

Address. Jas. S. Moore.

Bonham Texas.

N.B.—Said negro runaway from Jordons Saline company with four other negroes belonging to John Anderson late from Mississippi.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Later from Louisiana

A Member of Bates' Regiment, writing from camp at Niblett's Bluff, where they were awaiting the arrival of their ammunition and baggage train, says:

"On the 25th, Green's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets near Franklin. Our scouts surprised and captured a party of officers on that day in the town. They had remained in the rear to drink tea with some lady friends, and not thinking an enemy near, were very much astonished and crestfallen, to find themselves prisoners. They arrived here yesterday on route for Houston.

Among them is one Major and four Lieutenants."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Notice.

I have about 1650 head of fine Sheep, which I will exchange for Negroes. For particulars address the undersigned, at Bastrop, near the old San Antonio road.

John Hearn.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Camp Davis, Coodey's Creek, }
Cherokee Nation, May 29th, 1863 }

Dear Standard:

My last was addressed to you from Butler's Creek. I do not recollect how long ago.—Since then we have kept so busy, that I have not felt inclined to write. On the 14th our regiment was inspected, and received encomiums from Col. Long, the Asst. Inspector General, attached to Gen. Holmes' staff. On the 14th a volunteer party of 40 of us went with the Col., who was field officer of the day, to inspect the Pickets on the Arkansas, and made our first interchange of compliments with the Feds at the several crossings. They fired upon us at each exposure of a man's person on the bank of the river, and we returned the fire with our largest range guns. We tried them at two fords, and made them run back to their covers, at each. Returned to camp just at dark, after a novel and interesting trip to us. From the top of a mountain on our route, we had a fair view of Fort Gibson, and the enemy's camps. On the 16th, at night, Col. Martin Field Officer of the day, notified the Col. that the enemy were crossing the river, and that he had sent a squadron from his regiment. The Col. ordered Maj. Carroll to start instantly with Capt. Hook's and Captain Wilson's companies, for the Rabbit ford, had all the other companies got ready—horses under saddle and waited orders. At midnight the Gen. came over in person, and directed that the remainder of the regiment—should be at the summit of the Grindstone mountain; this side the Rabbit ford, at daylight. Capt. Elliott, Red River and Bowie Co., had got in just before dark from Arbuckle, and their horses were fatigued. They were left as Camp Guard. The remaining companies under the command of the Col., started at 1 o'clock a.m., and at five o'clock were on the crest of the hill. Martin's regiment was there; Lee's Battery, and the advance of our regiment. We lay down upon the ground for an hour or half hour's rest and then rose and returned to camp. The alarm was false, but demonstrated promptitude of movement upon our part. Returning from the mountain, we stopped at a new camp ground on Coodey's Creek, five miles from the river, a splendid situation—excellent water, in large holls [sic], thoroughly shaded, and most luxuriant grass: Camp Stonewall. Ever since our arrival, we had picketed several stations at the river, and our men were to keep up an interchange of shots. On this day, Capt. Hook's co. being at the Rabbit ford, Jim Johnston got a ball from the enemy through the pistol holster at his side, which made him feel for a minute as though he had been shot. Some of our men saw one of the enemy fall after one of our shots, and saw him carried off. Our guns are mostly ineffective at long range, but two or three rifles, and some of the largest bore shot guns, loaded with balls, carry over.

On the 26th our force was drawn out for attack, as we supposed. Col. Stand Watie with Cherokee regiments, and Col. McIntosh with Creek regiment had crossed at daylight, and we supposed we would cross to support them. About 10 a.m. the Col. was ordered to lead the regiment to the crossing, at the Rabbit ford, and make a show of crossing. Accordingly we were led to the bank, and passed broadside to the pickets opposite, the col. directing Capt. Oliver's company, stationed on this side to

engage the pickets on the other side. Firing commenced by our pickets as our men came to the bank, and was rapidly answered from the other side. The Col. led us in column by the open space in the timber through which we were exposed fully to the enemy, and continued to march us in a circle until we had passed it three times. As the head of the column came down the 2nd time the boys who did not know the nature of the order, gave a tremendous yell, supposing that they were about to cross. This they continued until Major Carroll took them back 150 yards and formed them in line to wait further orders. In the meantime the enemy had abandoned the opposite bank, and a half hour after when the Col. went down the bank with a guide, to learn the crossing, there was no one opposite to fire a shot.

While we were making our circular movement, however, the shots flew thick and unceasingly. Horses first under fire were hard to manage, and now and then some amiable rider seemed disposed to keep on the safe side of a tree. The instances are few, however. Nearly all the men bore the exposure well, and but for the fact that the enemy's long range guns carried over us, several must have been hit, it could not have been otherwise. Their departure was probably accelerated by a shot from the howitzer, made without order, the Lt. who was training it receiving a bullet rather close to his head, which initiated him. From the mountain near us a lookout was kept up upon Col. Watie's operations. It was seen that he had engaged the enemy, and cut off a lot of their horses and mules, but as it was not apparent that we could unite with him, we were ordered back two hundred yards, to the prairie where we slept with our horses grazing under saddle, ready for quick movement. In the morning, Col. Watie returned bringing some 500 head horses and mules. Col. Watie's men killed 40 or 50 of the Feds, and lost *two*. Our men found a Creek crossing the river, who pretended to be one of McIntosh's men. Sent him to Gen. Cooper. He was a hostile. How he was disposed of, I do not know. At eleven o'clock we were ordered back to camp, to cook three days rations. At eleven next morning we moved to base of Grindstone Mt., and to Frozen Rock, and encamped; head qrs. at Frozen Rock. The deserted residence at Frozen Rock is a lovely place. The house of six rooms, well fitted up, with furniture—numerous out houses attached, is about 50 yards from the margin of a high bank, over looking the Arkansas; at this point a stately stream, and makes a graceful bend at the right, in full view of the portico of the house. Before the house the surface of the ground is rounding, sloping to the edge of the bank—then a steep descent to the river. Before the house at regular distances, are black Walnut, and black Locusts, natives here, and of large size, some large Catalpas [sic] in bloom, cherry trees, and Pear trees. At the left a garden in which are some hollyhaws [sic] and other simple flowers, and to the left of that a large orchard of Apples in full bearing, but small yet. In the rear is the handsomest Walnut and Locust Grove, of large tall trees, interspersed with slippery Elm, that I have ever seen; look like a park. Continued on page 8

