
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, March 1862

NO. 3

Write to the Soldiers.—Could I through your paper pen a sentence that would teach effectually every Southern reader who may have a relative, a friend or acquaintance in the army, that sentence would be write to the soldiers. There are many of them far from home, among strangers, and enduring every toil and privation for their country. A line, or a word, will nerve their hearts and cheer them on. See the war worn soldier's anxiety as he asks for a letter; see him get it, eagerly break the seal and read the pen tracings of loved ones at home. Often I've seen the lip tremble, the eye dilate, and even the tear glisten, as line upon line was read. Some father, mother, sister, or wife, or sweetheart, had sent him words of cheer. You can see him grasp his weapon tighter, carefully fold his letter, and with a firmer tread, and more elastic spirits, returns to his duty. On the other hand look at the bitter, cruel, stinging disappointment of the soldier who, day after day, goes for an expected letter, and finding none, turns away with saddened heart, feeling that no one cares for him. Again, let me say, write to the soldiers.

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

The Alabama Pike.—The State of Alabama is arming her troops for coast service with a very effective weapon. The Mobile correspondent of the Memphis Appeal thus describes it:

"We are arming our men with a weapon new in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, and it will impel the southern soldier to his best fighting points and throw the northerner on his worst, to wit: hand to hand fighting. This weapon is the pike; a large number having been, and still being manufactured, under an appropriation of the State Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen, two-edged, steel head, like a large bowie knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridges of cavalry men or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a shaft of tough wood about eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter, beaming down upon them at *pas de charge* would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the apprehensive souls of Butler's Yankees. It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more, and more decisive victories than we have, had there not been an ounce of gun powder, except for artillery uses, in the Confederacy. Then the southrons must have to come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly and decisive.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Heavy Profits.—The Richmond Examiner says:

The paper mill here has divided, for three months' profits, one hundred per cent., the profits being four times their capital for the year; the woolen mill here has made 100 per cent.; the cotton mills are coining money; and the whisky distillers are absolutely unable to calculate their enormous profits.

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

For Parents.

Here are some good rules for parents to go by:

From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say to them.

Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give it to them.

If you tell your child to do something show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

Never let them see that they can vex you, or make you lose your self command.

Never give them anything when they cry for it.

Teach them that the only way to appear good, is to be good.

Never allow them to engage in tale-bearing.

Do not let them run about at night or on Sunday.

Teach them that it is honorable to work.

Encourage them as much as you can to tell the truth.

Be yourselves what you desire them to be.

Never suffer them to go into a tipling house, gaming room, or into bad company.

Above all things, send them to Sabbath school, if there is one near enough.

Furnish them with books and papers, and encourage them to read by allowing them to read to you. This has a powerful tendency to make a child's mind active, and gives him the right kind of pride.

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

New Remedy for Neuralgia.—The *Journal de Chimie Medicale* contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia, just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxide and glycile, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with sulphuric or nitric acid. One drop mixed with ninety-nine drops of wine, constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent.

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

The new flag gotten up in our army on the Potomac, is the St. Andrew's cross, that is a cross in form of an X. The flag is nearly square, of deep red, the cross of blue, reaching from corner to corner, and surrounded with stars.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

The best Creole oranges sell in New Orleans at one dollar a hundred, and on the coast at four dollars a barrel.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Home Defence.

We think it is all time that a thorough police system should be organized in our county. Many who have nobly volunteered in the service of their country, have left their families in an entirely unprotected state. It is the obligatory duty of every citizen, who cannot, as others have done, respond to the calls of their country, by leaving their homes, to unite in concerting such measures as the exigencies of the times require, and in carrying them into efficient execution. If this were done immediately and with effective zeal and vigor, a degree of confidence and security would be immediately imparted to all. There does not seem to be a doubt but emissaries from Northern State prisons are at large through the South. Every man who comes into our county, unless he can give satisfactory evidence of his good standing as a southern man, should be dealt with, without hesitation. Will some of our leading citizens take immediate measures for bringing about what we reckon as a necessary course at present?

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Confederate Bonds, wheat, corn, or pork taken at this office for all accounts due us.

EAST TEXAS TIMES [HENDERSON, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

This Number will complete the 2nd Vol. of the East Texas Times.

We have on hand a sufficiency of paper to publish the present "war size" till the 15 of August next.

Those desiring the Times for this period, can be accommodated, by the payment of SIX BITS, in Advance, and on no other terms.

EAST TEXAS TIMES [HENDERSON, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Col. Gregg's regt. are among the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. Dr. R. H. Graham of this place, Sergt. Maj., and a number of the wounded under his charge were not taken.

The Dr. arrived in town last night.

EAST TEXAS TIMES [HENDERSON, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Imperial Order to the Ladies.—The Empress Eugenie has declared that court dresses of ladies must be two feet wider and longer than hitherto. A new kind of court dance, adapted to this expensive garment, has been invented. The new ordinance is not received with favor by the wives of the under officials.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

A Prophetic Dream,
by Mrs. Mary Becknell,
of Red River County Tex.

On the 4th of March 1841, I dreamed I was in a large Prairie, or level plain without improvement or timber as far as I could see, only the small shanty, or shed, where I was standing apparently alone; about three feet from me, and immediately before me there was a large bed of bright coals, to my right a shelf on which was a large pail of water, and in it a long handle goard [sic] which would hold about a quart of water. On my right close to me stood the American Eagle about the size of a large Turkey [sic], I thought its feathers were soiled and dirty, all turned to the head. I thought it looked with more than human intelligence, but that look was fraught with more than human love, and utter desolation; about a yard from the Eagle, and directly in front, there was a low shelf, or plank not more than half a foot from the ground, and some six inches from the bed of coals, on this plank, or shelf there was a black heart, the size of a beef's heart, it was perfectly smooth, and as black as ebony; on the heart lay six gold eggs as large as hen's eggs, and beautifully engraved to this heart, I thought the Eagle was mysteriously confined, that it could not move, I was lone as to any connection being there but on the left and right the plains were covered with men on foot, they were debating some question I knew not what. As my attention and sympathy was given to the Eagle that appeared more near than children, or friends; I gazed on it with heart felt woe, and sorrow, until it fell over as dead, a man from the party on the right came under the shed, and kicked the Eagle on the bed of coals, when it began to writhe in pain, I caught it by the right wing, and drew it off the bed of coals, and reached to the pail of water, and threw a goard [sic] of water on the Eagle her victuals were all destroyed, and the water filled her empty body to the craw, she gave one look of unutterable woe, and fell dead, it appeared as though the elements were shaken, and a sound sad, and doleful floated through the air, saying the American Eagle! the American Eagle is slain. The fate of the Eagle awoke me in pain, for the American's Eagle insulted, and slain.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Lt. Col. J. M. Clough.—We were pained to learn, that the above mentioned officer of Col. Gregg's regt. was killed at the battle of Ft. Donelson on the 15th, ult.