Camp Davis, Coodey's Creek

Continued from page 7

On the right are out-buildings and fields, and a lane with a winding path descending to the river, on one side of which is a spring. It is a very beautiful place. At the left of it, a quarter of a mile is another residence. Both were settled by brothers named Coody, one of whom is now here, and lives near Kiamitia. The name Frozen rock is derived from a porous slate bank of the river, between the two houses, from which the water exceeds [sic], and in the winter time presents an unbroken surface of ice.— This is a fertile country. The rains are frequent, and the dews the heaviest I have ever known, except on the Lavaca, and in the West Indies. The grass after dark is wet as with a heavy rain, and saturates one in staking out his horse; and sleep in the prairie with one blanket over you and all your clothes on, and they woollen clothes, you get quite cold toward morning, and your feet inside of heavy boots and with woollen socks on, get cold. These dews and the rains together must nurish [sic] vegetation [sic], and the grass is luxuriant. Were it not our horses would go under, and as it is they get some times when keptup [sic] a goop [sic] deal, quite jaded. The enemy after we moved to Frozen rock, we heard heavy and continuous firing and as we knew that Col. McIntosh with his Creeks, and Col. Martin with his Texans, were to cross the river, we thought perhaps the lively work had commenced. At half past 4 next morning, got dispatch from commanding General, ordering us to saddle up and be ready. The order was disseminated instantly, and every body got ready. During the morning two Osage Indians were brought in as prisoners. They were endeavoring to go to the opposite of the river, and as our men knew nothing about them, they brought them in. They were perfectly self possessed and came up and shook hands with the Colonel, and sat down before him. As they came up some one remarked "would not the sight of those devils frighten any body." They were very large, partially necked [sic], with no covering to the head, but the hair clipped short on each side before and a turft [sic] left in the centre two or three inches long, standing upright, and red paint shown upon the scalp, each side of this turf. Behind the head were left some long locks, hanging down the back. Inside of the outer ring of the ear, a long slip [sic] was cut out, perhaps a fourth of an inch in width, from top to bottom, except at the centre, where was a narrow connection. One of them had a smiling expression, the other the most villainous [sic] expression I ever notices. I am satisfied that any unprotected woman who should meet the two on a road, out of sight of other persons would go into spasms in brief time. The Col. ordered them to be sent to Gen. Cooper. As they went off, the best looking one said "Cooper my friend." I understood afterward, that they were in the General's service. Co. K came in during the morning, from lower fords, with a mule which some of the men had gone across the river and captured.

Capt. Howland of the 1st Cherokee regiment and six of his men to act as guides, reported at about 12 o'clock. The last of our hospital left Arbuckle under Ass't Surgeon Rockiel, arrived.

Sunday morning came—horses still grazing

with their saddles on, waiting for orders.—

Gunsmiths, and Blacksmiths hard at work, men cooking two days rations, anxiously waiting to hear from the west of grand river, which empties into the Arkansas west of Gibson.

On the day previous opportunely came in Lt. Derrickson, from Pilot Point, with 49 men; all stragglers from the camp, except 15 who were fresh conscript.

Still waiting at 12 o'clock when order was received for five companies to mount and march. Away we went toward the Creek Agency, passing the remains of Cantonment Davis, nearly destroyed by the enemy last year by two camps of Indians, and crossed the Arkansas, a wide stream before the Agency which is a small hamlet, with fields around, with not much in cultivation.

Four hours after we left, the enemy who from some of their lookouts had a sight of our men moving off, and thought our camp deserted— brought down their artillery, a body of Cavalry, and of Infantry, to the Rabbit ford, a half mile above our camp, and attempted a crossing. They commenced shelling, feeling about for the camp, the exact locality of which they did not know and threw two or three shells near it which hastened the departure of the Artizans [sic], the Invalids, etc., with the camp equipage. Capt. Elliott's Co. (I) was on duty at the ford, and sent down word for reinforcements which they soon got. Maj. Carrol, left in command hurried up Capt. Oliver's, Capt. Brown's, and Capt. Waneu's Companies; the last under Lt. Littlejohn. Capt. Matt Daughterty's company was detached, and not within call. To our force was added a company or two of Martin's regiment, and 120 men from Col. Watie. Our men were judiciously stationed by Major Carrol, and a brisk little fight ensued. The enemy soon commenced firing from the bank by the Infantry and under cover of this the Cavalry attempted a passage, and came midway of the stream, but became confused there and turned back. The rattle of grape and musketry was rapid and sharp. Maj. Carroll who has been in three or four actions previous, including that at Elkhorn, says the hail of balls was thicker than he has ever seen before. On our side it was well answered, but from short range weapons. It continued perhaps a quarter of an hour before the cavalry gave back dismayed [sic?]. The infantry and Artillery withdrew at dark. The bed of the river was so thoroughly enveloped in smoke, that the effect produced by us could not be seen; but some horses without riders were seen to go up the opposite bank. I do not suppose however, that we killed many because they were afraid to come within range and the fire of our men along the bank, except those directly before the advancing party, must have been mostly wasted. I would say that they fired too soon, only that Capt. Oliver, who was right at the ford says he did not fire upon them until they showed an uncertainty about venturing further than the middle of the stream. As they came down the bank on their side they manifested a hesitancy, and their officers never did get them to form in proper order, but were heard coaxing and encouraging them, and telling them there was no danger from our shotguns. This they did not believe evidently. Continued on page 9

Camp Davis, Coodey's Creek

Continued from page 8

They showed a salutary apprehension of them. They did not harm a single one of our men—partly because they shot above—all their artillery shooting went over; and partly because our men were covered by trees, lying behind logs and others were more or less sheltered. Thus terminated the effort to take the camp and train of the 29th.

Our five companies under the Col. went on that night, got to the Verdigris at dusk, sent a reconnoitering party across, filled the canteens, watered the horses and went back a mile on the road in the prairie to superb grass. Near the river the grass was scant, a farm being near.

Long before day express men came in from the General bringing orders, accompanied by letters from Cols. McIntosh and Martin. A dispatch was immediately forwarded by the Col. toward Col. McIntosh, and an order sent back for Choctaw detachments, authorized by Gen'l Cooper. Before day, all were roused, mounted their horses and started. Day was dawning as we crossed the Verdigris. WE passed over into high rolling prairie country interspersed with high, bald peaks, and made for one of these. The men were concealed in a hollow. The Col. and guides went up the peak, and saw in the distance, by the aid of a glass, five men riding rapidly toward Gibson, and one mounted man standing Picket at a lone tree. Kept the men close to a small creek, out of sight, and pushed on east, with a view to cut off detachments from Gibson, which might be coming out to reinforce a heavy train of 160 wagons from fort Leavenworth with supplies and sutlers stores. Cols. McIntosh and Martin had been sent across to discover and attack the train, and we to cut off reinforcements, or render such assistance as might be needed. We could see no train nor any force, nor hear any firing. Keeping on our course, with our guides ahead, we saw after a while two men coming towards us, then play off again, who finally ventured up to the four guides ahead, and were found to be express riders—one of them the one who started with the Col's dispatch, for col. McIntosh. He told us Col. McIntosh had gone down toward Gibson, and directly we found twelve single trails side by side, indicating the passage of his force. We took the trail instantly, and followed rapidly, until we came to the continuance [?] with the road from Leavenworth to Niven's ferry, from which the Gibson road diverges. At the junction Capt. Howland examined the road behind, and expressed the opinion that the train had gone on. We rode for a mile further, sending look outs up on the peaks, until Capt. Howland expressed the opinion that Col. McIntosh must have retired. All was quiet. We saw three men in the distance who ran at the sight of us. We saw where a single wagon had apparently been run on the road toward the Verdigris. Found a horse, saddle, and bridle at a branch near the road side, and near there a soldiers coat, overcoat, cap and spurs. Capt. Howland and the guides becoming more confident that there was a failure in the execution of the plan, we obliqued to the right, to a prong of the Verdigris, six or seven miles from Gibson and sent out Scouts—one party of 15 to investigate whether Col. McIntosh had returned, who soon came back and reported his trail tending to the