Col. Clough was a native of New Hampshire but for many years had been a citizen of Texas. He had been a member to the Legislature from Harrison co. and District Attorney for this District, in each of which positions he received the unbounded approbation of his constituents.

As an officer, in the Army, Colonel Clough was held in the highest esteem, by those in his command. In his death the Confederate States have lost a gallant soldier, & a devoted patriot, & his numerous acquaintances a warm-hearted and faithful friend.

EAST TEXAS TIMES [HENDERSON, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Camp Lubbock, February 1st, 1862 }
Fayetteville, Arkansas, 2nd
Brigade McCulloch's Division. }

Friend Welty;

Dear Sir:--Your kind letter was handed me by the express bearer in good time, and this morning it affords me much pleasure to fix up according to camp style, a reply. we have a deep snow on the ground now, it is about 18 inches deep on level ground and it drifts over one's head. . . . I wish I could send you a map of the battle of Tus-ten-nah-lah, it was a hard fought battle. We fought three or four to one, and charged up a steep mountain to boot. . . It is generally told through the country, that the Indians whipped Cooper and Sims, though I do not think such is the case. Sims did not have a fair chance. He had none but Indians to back or fight with him. I reckon his men felt out of place. It is said, however, that the Indians fought bravely on our side.—On the 26th the battle was fought. We camped on the battle ground that night, brought in all our killed and wounded on the 27th.—We followed them about forty miles, came upon a small bunch of about 150, and killed some 25 or 30, the balance scattered so we could follow them no longer. We returned and camped at the same place we camped the night before, having collected in the meantime about 500 prisoners, mostly women; about forty negroes, and more ponies and dogs than you ever saw. There were some very pretty girls among them. They wanted to follow us off but we drove them back. Women look so strange in camps. . . . I do not get much news to read. I am busy all the time on some kind of duty. I have no more to write now. You must give my love to all the girls, and widows not over thirty.

Direct your letters to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Your friend,

John C. Bu[rest torn off]

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Compy enrolled by J. H. Jones, Esq., for Judge Robert's Regt., was organized on last Saturday. The following is a list of the officers elected viz:
Jas. H. Jones, Captain.
Thos. Smith, 1st Lieut.
Jas. H. Nelms, 2nd
Jacob Tipps, 2nd Brevt.
Jas. H. Welch, Orderly Sergt.

The company was sworn in to the Confederate service by Judge Roberts on last Wednesday. On Monday week next they will leave for their destination on the coast.

The gentlemen engaged in getting up this company deserve well of their country for the energy & preserverence [sic] they have used in this matter.

EAST TEXAS TIMES [HENDERSON, TX], March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

The Alamo Rifles.

This Company will be prepared for the camp of instruction in a few days. They have the best arms in the South, and are warranted to shoot a Yankee 1000 yards. Some five or six members have joined a cavalry company, and those improving the opportunity can take their place and arms.

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

Meeting of the Ladies.

A meeting of the ladies of Travis county was held at the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday the 26th inst.

The following ladies were selected as officers.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Mrs. Bishop Gregg.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. J. C. Darden,

Mrs. Col. Pelmam,

" J. P. Neal,

" Gov. Lubbock,

" Judge Wheeler,

" E. D. Townes,

" G. M. White,

" R. J. Townes,

" N. G. Shelley,

" _____ Barrett,

" Cynthia Miner,

" _____ Spaulding,

" Frank Waddle,

" _____ Aaron Burleson,

" Giles Burdett,

" Col. Risher,

" Thomas Jones,

" George Durham,

" Capt. Rogers,

" Sam. Harris,

FOR SECRETARIES,

Miss Eella [sic?] Rust, Miss Ellinor Gregg, Miss D. S. Crozier, Mrs. Martin Townsend, Mrs. _____ Lee, Miss Maggie Ragsdale, and Miss Lilla Boldin.

Mrs. Barrett read the proclamation by Gov. Lubbock calling for fifteen regiments from Texas, and then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That though we deeply deplore the critical condition of our country, requiring us to be deprived of the social enjoyment of the young men of our city, we, as true daughters of the South, feel compelled to call on them to defend our *homes* and our *honor* from the desolating devastation of a ruthless enemy; young men of Austin, those to whom you fondly look, to make you happy through life, ask you to respond to the call of your bleeding country! Our hands will work to clothe you, our hearts will be with you upon the battle field, and kind embraces meet you at the threshold on your return from a victorious defence of all that we hold dear.

On motion the Austin Gazette was requested to publish the proceedings then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday the 28th, at 3 P.M.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Ladies Volunteer Aid Society.—The ladies of this Society solicit contributions of cotton and woolen thread. If not contributed, they will pay for it. Send to Mrs. Talley or Mrs. Peete, with name of donor.

Ladies offer their services and the services of the Ladies of the County to make up clothes for the volunteers.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Houston, Feb. 20th, 1862.