crossing of Verdigris, and evidences of hasty movement upon it. The other scouts under Lt. Gunn, accompanied by Capt. Howland, had 20 men who were to be kept out of sight as much as practicable; while Capt. Howland kept a lookout from the hills. Soon after they left, the pickets from the hill before us reported as probable a wagon and some men in the distance. He was sent after Capt. Howland to call his attention, and whenever certain, come back and report. In $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour he came back and reported a wagon with 60 to 100 men, five miles toward Gibson. Capt. Harmon was ordered to take his squadron (Capt. Tom Daugherty Junior Capt.) and pursue, to be followed at a short distance by Capt. Wilson—all to keep out of sight as long as practicable. The Col. followed with two reserve companies at easy supporting distance, with a view of presenting as much additional force as might be needed to meet reinforcements for the wagon party, or any force out of sight connected with it. The Col. was under the impression that a wagon so escorted had valuable loadings, or might be the wagon run off by McIntosh's men recaptured. Our men, all, rode rapidly. There was not a great space between the advance and reserve and a lookout from the reserve was kept ahead on hills right and left, to give the earliest notice of need. At about five miles the pursuers came near the pursued, who made some show of forming, but as Harmon gave the order to charge, they whipped and spurred manfully and left without a shot or a blow for the credit of their service. Our squadron came upon the vehicle and found it a superb four mule ambulance; with a white duck cover, which gave it the appearance of a wagon. The driver tumbled out and drew a six shooter which he soon dropped when a shot gun was brought to bear upon him. A fellow inside was the driver says, was Lt. Col. Walter's of a negro regiment—jumped out and could have been shot, but in attempting to make him prisoner he got away, leaving his coat. We took two horses and saddles which the riders left somewhat hastily.

The vehicle soon came towards us. The driver said he was looking for Capt. Rhodes of Wisconsin who had been captured the day previous by McIntosh's scouts.

I suppose this was true, as such an escort would not have accompany [sic] an Ambulance for legitimated purposes. They thought he might be killed or wounded. The scene of our expected conflict was at Shaw's Cowpen $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gibson, and the enemy say that the escort numbered 100 which was a greater number than [sic] they saw of our men, both the scout sent out, being of Harmon's squadron. Our boys were greatly elated by the running away of the foe, so near their stronghold with its 3000 men, but did not incline to stay a great while longer, lest they might be surrounded; there being a road from Gibson to the creek agency, which would have led the enemy up between them and the crossing. There was no pursuit however. We went to our camp of previous night [sic?] beyond the Verdigris, grazed our tired horses three hours, and crossed Arkansas that night. As we crossed the broad stream we were hailed—had no countersign; but in answer to the demand "who comes there," said, "Friends," and in answer to the demand "What Continued on page 10

Camp Davis, Coodey's Creek

Continued from page 9

Friends" responded "Col. DeMorse's command"—to which the reply was "Come on." As we rose the steep bank, saw a large picket under arms, and were greeted by the other half of the 29th, who, upon the hasty return of the Creeks had been ordered up to support us in an emergency. Some anxiety had been created by our solitary position, and Maj. Carroll had been ordered up to do whatever might be necessary for our rescue. We had not been alarmed, but as our brethren had been on our account it was quite a greeting; and when our booty came up the bank, the picket gave such a shout, that the creeks became excited, and Col. McIntosh came out and stopped our progress to the prairie, until he could send word out through the hills in rear, to prevent them from firing upon us. The solution of the mystery was, that the creeks who had discovered the train 160 wagons the evening before, very brightly guarded and had themselves been discovered by the escort of the train; instead of attacking it at once, put it off till morning the train availed itself of the night and travel so fast and far, that one end of it was at Gibson, when the other end was attacked by perhaps 100 of Martins men. The enemy ran at first but soon seeking [sic?] the weakness of the attacking force, rallied drove our men, who ran off three or four wagons, and got them to a crossing of the Verdigris, below where we crossed, and there abandoned them. Had we known where McIntosh's force was in the morning, at daylight we could have got off a part of the train. Had we been with them, or at the point we were striking for, between them and Gibson on the night before, we could have saved all of it, and in that case Gibson would now be ours, because without that trains [sic] they would have been without supplies. Had we been immediately notified of the movement of our main force downward, when it commenced we could have been at the scene of action in time to have materially altered its features! but as it was, we travelled all day and saw where troops had been; and the only force we could see, we chased. We have nothing to regret on our part except the want of opportunity.

The opposite pickets at Niven's ferry, got amiable yesterday, concluded that they were doing no good, firing at each other at long distance, laid down their arms, and went down to the water's edge, and had a talk. The Feds asked about the wheat crops in Texas, said they did not have much flour over there, no water except river water, and but little tobacco, but they had Coffee and Whiskey.—Said we did right to take the ambulance—that it had no business with an armed escort, and that the escort were afraid to fight, and were 100 strong. Said they were tired of the war, and wished for peace. Said their Creeks would not fight at all, said we had two or three good long range guns. Asked where Gen'l Cooper's headquarters were, and how many men we had. Jack Coleman, formally [sic] a stage driver, on lines running out of Clarksville, is with them.

In the fight between Martins men and the train, Martin lost two men killed, and think they killed several Feds. Feds shot over them, or would have killed a large number. Capt. Jim Young thinks the pursuers killed several creeks. The ambulance driver said he had carried in two bodies of each, but he is evidently such a liar, there no is [sic] reliance to be placed in his statement. He is a broad brogued Irishman; who claims to be British subject.

The Arkansas rose yesterday until it is impossible by fording.

Yours,

A Soldier of the 29th.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 1-4

Arrest of a Lady in Baltimore.—Miss Fanny C. James, daughter of Mr. John James, whose wife was recently sent South upon the charge of disloyalty, was arrested at her father's residence in Baltimore, last week, upon the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Her case was investigated by Gen. Schenck, who committed her to the Baltimore jail, in order that she may be tried by the civil authorities under the treason act of Maryland. It seems that she has been corresponding with the South, and the following is the copy of the letter:

Richmond, Va., March 15, }
Tuesday noon. }

My Dear Fannie—Your letters have just been received, and the pleasure it gave us you cannot imagine. Harry was perfectly delighted with your uniform. The goods you spoke of in your last have been received, and were a perfect God-send. The quinine and liquors were very much needed. Those I presented to our Government, as you desired, and the other things were sold at cost. Will you please forward goods to the amount of the enclosed order immediately? We have great demands for several items in the list, as they are needed by our Government, and knowing your promptness in filling all such orders, we rely on your dispatching the goods at the earliest possible moment. I received the *carte de visite* of _____, whom you suspect as a spy, and have given it to our authorities. There will be a strict eye on him.

They request me to tell you, Fanny, to keep quiet, and don't let them have anything on you as you can do much more for us where you are; and if they should find you out, why—take the Yankee oath three times a day if they wish it, just before every meal. You have taken many a bitter dose of medicine, and it won't taste a bit worse than the rest.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

The New Confederate Flag.

An Act to establish the Flag of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, that the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The field to be white, the length double the width of the flag, with the union (now used as a battle flag) to be a square of two-thirds of the width of the flag, having the ground red, with a broad saltier of blue, bordered with white, (a blue cross white edged—Ed. Tel.) and emblazoned white mullets or five pointed stars corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."

Approved May 1st, 1863.

The above act describes the new flag so that with a little attention our readers can form a just idea of it. We remark merely that a "saltier" in Heraldic language imports the same as the cross of St. Andrew or a diagonal cross—and that "mullets" are five pointed stars.

We are gratified that the flag of the Provisional Congress has been changed, and that the permanent banner of the Confederacy is so entirely different from the old flag. The stars and stripes and stars and bars too nearly resembled each other to symbolize the characteristics of the two

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The New Confederate Flag.

Continued from page 10

Governments; and besides were easily mistaken for each other on the field. This fact induced Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, immediately after the first battle of Manassas to order the use of a battle flag. They selected the design which had been proposed for the Confederate flag by Mr. Miles of South Carolina, when the stars and bars were adopted. Under this battle flag our brave soldiers have been ever since fighting; it had become endeared to them and to the people by the historic associations connected with it on many fields of blood. This flag then must be in some way preserved and amid the variety of opinions concerning the adoption of a new flag, these considerations had controlling force. The committee on flag and seal determined to make the battle flag a "Union" for the Confederate banner, and a majority recommended a white field with a blue bar extending through it lengthwise. This report was adopted by the Senate, but in the House it was amended on motion of Mr. Gray, who was a member of the Committee, by insertion of a description of the battle flag and striking out the blue bar, thus leaving a pure white field, and this is the flag now adopted for the Confederacy. At Richmond and everywhere east of the Mississippi it has been received with general satisfaction. Our exchanges all speak of it in complimentary terms. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"The new flag, which was displayed from the capitol on Thursday, it is gratifying to say, gives universal satisfaction. Almost any sort of a flag, to take the place of the detested parody upon the "stars and stripes," for so long the lawful ensign of the Confederacy, would have been hailed with pleasure. But the one we now have is not only acceptable on this ground, but on account of its own appropriateness; and more than this, again, because in it is preserved that immortal banner—the battle flag—which has been consecrated on so many battle fields and has been followed by our soldiers to so many glorious victories. We had not anticipated from the action of Congress upon the subject a result so sensible, so generally satisfactory. The councils of many on such a topic rarely produce anything but an abortion, such as the "*Stars and Bars!*" for instance. Let us have no more of that, but hereafter know only that appropriate and beautiful banner hallowed by our victories and now established by law."

The President, we learn, approved it with satisfaction—most of the army officers, especially Beauregard, express pleasure at its adoption, and our most prominent naval officers say that it is admirable for its distinctness. They say the white can be seen further at sea than any other, unless the red be an exception. The flag was adopted on the 1st May, the day on which began the late battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness Church, and the first use made of it—its baptism so to speak—was to shroud the remains of the immortal "Stonewall" Jackson.

The symbolism of the flag may be said to be thus: The Confederate States represented by the stars are united in strength on the blue cross, emblematic of faith, and so united are contending on the red ground of blood for truth, peace and freedom, which we tender on the field of white. Thus while we offer peace to all nations, yet united by common faith we are strong, and are ready to battle for truth and freedom.

It is a noble and glorious ensign—scattering all thoughts of reconstruction—and leading to victory and independence.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Lowest Depth of Obscenity.—In the course of one's life, much that is obscene and offensive is heard and read, but the lowest depth of obscenity by which the English language has probably ever been defiled, has been brought to light in Yankee letters taken from the battle field. These letters, too, it must be stated, are for the most part written by females claiming to be the wives and sweethearts of the men to whom they were written. A gentleman in this city has recently been placed in possession of several letters penned by Northern females whose language and sentiments are so loathsome, so utterly degraded, that it is strange the hands that wrote them were not stricken powerless to the act. If publication were given them, no person in the South would be found to read them without blushing to think he had ever been associated with a race of beings so low in the scale of humanity as the Yankees, and all delicacy would be shocked beyond even conjecture. Surely the race we are fighting will be henceforth celebrated as the lowest in the scale of created beings.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Geneva, New York Gazette says the following is a copy of an advertisement posted in a conspicuous place on a manufacturing establishment in that village.

"Wanted—Four industrious young men wish to marry four respectable young ladies who enjoy a fortune of \$300 each to evade the draft. Inquire within."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Chattanooga Rebel says a lady correspondent writes from McMinnville of the gallant conduct of our friend, Lieutenant Saml. S. Ashe, of the Texas Rangers, (from Harris county) who was just getting well of a spell of the fever, when the Yankees visited that place.

"Learning that they were coming, he mounted his horse and rode out to see if the report was true. He met the Yankees two miles from town, and fired on them. Three other soldiers joined him, and the four kept the whole Yankee force in check for two hours until Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. McCann had time to make good their escape."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Hickory Rope.—We have just been shown, by an esteemed citizen of Dallas, living at Pleasant Hill, a piece of rope, made of hickory, which for strength and durability is not exceeded by that made of the Russian hemp. The way to proceed in its manufacture is exceedingly simple. The body of a hickory tree, about the size of a man's thigh, is to be cut six feet from its roots, and then, with a common pen knife, ribbons of the wood are peeled off successively until the grain runs straight to the roots. These ribbons can be obtained as fast as three hands can twist them, and will do just as well for baling cotton as the best hempen rope on earth.—Selma Reporter.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

A Sad Violation of Military Regulations.—Our exchanges frequently record romantic incidents connected with the war, but we have seen none better than the following, which we clip from the Nashville Dispatch:

Headquarters Dep't of Cumberland, }
April 17th, 1863. }

General:—The General commanding directs me to call your attention to a flagrant outrage committed in your command, a person having been admitted inside your lines without a pass and in violation of orders. The case is one which calls for your personal attention and the General commanding directs that you deal with the offending party, or parties, according to law.