Mr. Cushing--Dear Sir--For the first time in my life I address a letter to a newspaper. It is from no vainglorious desire to see my own composition in print, but for the pleasure of giving vent to my long pent-up feelings on one subject--unmarried citizens. Day after day as you walk our streets you may see--I say it with shame--young, healthy, even stalwart men in the habiliments of peace. Why is this, Mr. Cushing? Why do they not go into the army? Are they cowards? If so, as breastworks, they might save the lives of men nobler and fitter to live than themselves. Let me ask them through the medium of your paper, why in the name of all that is great and noble, are they here, when their schoolfellows, men with whom they have associated for years, are suffering and dying for the homes and comforts for which these self yclept men are enjoying. They are a stain on the fair name of Texas. Little did I think when the discordant blast of the war trumpet sounded over the chivalrous South, that I should ever blush for Texas! And yet as I write, bitter tears of shame fill my eyes, for I know that, in our own town there are Southern-born men who refuse to fight for freedom! Instead of giving up all for their country, they give up *nothing*. Surely they have neither sense of honor nor patriotism. They refuse to do what I would give all I have to be able to do--to fight, even to die for my country.

Oh Southern women! I appeal to you for your influence with these men. Mothers, urge your sons. Sisters, appeal to your brothers. Sweet-hearts *command* your lovers. We all have an influence--can you ask how we shall use it?

A last word to the soldiers. How proudly grateful are we all to those who have left the comforts of home to endure the hardships of war, some in our own, some in sister States! Brave and true men! every night tearful prayers ascend to God's throne for your safety and welfare.

I cannot close my letter without asking the question, "Who shall be the greatest among us?" the citizen or the soldier? The heart of every true woman responds with the ready echo--the soldier!

Texas Woman.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], March 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To the Ladies of Brenham.—Ladies, in the name of every soldier in Col. Carter's Regiment, allow me to thank you for the good you have done us. The proceeds of your Concert, amounting to one hundred and forty-two dollars—and some splendid pairs of socks, was duly received by me, and with it I have been able to add much to the comfort of our sick; every day your names are blessed by some sick soldier—they will not only remember you now while sick, but when in far distant from this, contending with the foe, they will remember your kindness—and when they bow themselves down before the Great God of heaven to ask blessings for dear families at home, you will not be forgotten.

Respectfully, T. S. Pettey,
Ast. Surgeon, Carter's Regiment,

March 3d, 1t
Hempstead, Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH EXTRA, March 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Capt. Long's Company.—Company A, Capt. R. B. Long, of Judge Roberts's regiment, arrived here last Saturday from Smith county. This is the third company from Smith county that has come down to the coast and is, to all appearances, made up of the best material in the State. The company numbers 80 men, and the average age of the men is over thirty years. The men are all of sober character, and among them are some of the wealthiest men in Smith county. They are well armed, each man furnishing his own gun. We welcome them as the advance guard of what bids fair to be one of the best regiments in the service. The balance of the companies will be along shortly. The officers of the company are as follows: Capt. R. B. Long; 1st Lt. L. H. Stillwell, 2d do. Levi Wilcoxon; 2d do. G. T. W[illegible]; Orderly, E. H. Wells; 2d Serg't. R. W. No[illegible]; 1st Corporal W. F. Bass, 2d do., W. T. Hodges; 3d do. A. [illegible] Baxter; 4th do., G. W. Spivy.—Telegraph.

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

Old Bexar will do her Duty.

Never have we seen aroused such a spirit of patriotism as is now manifested in our county. Capt. Newton's Company of Precinct No. 2, took a vote to see who would enlist for the war; and of 48 members, 45 voted to go! The Alamo Rifles, as far as we have been able to learn, will all go; although some few will go with a cavalry company, now forming. You may set down Bexar County as good for six Companies.

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

Fort Donelson.

Gen. Pillow swam the river on horseback, a Texian of Gregg's regiment swam at the same time, clinging to Pillow's horse. It is said that quite a little fight was kept up between the two all the way across, Pillow claiming exclusive possession of the horse, and the Texian claiming to go shares.

Mr. Jackson saw Pillow in Nashville. Pillow said he thought he heard it thunder before, but he never saw the like of the Donelson fight. No better fighting than our men did was ever seen.

The behavior of Gregg's (7th Texas) regiment at Fort Donelson was most gallant. It bore the brunt of four days fight, making the attack and bringing on the battle. This regiment was badly cut up in the battle. When it was marched out to surrender, the men were not told what it was for. The order was then given to stack arms and was obeyed. They then saw what was going on and swore they would *not be taken prisoners*. They broke ranks and rushing wildly through the armed guard, they broke for the river. They were fired on by the guard and many were shot down. Those that escaped, swam the river, some clinging to the boat as it passed over, some were drowned, and about half escaped and got away safe.

The gallantry of the Texians is universally spoken of. They have the reputation of being the most desperate fighters in the army. They never know when to stop.—Houston Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 7 [8? sic? Saturday], 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Reduced Size!

To Our Patrons

After having for months published a full sheet, when all the other papers in the State had been compelled to reduce in size, we, at last, and most unwelcomely to us, have to yield to the pressure of the times. We have been under the impression that we could procure printing paper by paying a very high price for it, which we were perfectly willing to do; but upon sending to New Orleans and Memphis, not a quire was to be obtained. The answer is, that there is no paper for sale, and that none can be procured from the mills, as the orders are far in advance of the supply. We have therefore before us, the choice of publishing a full sheet for a few weeks, and then discontinuing altogether until better times, or reduce our size, and thereby keep up for months, and furnish our readers with the latest news. We have come to the conclusion that it is best to reduce the size of our paper temporarily, and make the supply last as long as possible. As soon as we can obtain paper at any price, we intend to publish a full sheet.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Blankets for the Soldiers.—The committee appointed to equip volunteers from this county publish an appeal to the citizens for blankets. There are no longer any for sale in the country. The only resort now is to solicit donations from the heads of families, and if this appeal fails, the soldiers must do without. Under these circumstances, is there a man in Harrison county who has not sufficient patriotism to give the last blanket to our noble volunteers who are sacrificing ease and comfort, and risking health and life, for the defence of our firesides? If there be any such, we hope their wives will strip the blankets from the beds and send them to the committee. It will be a reproach hereafter for blankets to be found in our homes, when it is known they are wanted by the soldiers.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Cotton Thread.—Wachovia Steam Mills, in Savannah, North Carolina, are now spinning cotton thread. The article is scarce in the Confederacy, the North being our whole dependence heretofore.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 8, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Quite a Difference.—We find the following in a recent issue of the Vicksburg Daily Whig"

We yesterday received a shipment of twenty bundles of printing paper, for which we paid four hundred and forty dollars. Eighteen months since, the same amount of paper of a better quality would have cost two hundred dollars. Our subscribers can judge from this whether we can send papers without pay in advance.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 8, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Bexar County is coming up nobly to the rescue in this hour of our country's trial; nearly all are going to the wars; the only difficulty is we have not men enough to fill all the companies, but any number of officers. Nearly every man you meet is [or would be] an officer, or a cripple, or over fifty years of age.