The medical director reports that an orderly sergeant in Brigadier General _____'s division *was to day delivered of a baby*, which is in violation of all military law and of the army regulations. No such case has been known since the days of Jupiter. You will apply the proper punishment in this case, and a remedy to prevent the repetition of the act.

The above, says the Dispatch, is a copy of a genuine letter, emanating from the headquarters of that rigid disciplinarian Gen. Rosencranz.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Dr. Alex. Jones, Surgeon, C. S. A., who was so recently ordered here as Surgeon of this post, has been ordered to Galveston. The reason of this, we understand, to be the removal from this place of a general hospital. Dr. Jones is to take charge of the general hospital at Galveston.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The store of the Mutual Aid Association was densely crowded on Monday and Wednesday. Some seemed to be very much pleased, and others very much displeased. So far as we could understand, the dissatisfaction grew out of the impossibility of waiting upon so many persons immediately. The prices we believe, gave pretty general satisfaction.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Juvenile Concert.—An entertainment is to be given on Friday evening next, by the young misses and masters of Houston and Galveston, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the "Ladies' Rangers." The programme is one that ought, apart from the real object of the concert, to draw a full house; and we are satisfied that it, together with the fact that this concert has been gotten up to assist in arming and equipping John R. Baylor's Rangers, will fill Perkins' Hall. All the pieces to be sung are national, and we notice among the young lady performers, some who, notwithstanding their juvenility, have quite carried us away with the sweetness of their voices, and their just appreciation of music. We hope there will be a *full, overflowing* demonstration, and by demonstration, we mean a LARGE ATTENDANCE. The older feminines and masculines have not failed to draw crowded houses during the winter and spring. do let us hop the young folks, who have stepped into the service in the *beat* of the day, will be properly appreciated and abundantly rewarded. Let the concert be a *decided* success. Other places have given liberally towards this object, let Houston out do them all.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

For the Dallas Herald.

Cloth for Soldier's Wives.

Is it possible to make the women and those interested in their welfare understand how to make their application to the penitentiary, for cloth, under the act of the Legislature—it seems difficult, and they are much troubled about it, but I will try to explain.

When people have a rule prescribed, what is the reason they will not pursue it. The act of the Legislature under which cloth is obtained contains this provision—"Unless the Chief Justice of the County in which the applicant shall reside shall verify in his official capacity to the truth of the facts stated in said application." Now when the law requires this, why do people waste their time attempting to accomplish their object without a strict and full compliance with it. The Chief Justice of this County will do all in his power to accommodate those who desire to make an application, except to certify to that which he does not know to be law. He cannot make such a certificate as mere form, he must know the facts, and in order to know them he must *have the proof, and that proof must be on the oath of the party before him with the testimony of at least one credible witness. Now this course—the one the law provides—will insure success, and why not pursue it. The Chief Justice will attend at any point in any precinct, where the people will meet and notify him, to take their proof and make the necessary certificates. The people can appoint their meetings by sufficient notice, that all may attend, and those who are too indolent or careless to be there at the time may suffer the inconvenience of going to the County seat, for I can tell them that they will only get cloth by pursuing the law. But the people now have liked the straight and narrow way; and as Col. Beseer [?] the Financial Agent of the penitentiary, is something of a judge of human nature and very accommodating, he has suggested that communities or neighborhoods might make the proof before any one authorized to administer oaths with a *seal of office*—see Dallas Herald May 20th. This can only refer to a Notary Public as they are the only officers having a seal who do not reside at the county seat; but the clerk of the county court may discharge the duty. When this course is pursued, it is necessary and indispensable that an attorney in fact be appointed by a regular power of attorney duly acknowledged before a notary public for the purpose of making the proof before the Chief Justice and getting his certificate. To those who like this devious and difficult course let them get a Notary Public or Clerk of the county Court; and before that officer make the proof prescribed by the Agent of the Penitentiary; appoint an attorney by a power acknowledged before that officer and certified under his seal, and send him to the Chief Justice to get his certificate. The proof or acknowledgement made before a Justice of the Peace is not provided for, and I must suppose will not do.

J. M. C.

DALLAS HERALD, June 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The East Texas Baptist State Convention meets at Tyler on the 26th inst.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Mrs. Mary Hyde arrived at the Alton prison from Nashville, having been sentenced by Gen. Rosecrans to imprisonment during the war, in the Illinois penitentiary. The offence with which she is charged is "secession proclivities."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Public Meeting.—A public meeting was held at Winnsboro' in Wood county, on the 30th ult., for the purpose of collecting Bacon and Soap for the army upon the call of Capt. G. G. Gregg, A. C. S. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, setting forth the determination of the citizens of Wood county to send every pound that could be spared. A committee of three was appointed to collect and forward such as might be subscribed. The response was very liberal, and bespeaks the highest praise for the noble county of wood. We are requested to publish the proceedings, contributions, &c., but our space is too limited. We can only say that the patriotism and promptness of our friends will be remembered, and it is worthy of imitation.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

New Papers.—We neglected to welcome editorially to our exchange list the Lagrange (Texas) Patriot, conducted by W. B. McClellan and the Courier published at Crockett, Texas, by J. A. Kirgan. We wish these journals success.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Judge Catlin has shown us a letter from Gen. Besser, stating that cloth will be furnished to soldiers' families hereafter, at eight cents per yard. We are sorry to see the State pitch into the business of speculating off the poor soldiers' families. So it is. Is not this a pretty piece of business? The legislature passes a law appropriating money to help the soldiers' families, and as soon as they adjourn, the Governor, Gen. Besser and some others try to get the money away from the families by charging more than four times the former prices for clothing. Verily, the State has fallen into small hands, who seem to be trying to do a small business.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Highway Robbery by Women.—The Macon Telegraph of the 2d, contains the following: A factory at Seven Island, in Butts county, had loaded a wagon with seven bales of manufactured goods, and dispatched it by their customary driver, a trusty negro, to Forsyth, for transportation upon the Macon and Western R. R. The wagon arrived at Forsyth in due time with only three bales, and the driver's story, (which there is no reason to doubt, as he identified many of the parties and is also confirmed by circumstantial evidence,) is as follows: When the wagon had progressed about seven miles on its journey, it was stopped by a line of 28 women drawn up across the road—the most of them armed with knives and pistols, and in the thicket close to the scene of action set a man upon a stump, also armed with a double-barrelled gun. The women called upon the negro to halt upon peril of his life, and then immediately commenced discharging the load of the wagon—cutting open the bales, and as soon as they had taken as many pieces of cloth as they could carry away, made off, leaving Jim to proceed on his journey with the three bales left.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

There have been one hundred and eighty applications filed in our County Court for relief, under the act of the last Legislature, granting assistance to soldiers' families. The wife is allowed five dollars per month, and children two dollars; additional allowances are, however, made under peculiar circumstances; such as widowhood, orphanage, having house rent to pay, &c. They are also allowed the privilege of trading at the store of the Mutual Aid Society.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], June 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The following letter shows what sort of stuff some of our boys are made of. Good for the little patriot. His example is worthy of imitation by children of larger growth:

Iron Stone House, Two Miles Above
Sutherland Springs, }
Wilson County, Texas, }
 June 9th, 1863. }

General Baylor: I am not quite thirteen years old, so I cannot join your company to "still hunt Yankees," though I have a very good young horse, suitable for the service, which I wish to present to you, or through you to some true Southern soldier in your command. I feel very unwilling to part with my favorite, except to assist in driving the hated Yankees from our land. Can I aid a mite in doing this, I will be repaid a thousand times for a horse, that has been my pride and pleasure a long while. Please call the horse "Gus." Send here to my father's place for him, when he is wanted.