May we not look for some tall fighting soon?

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], March 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are glad to see that pikes and lances are coming into use. They are being made in many places throughout the South and placed in the hands of men who know how to use them. Men with pikes and lances have won brilliant victories in Europe in days gone by. At the battle of Sobraon in India, in 1842, a company of English lancers charged the face of forth-two pieces of cannon. They rode a mile to the enemy, charged right in, speared the gunners at their guns, and gained a brilliant victory. Let pikes and lances be supplied to all who cannot be supplied with fire arms. They will prove very valuable in the hands of gallant Southerners.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Southern Defense Aid Society.

Whilst military men are attracting a great share of public attention, and immortalizing their names by gallant deeds upon fields of battle the services equally important, of those in less showy avocations scarcely attract notice. We will cite an instance.

Some months ago certain citizens of this city organized the "Southern Defense Aid Society." Its prospects for a time looked gloomy; but management and industry overcame all obstacles, and the "Society" became a permanent institution of great benefit to the State and country. It has fitted out troops for the war and sustained many destitute families of volunteers. For months it has employed hundreds of seamstresses to make up clothing of every kind for the Government, thus furnishing employment for the poor and contributing to the comfort and efficiency of our patriotic troops.

It has at present about 850 persons in its employment, who receive fair wages, in "Southern Defense Aid Society" bills, of small denominations, "payable when ten dollars are presented." These bills, signed by the indomitable secretary, G. W. Caldwell, are known to be good, and consequently pass into circulation, and afford great facilities in making change. All honor to the Southern Defense Aid Society and its worthy founders.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Our Small Sheet.—We expect our subscribers will be disposed to complain at our reduced size. But we assure them that it is the best we can safely do for the present, and that we will enlarge as soon as we can procure an additional supply of printing paper. The stock of paper we have now on hand will enable us to publish the present size sheet five months, and in the meantime, something will surely turn up. We are offered a small lot of very small paper, at just four hundred per cent. over its original cost, by parties in Texas, who have written and published a great deal on the subject of extortion. We have a vague idea that we will get paper in a few weeks. But if we fail, this sheet will contain all the telegrams and principal items of news.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Cough and Hill Avengers.—This is the title of a company organized in this county, and commanded by Capt. H. L. Berry. On Wednesday next a banner will be presented to the company, when it will immediately take up the line of march for the rendezvous in Smith County.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Mr. Loughery,

You will greatly oblige the ladies of this community, and, I have not a doubt, of the State and South generally, by publishing these receipts for dyeing woollen goods. I have had numberless applications for them, and since old Abe's blockade, I think every person ought to contribute what little knowledge he has for the benefit of the whole. I therefore send my mite.

Respectfully,
Sally M. Ward.

To Dye Scarlet.—Put two ounces of cream of tartar in enough water to cover a pound of goods well; boil the yarn one hour in the water; take out the hanks and wash them in clear water. Scour the kettle, and the, to every lb. of yarn, take 1 oz. of muriate of tin, 1 oz. of cochineal, 2 oz. of cream of tartar, and put them all in clear water; wet the hanks in the water while it is cold to prevent spotting; after which boil them for one hour stirring them all the while. Hang them in the shade till dry, then rinse them in clear water.

To Dye Blue.—Pound an oz. of indigo very fine, put it in a bowl, pour on it a pound of oil of vitriol slowly, stirring it all the while; let it set 24 hours, then bottle it. Put enough water in the kettle to cover well a pound of goods; put in a teaspoon full of the mixture, and [illegible] oz. of alum powder, stir it well, then drop in your hanks; boil them half an hour, stirring them occasionally. You can get as deep a shade as you wish, by pouring in more of the mixture, a little at a time, first taking out the hanks. The first proportion is for a very pale blue. Be careful in handling the oil of vitriol, as it will eat anything it comes in contact with.

To Dye Green.—Boil a strong decoction of red oak and hickory bark, in equal parts; take enough of the bark dye to cover 1 lb. of goods well, stir in 3 oz. of alum powder, and a soup spoon full of the mixture you dyed the blue with. Have your hanks washed clean, and rinsed free of the soap, or they will spot, then put them in the dye, boil half an hour; let them dry, then wash in soap suds to free them of the vitriol. [MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Beef Market!

Next Door to McPhail's.

The undersigned have removed their Beef Market from Mr. Martin's to the old and well-known stand of J. R. Arnold, on the North side of the Public Square where they will be glad to receive the patronage of their old customers. They have about 2500 head of cattle running on the prairies, and they wish to get sale for them. For this purpose, they have made arrangements to have them on hand, and in good order, so as to keep a regular supply.

Planters and others can be furnished with beef, in quantities to suit them, either killed and properly dressed, or on foot. Their beef will be of the very best quality.

They will also, from time to time, keep Mutton, Veal and Pork, at their Market-house, and solicit the patronage of Marshall, and the surrounding country.

Peters & Pace.

Marshall, March 16, 1861.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Soldiers' Families.