Augustus Weyman Houston.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

We have been requested to publish the following donations to the Soldiers Aid Society of Salado, Bell County, for the benefit of Sibley's Brigade. [list] This society has sent to Sibley's Brigade \$1,045.25, and have ready to send, for hospital purposes, about \$2,000 worth of mattresses, comforts, pillows, etc.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 23 [24?], 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Col. Sydnor will sell to-day, at his auction, an elegant silk bed-quilt, for the benefit of Baylor's Ladies' Rangers. It was sent up by Mrs. Dermot, of Harrisburg, for this purpose.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Telegraph says the hotels in Houston have raised the price of board to \$7 per day, in anticipation of the new tax law.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 1 c. 1

An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husbands shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Adventures of a Young Lady in the Army.

For the Mississippian.]

Among the registered enemies of the United States government, who have been recently sent across the lines, from New Orleans, there is now, in this city, a lady whose adventures place her in the ranks of the Mollie Pitchers of the present revolution.

At the breaking out of the war, Mrs. Laura J. Williams, (the lady of whom we allude,) was a resident of Arkansas. Like most of the women of the South, her whole soul was enlisted for the struggle for independence. Her husband was a Northern man by birth and education, and a strong Union man.—After Arkansas seceded from the Union, he went to Connecticut, he said, to see his relations and settle upon some business. Mrs. Williams suspected his purpose, and finally she received information that he had joined the Yankee army. Possessing little of the characteristic weakness of the sex, either in body or mind, Mrs. W. vowed to offer her life upon the altar of her country. Disgusting herself in a Confederate uniform, and adopting the name of "Henry Benford," she proceeded to Texas, where she raised and equipped an independent company, and went to Virginia with it as first Lieutenant. She was in the battle of Leesburg and several skirmishes; but, finally her sex having been discovered by the surgeon of the regiment—the 5th Texas Volunteers, to which the company had been attached—she returned to her home in Arkansas. After remaining there a short time she proceeded to Corinth, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where she displayed great coolness and courage. She saw her father on the field, but, of course, he did not recognize her, and she did not make herself known to him. In the second day's fighting she was wounded in the head and was ordered to the rear. She wrote to her father, and then came off down to Grenada where she waited for some time, but never saw or heard from him.

She then visited New Orleans, was taken sick, and while sick, the city was captured. On recovery, she retired to the coast, where she employed herself in carrying communications, assisting parties to run the blockade with drugs and clothes and uniforms. She was informed on by a negro and arrested and brought before Gen. Butler. she made her appearance before Gen. B. in a Southern homespun dress. She refused to take the oath, told him she gloried in being a rebel—had fought side by side with Southern *men* for Southern rights, and if she ever lived to see "Dixie" she would do it again. Butler denounced her as the most incorrigible she-rebel he had ever met with. By order of the Beast, she was laced in confinement, where she remained three months. Some time after her release, she was arrested again for carrying on "contraband correspondence," and kept in a dungeon fourteen days on bread and water, at the expiration of which time she was placed in the State prison as a dangerous enemy. Her husband, it so happened, was a Lieutenant in the 13th Connecticut Regiment, and on duty as Provost Guard in the city. He accidentally found her out and asked if she wanted to see him. She sent him word she never wanted to see him so long as he wore the Yankee uniform. But he forced himself upon her, tried to persuade her to take the oath, get a release, when he said he would resign and take her to his relation in Connecticut. She indignantly spurned his proposition, and he left her to

her fate. When General Banks assumed command, he released a great many prisoners, but kept her in confinement until the 7th of May last, when she was sent across the lines to Meadesville with the registered enemies.

An article was recently published in the New York World in relation to the part Mrs. Williams has played in this war, but the above is, we are assured, a true account of her remarkable career. We understand she has attached herself to the medical staff of a brigade now in this city, and will render all the assistance in her power to our wounded in the approaching struggle for possession of the great Valley of the Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., June 6, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The juvenile concert last evening at Perkin's Hall to raise a fund in aid of the "Ladies' Rangers," was very largely attended, as it deserved to be, both for its object and its own intrinsic merit. The selections were in admirable taste, and the singing generally excellent, and in many instances superior, showing a degree of cultivation hardly to be expected in young Misses. "There is life in the old land yet"—"Missouri!"—"All is quiet along the line to-night," and "God save the South," were each very beautifully rendered, but where all was excellent it would be invidious to discriminate. The crowning beauty of the evening was, "I have a little sweetheart," by every little Miss, whom an artist might have limmed [?] as a personification of innocence and naive artlessness. The arrangement of the choruses, consisting of some fifty or sixty little misses and boys were so many beautiful tableaux, and the blending of so many little voices in harmony had a peculiarly pleasing effect. The charades were well conceived, but the young gentlemen actors must hereafter consider that he who "speaks in public on the stage" should be perfect in his rule, if he wishes his audience to be interested.

Gov. Baylor, who was among the audience, was loudly called for at the close of the performance.—He appeared on the stage and made a short speech, perfectly in character with the man—bold, frank and dashing, evincing more of the soldier and patriot than the politician. This characteristic of Baylor more than any fault of his, has been the chief cause of his being now out of a service for which he was so well qualified, or to use his own words, being "thrown overboard."

The audience appeared highly delighted, and so all the juveniles who had contributed so much to our amusement.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Brazos Bottom, Burleson, Texas, }
June 13th, 1863.

Eds. News.—On the 4th of June, 1863, the ladies in the neighborhood of the Post Oak Church, in Burleson county, assisted by a few ladies from Brazos and Robertson counties, gave a concert, tableau and supper for the benefit of the Second Texas and Speight's Regiments. Subscribed as follows: [list]. Sale of 226 tickets, \$98, cash taken in at the door, \$25; expenses \$28; net proceeds, \$1,951.00.

Ed. C. Carrington.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Manufactures.

Previous to our separation from the Northern States, it was a constant and favorite theme with us that the South could and ought to manufacture her own cotton, at least so much of it as was necessary for our own consumption, instead of being tributary to Northern manufacturers. We were the producers of the raw material, and it was frequently demonstrated that we could manufacture it, at least into yarns, as cheap as could the people of the Northern States; and we distinctly remember that a Mr. Henry, we believe of Mobile, proposed to erect machinery on plantations at a comparatively small cost, which would convert all the cotton raised on the plantations into yarns with the same force necessary for the culture of the raw material, and that by the youngest and most inefficient for other purposes, of the force. We have never heard how the plan finally succeeded, but we learned that an experimental machine had been put up on Mr. Herger's plantation which was highly successful.