Our citizens, in every county we hear from, are nobly responding to the proclamation of the Governor. To our ladies and all other citizens constrained to remain at home, we have an important word to say. The raising of the new levies, amounting to fifteen thousand men, will cause many of our citizens in needy circumstances, whose families are dependent upon their individual exertions for support, to take the field. Honor, patriotism, simple humanity, render it the imperative duty of those remaining behind to make suitable provision for the maintenance of the families of all such soldiers. In order to accomplish this object, Associations will be absolutely necessary. Nothing we know will be done unless the ladies take the initiative. Our first volunteers were almost all entirely in easy circumstances. They have been furnished large amounts of clothing, and thus enabled to draw their commutation of clothing from the Government in money. The time will shortly come when, in order to carry out the still more sacred and imperative duty of feeding and clothing the families of our indigent soldiers, these contributions of clothing must cease. The winter months are now over, and the pay of the private, and the amount allowed by the Government for clothing will be amply sufficient to supply all his wants.

We must now look out for the hungry and half clad little ones, whose fathers, in order to fight for the hearthstones of the South, have, or will leave, a sacred charge upon our hands. There are many gallant spirits in our midst who would in a moment rush with their arms to the standard of the country, if they but knew those dependent upon them for sustenance would be provided for in their absence. Let us, fellow-citizens, give them this assurance--the casting this heavy millstone from their necks will gladden the hearts of many men who are now downcast with sorrow, cursing with bitterness that poverty which dooms them to remain at home in this the darkest hour of their country's peril.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Two volunteer companies left Marshall on Wednesday, for the rendezvous of Clark's Regiment, in Smith County, to-wit: "The Clough and Hill Avengers," under the command of Capt. H. L. Berry, and the "Marshall Mechanics," commanded by Capt. N. S. Allen. Flags were presented these companies, with appropriate speeches. That to the "Marshall Mechanics" by Miss M. Deloy, in a very neat and appropriate address, which was replied to, in behalf of the company, by Mr. Thos. F. Kennedy; that to the "Clough and Hill Avengers," by Hon. D. S. Jennings, and responded to by Mr. Andrew S. Taylor, son of Rev. Joe Taylor. These speeches were conceived in a patriotic spirit, and were well received.

The companies that left were made up of excellent material, and will do faithful and effective service. Marshall was thronged with persons from the town and country, and the deepest feeling pervaded our entire population.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Slaves for the army.—There is great need of numerous able-bodied negro men in the Confederate army. Every man ought to be furnished with at least one servant, capable of washing, cooking, cutting wood, and performing the various menial works required at camp. These slaves, assembled in crowds, ought, also, to work on fortifications, build bridges, and throw up earthworks. As matters now stand, most of our brave and noble young volunteers have all this menial labor to perform, besides the regular picket duty of soldiers. All the drudgery, added to inevitable exposure to inclement weather, and actual conflict with the enemy on the battle-field, is too much for most physical constitutions, and more labor than should be imposed upon the brave defenders of the South.

Whilst matters stand thus in our camps, we have here in Mississippi, and the other States of the Confederacy, multiplied thousands of sleek, well-fed negro men, almost idle, and who sleep in snug houses and bask before glowing fires, well cared for in every respect, while the noble army who are fighting to secure the title to those slaves, shiver in the cold at midnight upon the sentinel's long and silent post, and endure hardships enough to destroy the constitution of the most robust. Is this right? Is it liberal? Is it just? Talk to some planters who own an hundred slaves about sending a few men to serve the army, and you are told there is danger in losing the slaves by the kidnapping process, or by disease; and that the master wants his labor to construct a fence or a ditch. The *precious pampered* contrabands are worth too much to be risked in such perilous service! And yet the master who thus talks urges every noble young man to go out and risk *his life* in defence of the "peculiar institution!!"

We earnestly call upon the slaveholders of Mississippi, at once, and without delay, to select trusty and competent slaves and forward them to the different Confederate encampments. Each neighborhood might bring their slaves together, and constitute an agent to conduct them to the place of destination. No doubt transportation would be made without charge, in view of the object contemplated. Planters of Mississippi! Every slave you own is liable to be lost. Every one *will be* lost, unless you manifest liberality, and aid your suffering armies. Send your negro men to our volunteers at once. There ought to be negro drivers for every wagon in the army, so that the white men now performing that duty may be converted into soldiers. Don't talk about the pecuniary value of slaves. What are they worth now? Who knows? *Certain it is, they are worth just nothing, if our enemies overrun the country.*—Vicksburg Whig.
[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We have reason to believe and hope that our small sized paper may be materially enlarged within a few weeks. There is a prospect of getting a supply of paper, but we regret to say at most exorbitant rates.
[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Duty of Those Who Stay at Home.

We see that in the city of San Antonio, in Red River county and in other counties in the State, that large sums are being raised for the support of the destitute families, of such soldiers as go for the war, at their country's call. We see that associations for that purpose have been formed in New Orleans, and have given a great impetus to the enlistment of men for the war. The fear that their families would suffer in their absence, has deterred many men who would willingly go, from enlisting. Let this be remedied at once. It is a sacred duty, that those who do not go, or cannot go, should contribute liberally to the support of the destitute families of those who can go, and are willing to go.

Let there then be at once, a commencement made here of this matter. It should have been done before, but it is not yet too late.

We understand that the Comptroller, Treasurer, the Governor, and nearly, if not quite all, the employees of the government here, have agreed to contribute a certain per cent. every month of their salaries, for the support of the soldier. This alone would give a sum of about \$600 or \$800 per month. Not a bad beginning. Why not have this set apart religiously for the benefit of the families of those that go to the war, and have it placed in the hands of some proper person, to be disbursed?

Again, the County Court of Travis county, under a recent act of the last Legislature, has provided that a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars worth of property shall be levied for the same purposes.

Let this tax be promptly collected, and let it be known that it will be collected and generously disbursed, and then the man of family will have no fears for the support of his family when he goes to fight the battles of his country.

Let also every merchant, every tradesman, mechanic and farmer in our county, agree to contribute a certain sum every month, either in money or necessaries, and in a short while, a fund ample and sufficient for all purposes will be raised.

We were glad on last Saturday to see that an effort having this good object in view, was being made by some of our best citizens. Owing to some misunderstanding the meeting was not as largely attended as it ought to have been, and in all probability would have been. A stirring address was however made by Judge E. D. Townes, and committees appointed for different parts of the country, and the ball fairly put in motion; and now let it be the duty of every patriotic man and woman in Travis county, to see that the good work goes on. Let it never be said of us, that while our brave men were fighting our battles for all that we hold dear, that we turned a deaf ear to the calls of their families, and left them to suffer, perchance to starve!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Ladies' Aid Society of Travis County.

We believe that this society will compare favorably with any in the State. The ladies are busily engaged plying the needle nearly all the time. They have turned out a great deal of work. They are now engaged in working for Capt. Fisher's company. For the last week they have been working for Capt. Carter's company, and from the unusual and truly remarkable size of some of the garments, we should suppose that our boys have become quite corpulent since they have been upon the Potomac. But say we all honor to the ladies of the Travis Aid Society, and we boldly assert in their behalf, that they are more patriotic, can do more work, make larger shirt collars, and look prettier, than any Ladies' Aid Society in this State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The young ladies of Mr. B. J. Smith's School will have Tableaux and Concert at Buaas' Hall, on Friday evening, 28th inst., the proceeds to be appropriated to Sibley's Brigade.

Admittance 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 P.M.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

AID OUR SOLDIERS.--The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of the city of Austin and vicinity, will hold in the city of Austin, Travis county, Texas, on the 10th day of April next, a Lottery. The Prizes consisting of Land, Town-lots, bales of Cotton, Horses, Cattle, Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Game-chickens, Pigeons, Jewelry, Silver-plate, Books, and various articles of clothing, Preserved fruits, Children's toys, &c., &c.; and will give a concert on the same evening; all to raise funds for supplying our soldiers, and hereby cordially and earnestly invite all persons who feel themselves able to help this enterprise to forward to the Society at Austin, any article or articles they can donate to increase the number of prizes, between this and the 10th day of April next. Tickets for the Lottery and Concert can be obtained after the 24th inst., at the Postoffice and Duffau's and Sampson & Henricks' stores in Austin. Price of tickets for the Lottery one dollar. Admission to Concert one dollar.

Let all pay liberally and thereby help the cause.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Grand Entertainment.

For the Benefit of the Texas Hospital Fund.

Two Nights only:

Thursday and Friday, March 27 & 28,

To-Gon-Won,

The Prince of Wizzards.

Mlle. Benoit,

The celebrated Danseuse.

Mons. Alberti,

The celebrated and unrivalled Violinist.

Mons. Benoit,

With his speaking Automaton and Moving Figures.

For full particulars see Programmes.

Admission \$1.00
Children and Servants .50.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], March 24 [?], 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Public Meeting.

A large number of the citizens of Travis county, met in Austin on Saturday the 15th inst., for the purpose of making provisions for the support of the families of our soldiers now in, and those that may go to the war.

Col. Crozier explained the object of the meeting and moved that Col. J. P. Neal be appointed President and J. C. Darden Secretary of the meeting, which motion was carried.

Judge E. D. Townes then appeared and made a short, able, patriotic and appropriate speech and endeavored in his enthusiastic manner to impress it upon the minds of all to engage heart, hand, and purse, in this laudable undertaking, and then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas our people are called upon to enter the army in defense of our rights, and some have gone and others will go, who are not able to provide for their families, and whereas, their families ought to be, must be, and shall be, supported in their absence. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to consist of three persons whose duty it shall be to perfect the following organization for the county:

1st. To urge the citizens of each beat to appoint a committee of three in their beat whose duty it shall be to ascertain and provide for the wants of each family whose head is absent in the war; and that such beat committees shall report to a central committee in Austin to be composed of one member from each beat committee to be selected by themselves from their number.

2nd. That it shall be the duty of the central committee either directly or through the beat committees to provide for the support and comfort of the families of all who are absent from this county in the Confederate or State service; and that each member of the central and of the beat committees shall act as agents to solicit subscriptions in money, clothing or provision; and that the central committee shall have full power to make all necessary rules and regulations for insuring and perfecting the objects for which they are organized.

3rd. That the President appoint ten persons, one from each beat, who shall in their respective beats constitute on one of the committee contemplated in the first resolution, who shall begin forthwith to solicit subscriptions for the use of said central and beat committees.

The President appointed the following committees as per 1st resolution.

1st. For organizing in the county--E. D. Townes, C. H. Randolph and T. H. Jones.

2nd. For soliciting aid--Rev. J. H. Zively Beat No. 10; J. B. Banks Beat No. 4; Giles H. Burditt Beat No. 2; Jas. Rogers Beat No. 6; Dr. M. A. Taylor Beat No. 1; Fenwick Smith, Beat No. 7; Wm. H. Hill, Beat no. 5; Jason Enochs, Beat No. 8; Hugh McBride, Beat No. 3; Jno. T. Cleveland, Beat No. ____.

N. G. Shelly, Esq., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That for ourselves and for the
Continued on page 9

Public Meeting.

Continued from page 8

people of Travis county, we declare that Travis county will furnish every man even to the last man, that may be required, to aid with his strong right arm and stout heart in driving back the invaders of our common country, and to save our houses from desolation, our hearthstones from desecration, ourselves and our children from subjugation and vassalage.

Mr. W. H. D. Carrington offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to solicit contributions for the purposes of equipping every volunteer for the war from Travis county.

Committee--W. H. D. Carrington, Gov. Lubbock, R. A. Rutherford, J. H. Hutchins and G. W. Glasscock. And on motion the President was added to committee.

On motion by Col. Crozier, the Secretary was appointed to request the publication of these proceedings in the State Gazette.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet in Austin, on Saturday the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. P. NEAL, Pres't.

J. C. DARDEN, Sec'y.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

A Pastoral Letter,

To the Clergy and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Texas.

Dear Brethren: The following Prayer is hereby set forth, to be used, in addition to that already provided, during the continuance of the present war.