At the outset of our struggle with the North, the question of free trade was, unhappily, the principal one which occupied the attention of candidates for Congress in some of the Congressional districts, and this premature discussion was conducted with considerable asperity.

At that time our people had but little thought of the extent and devastation of the war then about to be forced upon us, and consequently made no preparation to provide themselves with the necessary machinery to avert the want of manufactured goods, which is now upon us. We too confidently believed that the necessities of England, and perhaps France, would compel them to interfere in our quarrel in order that their looms and spindles might be furnished with our staple; and splendid visions loomed up before us of a magnificent free trade with England and the continent, by which we would be the growers of the great staple for them, and they would furnish us with the manufactured article at a small advance upon the cost of the raw material. Our people have ever condemned the idea of being manufacturers; the theory of free trade, so popular in the South, has so indoctrinated the entire country, that the people have verily believed manufacturing was a degradation, and the prevalent idea that we ought to establish the policy of buying our manufactured articles in Europe, and sell to those who would give strong predominance among us, that no thought was entertained for our future position. The inconveniences that we have labored under for the past two years, may, however, change this popular fallacy, and as a necessity, we may be compelled to enquire into the importance of establishing manufactories, at least sufficient to supply the demand for home consumption. It is not, however, generally thought that the States, embracing the larger portion of the Confederacy, will ever find it advisable to become what is termed a manufacturing country. We are mostly an agricultural people, and have had, heretofore, under Yankee rule, neither commerce nor manufactures; but our future, it is reasonable to suppose, will place us in a different attitude. It cannot be expected that, as a nation, we will continue to be simply an agricultural or a pastoral people, and although the nature of our country and the habits of our people seem to preclude the idea of manufacturing to compete with Europe, still there is a

positive necessity that we should inaugurate such a system of manufactures as will place us in a position independent of other countries in any future emergency like the present.

We are not disposed now to discuss the value of free trade to this nation, or the importance of tariffs for revenue. Tariffs for protection are forbidden by our constitution, and if it were no so, the system of misrule and odious exactions practiced by the old government under the theory of protecting home industry, has been so perverted to individual advantage and local aggrandizement, that it is extremely doubtful whether any state of things could exist which would commend such a system to our people. But as we before intimated, any discussion of these subjects now, would be premature and unprofitable, and of comparatively little interest to our readers.

This war cannot last always. However severe it may be and however protracted, it must come to an end; and however crushing its effects may be to us as a people—however our country may be desolated, and however our energies may for a while be paralyzed by the severity of the collision, yet there must be an end, and when the end comes, our recuperative powers are such that the war, with all its horrible effects, will soon be numbered with things that are past and its remembrance will be blunted amid the strife of commerce and the busy hum of the various branches of industry which will occupy the attentions of our people. A new nation will have come into existence which has astonished the world by the prowess of its arms, and we confidently believe, will equally astonish it by the rapidity with which it will take its place beside the foremost nations of the earth in rank and power.

It is not premature, then, to consider the importance of manufactures as one of the means to make us a great people. It may not be that we could, for a long series of years, rival the looms of Europe in many of their important finer fabrics, nor is it desirable, probably, that we should ever, but it is important that we should become and that speedily, almost the sole manufacturers of yarns from our own great staple. This, we believe, will be a political as well as a commercial necessity. Probably two thousand millions of dollars have heretofore been invested in the States of the Confederacy in the production of the new material; a comparatively small per cent of that sum will furnish us with the necessary machinery which the value of the raw material will be annually doubled in foreign markets by its conversion into yarns, while the labor necessary will not be much beyond that already employed in its culture. Thus, manufacturers must of necessity enter largely into our system of political economy, and we know of no State in the Confederacy better adapted to manufacturing purposes than our own State of Texas.

The war has, as a natural consequence, produced its enormous evils, but no country has ever freed itself from oppression without a corresponding amount of suffering. It must have happened at some period. The want of congeniality of opinion, the conflicting interests, and the dissimilarity of thoughts and habits of the people

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Manufactures.

Continued from page 15

composing the Federal union, must at some time have brought about the conflict. This has been inevitable to the astute statesman since the difficulties of 1819 and 20, and far better would it have been for us had the contest not be opposed at that time by infatuated compromisers, but, as the disaster must have eventually fallen upon us, better that it should have come now than be delayed until the North, by her increased power should be able to fasten upon us more tightly her insufferable dominion. This generation will suffer almost incalculable evils, but we think we were better prepared for it than any future generation, upon whom it would have fallen with more terrible force. But we believe, that as every evil has its corresponding good, for which opinion we have high authority, good will be the natural consequence of the evils we now endure. To Texas particularly will benefits arise from this war more lasting than the injury inflicted. Her resources will be developed, and her self-sustaining capacity be understood by her own people. They will hereafter be more self-reliant; wisdom will be gathered from the past, and although the lesson may be severe it will be salutary. Already, in a very large portion of the State, her citizens are clothed from their own wheels and looms, and an impetus is given to domestic manufactures which will lead to important results. Except in cities where folly and fashion are found hand in hand, the people of Texas will, if the war lasts a year longer, learn to ignore calicoes and muslins and inaugurate the much more serviceable fashion of spinning and weaving the clothing necessary for their own households, while fancy foreign dressing will be left exclusively to city dames. Besides this, her vast mineral resources will be brought prominently into notice, and we may expect to see, in a very short time, the tall chimneys of the forge amid her iron hills, and smelting furnaces and rolling mills will take their places in locations now considered as desert wastes. Our iron is inexhaustible, and we have all the means of working it, and we confidently predict that the time is not far distant when we shall rival Tennessee in that branch of home industry. We hope our whole people will give this matter sincere reflection, and pursue a proper course of industry and economy, and a determination for the future to be self-reliant, and as far as possible independent of the fabrics of other nations, without one thought of their interests or prejudices.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A letter from Bonham, Fannin county, Texas dated May 30th, in the Shreveport News, states that flour had fallen in that vicinity from \$20 per hundred to \$8 per hundred pounds, and that the wheat crops are better than they have been for years.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Just Received.—1,500 yards Plaid Osnaburgs; 600 lbs. Linen Thread; 6000 yards Calico; 2000 gross Bone Buttons; 30 dozen gents L. B. Shirts; black and figured Lawns; opera and white Flannels; 260 packages Pins; 30 dozen gents Soft Hats; Organdies, Jackonets, Cross Barred Muslins, &c., &c., at

Wm. Clark's.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Indians.

Columbus, Texas, June 14, 1863.

Ed News.—Dear sir: I am requested to send to you for publication, the following extract from a letter received by a soldier in the hospital at this place, from his wife. The soldier is a resident of Johnson county—belongs to Col. Baylor's Regiment, and having left his home and family to fight for his country, it is natural to suppose he would expect that country to extend to his family all the protection it was able to render.

The following is the substance of what she writes: "The Indians are very bad here—worse than they have ever been before. I think ere long they will take and kill the last horse in the settlement. They have been here constantly for the last six weeks, leaving yesterday, and taking off ten head of our horses and a number of the neighbors. They have killed and taken from us every horse we have, except one. The neighbors who have horses left are taking them across the Brazos river for safety.

"Nathan Holt was barbarously murdered and scalped by the Indians, while driving a cow and calf home in day time. Tom Hill, your brother soldier, was shot and scalped by the barbarians. I am afraid to live in this county any longer. I will go to father's if possible. Many are leaving. Your wife, "Lucy Dennis."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Letter from Galveston.

Galveston, June 18, 1863.

Yesterday morning the wagon of Mr. Butler, market gardener, was surrounded by a number of soldiers at the market place, and about thirty watermelons taken from it. This is a hard case, as Mr. Butler has been moderate in prices compared with others, who are too exacting.

Water is beginning to get scarce. We have lately had but little rain. There are but few cisterns, most of which are out of repair, and families are already experiencing much inconvenience from so limited a supply.

A large amount of jewelry was taken from Mr. Shaw's store, on Tremont street, during Friday night. The burglars at first were baffled in their attempts to effect an entrance, but finally succeeded by means of a false key. The articles which have been received were found by some children at play, concealed beneath a house in Mr. Lidstone's lumber yard.

Some soldiers have committed depredations on the property of farmers upon the Island, stealing their watermelons, &c.—The latter threaten to destroy their crops, rather than be robbed, if this practice is allowed to continue. B.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

The New Orleans exiles, driven from the city by Banks, have been arriving at Mobile by hundreds. They were received with a lively and hospitable welcome by the citizens of Mobile, although some of the "black sheep" which grace that goodly city desired to make a "good thing of it" by charging two hundred and fifty dollars for a carriage to convey the passengers from Pascagoula. The citizens broke into the arrangement by furnishing private vehicles.

DALLAS HERALD, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

**Letter from Parker County.
More Indian News – Maj. Buck
Barry gone in pursuit of Indians,
the Treaty, &c.**

Mr. Editor.—Since I last wrote you, rumors and numerous predictions have been afloat here, and I find a vast portion of the community are ready to succumb to the hordes of the fanatical abolitionists of the North; but it makes me proud to know that the majority are loyal citizens to the South, and the soft shells are watched, and ere long they will be pounced upon, and such stretching of necks—Oh Lordy! General Order, No. 4, gives to the recruiting officer of Hood's brigade, and the Arizona brigade, all persons between the age of 18 and 40 years, and your humble servant being a recruiting officer for the latter brigade, deems it advisable to solicit the surplus of several counties in North-Western Texas. On the 9th of June is the day appointed for them to report to me. Time will show how many will report. The Enrolling Officer of Comanche county was shot full of holes for doing his duty, and other Enrolling Officers have been threatened. If I had my company here I would bring them in or die in the attempt. These young men who refuse are principally renegades from Eastern Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. They have rushed on the frontier to keep from going to the war. They won't fight—they are constitutionally cowards, thus causing the Indians to be so bold, for sir, as soon as they get a slight glimpse of a red-skin, the first impulse of these cowardly rascals is to distance "Gilpin" in speed, and away they dash in search of some hiding place, with Mr. Indian in close pursuit, the result of which leaves a white man minus a top knot. If they would stand their ground like the hardy pioneers of yore, the Indians would not dare to penetrate so far into the country. A few days ago four Indians rode up to one of these old pioneers' better half, as she was going for a bucket of water with a gun on her shoulder. The Indians cursed her, and told her to leave. The brave old lady cursed them in return, and told them if they did not leave instantly she would put a ball through them, at the same time fumbling about her gun preparatory to a shot. The red devils took the old lady at her word, and scampered off at "double quick." Forty head of horses were stolen out of Parker county on the 30th ult., making one hundred and forty from that county in less than three weeks. No person killed the last drive.

Maj. Buck Barry of the frontier regiment started in pursuit of the Ft. Cobb Indians. On his arrival at Ft. Cobb, he found the Caddoes, Wacos, Anadarkies, and Delawares in martial array, in complete drill. They approached Maj. Buck with a white flag. Old Gutts, one of the Chiefs, was spokesman, and informed the Major that they were drilling to help Texas in her struggles, and that they are determined to be friendly to a people who lives on the land that gave them birth, and that the Comanches and Kiowas had stolen their horses and fled with them into the cryptic recesses of the Canadian Mountains.

Major Buck and Chief Gutts finally had an understanding, and agreed not to disagree. Gutts was to take three Indians and go into the gorges of these mountains, stampede the horses, draw the warriors of the enemy into a snair [sic] that Maj. Barry laid for them, and thus stone blow annihilate the best and ablest warriors.

Gray Rover.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Indian News.

The "News" published a letter from Parker county, without date, from which we extract the following:

"A few days ago four Indians rode up to one of those old pioneers' better half as she was going for a bucket of water with a gun on her shoulder. The Indians cursed her and told her leave. The brave old lady cursed them in return, and told them if they did not leave instantly, she would put a ball through them, at the same time fumbling about her gun preparatory to a shot. The red devils took the old lady at her word, and scampered off at "double quick." Forty head of horses were stolen out of Parker county on the 30th ult., making one hundred and forty from that county in less than three weeks. No person killed the last drive."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, June 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Curtis, the cotton card speculator and Baxter the traitor, have been captured and carried back to Arkansas for trial. The former says he went into the business in good faith, but after embarking, was informed that it was a swindle and agreed to aid in carrying it out. The latter says though he joined the Arkansas renegades, he did not take up arms against the Confederates; that he was offered the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal army but refused, and accepted a clerkship in some department and went off with them. It is to be hoped they will reap their reward.

BELLEVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 27, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Copperas Mine.—Messrs. Clement, Alexander, and Dodson, are working a coperas [sic] mine five miles west of Larissa, in Cherokee county. The deposit is said to be large. We have a small jar containing a specimen of the coperas [sic] they are turning out, and which is pronounced by competent judges to be a good article. Persons interested will do well to call and look at it. They are selling this copperas at two dollars per pound.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Clothing Manufactory.

I want to employ a large number of hands to make up coats and pantaloons. Those who can turn out good work can call on me at once, as I am prepared to pay a No. 1 price. None but good work will answer, and for such work I am willing to pay a good price.

Any tailor in the country who can do such work, will find that it will pay him to come here and get it. If it suits his convenience he can take it home.

I have on hand a lot of dry goods for sale of acceptable variety.

Call at the corner west of the Postoffice, formerly kept by Calloway & Rains, Marshall, Texas.

S. Jacobs.

June 27, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 5