The necessities of those who are fighting our battles, ought surely to be remembered daily and hourly at the throne of Grace. Many others, too, are in need, or suffering. And now, while the conflict is raging without, the Church, during the solemn season of Lent, bids her members look within, calling them to the more devout and penitential exercises of the Christian life. Let this time of fasting and prayer and humiliation be improved, and God's blessing will not be withholden. We ought to show, that we are His people when He is reminding us daily, by many affecting proofs, that He is our God. While faithful ourselves, we should ever pray, with unceasing earnestness, ministers and people alike, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by God's governance, that His Church may joyfully serve Him in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Affectionately, yours in Christ.

ALEX. GREGG,

Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

Austin, March 18, 1862.

Prayer.

O God, whose mercy is everlasting, and whose compassions fail not; look down with pity, we humbly beseech thee, upon the sufferings of those, thy servants, who may be sick, wounded, in prison, or any other distress, in the service of their country. Give them the spirit of patience and fortitude in every trial, with a right understanding of themselves and of thee; impute not unto them their former sins, but strengthen them with thy blessed spirit; look, O Lord upon their infirmities; bear the voice of their complaints; and give them, in thy good time, peace and deliverance, through Christ, our Saviour.

And comfort all those, who, in this time of trouble and of strife, are in suspense and anxiety, or bowed down with grief. Raise up friends, we pray thee, to help and protect the fatherless and widow, and families left in need; give to all who fly unto thee for succor, the continued comfort of thy countenance here; and so sanctify their afflictions that they may work for them an eternal weight of glory hereafter; through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Records of the Federal Court Destroyed.—We learn that the entire archives of the old Federal court, including records, documents, etc., were stored in the building that was burned on Monday morning, and they were all destroyed. These records were of immense importance, and their loss will be seriously felt by many parties whose interest to a vast extent were in litigation in that court.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter has the following. The Reporter remarks that there are a hundred men in Smith county as well able to give as Mr. Swan:

Notice.—I propose to pay to the families of five soldiers who will go to the war FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—one hundred to each family—to be paid quarterly, in money or its equivalent, on application; said means now being in the hands of Geo. Yarbrough, S. H. Boren and J. G. Felton.

E. F. Swann.

Such liberality should be emulated everywhere.

The Reporter says that Smith county has ten companies in the service, and four more forming. Smith county has done nobly, but her misfortune will be found in having so many of her noble volunteers in for twelve months only. For all these the county will get no credit under the fifteen regiment call. In apportioning for the draft no men count in the quota of the county but those in for three years or the war.

The Tyler Reporter says that Col. M. T. Johnson, has now three full regiments under his command.

The San Antonio News says that \$35,000 has been subscribed there for the support of the families of volunteers for the war.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

SPIRITED TEXIAN LADIES.--The "Bell County Rebels," from Belton, Bell county, Texas, started for their rendezvous, Hempstead, some time ago, when one of their lieutenants, James F. Hardin, a lawyer, deserted and returned to Belton. Several ladies of the place, incensed to see him strutting about the streets in his uniform, got together a few days ago, and seeing him in public, stripped off his stripes, which they sent to his company, who rewarded them with a vote of thanks.--Ex.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

THE TEXAS WAY OF DRAFTING.--Cannot our noble, true women stir up the men to imitate the Texas drafting, which is thus reported?

"The counties of Parker, Palo Pinto, Jack and Young were requested to furnish a company of 100 men for the Frontier Regiment. Parker county was called on for 25 men, and 100 were at the rendezvous, 75 of whom had to be drafted out to stay at home!"

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter says that the Ladies' Aid Society of that place are doing good work in that section.

E. F. Swann, Esq., proposes through the columns of the Tyler Reporter, to give five hundred dollars, or its equivalent, to the families of five soldiers who will go to the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

See card of Col. R. T. P. Allen. We commend this accomplished officer to the new regiments now forming, and shall consider any regiment fortunate that secures his leadership. He is a thorough soldier as well as a christian gentleman.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Houston, March 11th, 1862.

Mrs. Robert Brewster,

President of Houston Hospital Society:

Madame—The Israelite ladies of Houston have the pleasure to forward to you the sum of \$131, for the benefit of the sick soldiers in the hospital. We are desirous, by prompt and united action, to afford all the relief in our power to the sick and wounded of our army, and have resolved:

That, in view of the necessity which now exists of affording aid and relief to the wounded and sick of our army, and of providing for the future, in the course of the most savage war, made against us by a malignant foe, we have concluded to adopt measures by which means may be raised to afford, at all times, such succor and relief as may be required for the sick and wounded of the army; and that a committee is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions to a fund to be devoted to that object during the war; and at the close of the war, whatever funds remain in their hands, be divided among the widows and orphans of the soldiers from Texas, who may fall in battle or die while engaged in the service of the country. We shall forward to you from time to time, the amounts collected.

We remain, respectfully,

Mrs. S. Rosenfield,	}
" S. Hohenthal,	}
" J. Posner.	}

Committee.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Bastrop, March 19, 1862.

Mr. Editor:--Having received many letters from various parts of Western Texas, asking me to raise a regiment under the Governor's call for 15 regiments of infantry for the war, I desire to say through your paper (for everybody reads the Telegraph,) that I desire to raise such a regiment.

Companies preparing to serve under my command, will please communicate with me personally or by letter, at Camp Lubbock, Near Austin. Recruits will also be received singly or in squads, and assigned to companies. We will be ready to receive and provide for all that report themselves.

Twenty years constant experience in the drill, enables me to promise that my regiment shall not fall behind the foremost in proficiency of drill, and efficiency of preparation for the field. There will probably be two regiments or more at this camp, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that they, as at other camps, will have the right, by law, to elect their field officers. R. T. P. Allen

P.S.—The camp near Austin, is one of the five appointed by the Governor for the rendezvous of the 15 regiments; I have charge of the camp, will superintend the instruction there, and be in constant attendance for the purpose of mustering into the confederate service those presenting themselves.

mar26-tw 2t-wlt.

R. T. P. A.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

"A daughter of Old Virginia" talks like the noble woman that she is, in the following address to her sex:

For the Enquirer.

Women of the South.

What is our duty to our country? Have we nothing to do in this great crisis? Is the war nothing to us? Have we no interests at stake? Does the invasion of our land by a ruthless foe inflict no injury on us? Does the treat of subjugation meet with no resentment from our bosoms? Surely, surely, our liberties, our future hopes, our earthly happiness, our all is at stake. And have we nothing to do? Is there no call for exertion on our part? Yes, there is a call. Reason says, we must do something, and that quickly. *But what must we do?* It is not within the sphere of our privileges and rights to officiate in the affairs of government, to make public speeches in behalf of our country, or to buckle on the armor of warfare and march to the field of battle, there to contend with the foe for every inch of our fair land. For such things we were not intended, and for such thing we do not aspire. But there is much for us to do within the sphere which God has so wisely appointed for us. We can encourage and we can endure--encourage our soldiers, and endure patiently and cheerfully the privations and hardships which must, without doubt, fall to our lot. Who can tell how much good we may do by encouraging our soldiers? A smile, a kind word, a cup of cold water, a bit of bread and meat, or a "God bless you!" will be very acceptable to a weary, disheartened soldier.

It is our duty also to make their camp life as comfortable as possible, by sending them such things as we can. Let us always remember that they are fighting for *us*, and we will need nothing more to call forth our sympathies. Patient endurance will become us as true women to our country. Let us not murmur though we have to do without many of the comforts of life. The great secret of triumph over our enemies will be our patience and cheerfulness under trials and hardships. It is the independence of our dear Confederate States that we are contending for, and we must endure much to obtain it. Our patriotism should not be as "the dew of the morning," which passes away before the fierce burning of the noon-day sun. Who among us can endure the idea of subjugation? None. Then let us never, *never* give up. Let us cling to our principles to the last. Our cause is a just one, and let us contend for it while we have breath. What if the enemy has gained a few victories. We are not more conquered now than we were at the beginning.

We must go to work, too. The sound of the loom and the hum of the spinning wheel must again be heard in our land. We must work wool and flax and cotton willingly with our hands. We have worshipped at the shrine of female vanity already too long. Let us renounce it now and forever.

There is another duty we must not overlook. Ought we not to persuade our friends and relatives in the army to resist the various temptations of camp life--particularly intemperance? At least, we can try. Nothing will be lost on our part if we seek to do our whole duty in behalf of our country.

Continued on page 11

Women of the South.

Continued from page 10

We must also attend to the education of the children--especially if the war continues long. They must not grow up in ignorance. Young ladies, remember this. You, who have enjoyed the advantages of books and schools should by all means instruct your younger brothers and sisters. Mothers and matrons, you must not think you can be excused from these duties. And you, who are professed teachers, should sacrifice your private interests for the welfare of your country. What if your wages are small? You will reap your reward in a future, grateful generation. Above all things, we should not neglect the duties of religion. Let us look up to our Creator in this dark day of trial and implore His mercy and protection. Let us beg a blessing for our country of Him who said "Ask and ye shall receive."

O my mothers and sisters of the South, this is no fiction, no idle dreaming. We are in danger. There is no time for delay! we must act *now or never*. It is hard to have our loved ones turn from us, but we must give them up though our hearts are breaking and our bosoms bleeding. O let us welcome privations and hardships, toil and suffering, that we may gain our liberties. What would life be to us without our rights and independence? What would become of the rising generation of the South? We appeal to you women of the Confederate States, to lay these things to your hearts.

God grant the people of the South their rights and independence, is the daily prayer of
A DAUGHTER OF "OLD VIRGINIA."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

A public meeting has been held in San Antonio for the purpose of providing means for the support of such families of volunteers as might need it. A committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions who reported \$20,000 subscribed, and it was believed that the sum would to up to \$50,000 before the end of the week. This noble example is worthy of imitation throughout the State.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 29, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Wool Carding Notice.

The undersigned takes this method to inform his customers, that he will commence carding their wool the 1st day of May.

To prepare wool for carding, wash it well and pick the burrs out; have it thoroughly dry.

Terms for Carding.

15 cts. per lb, if I find oil; 12 ½ cts. when the customer finds oil. Beef's foot, hog's foot, or lard oil, preferable. Common lard will do in warm weather. ¼ of the wool where the customer finds oil; 2 ½ cts. for each lb. of wool, will be added, if I find oil when I am required to toll the wool. About 1 pit of oil or lard is sufficient for 10 or 12 lb. of wool.

Do not wait until Fall to bring in your Spring wool.

H. Ware.

March 29, 1862

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Soldier's Families

Our citizens, in every county we hear from are nobly responding to the proclamation of the Governor. To our ladies and all other citizens constrained to remain at home, we have an important word to say. The raising of the new levies, amounting to fifteen thousand men, will cause many of our citizens in needy circumstances, whose families are dependent upon their individual exertions for support, to take the field. Honor, patriotism, simple humanity render it the imperative duty of those remaining behind to make suitable provisions for the maintenance of the families of all such soldiers. In order to accomplish this object, Associations will be absolutely necessary. Nothing we know will be done unless the ladies take the initiative. Our first volunteers were almost all entirely made up of single men, and married were in easy circumstances. They have been furnished large amounts of clothing, and thus enabled to draw their commutation of clothing from the Government in money. The time will shortly come when, in order to carry out the still more sacred and imperative duty of feeding and clothing the families of our indigent soldiers, these contributions of clothing must cease. The winter months are now over, and the pay of the private, and the amount allowed by the Government for clothing will be amply sufficient to supply all his wants.

We must now look out for the hungry and half clad little ones, whose fathers, in order to fight for the hearthstones of the South have, or will leave, a sacred charge upon our hands. There are many gallant spirits in our midst who would in a moment rush with their arms to the standard of the country, if they but knew those dependent upon them for sustenance would be provided for in their absence. Let us fellow citizens give them this assurance—the casting this heavy millstones from their necks will gladden the hearts of many men who are now downcast with sorrow, cursing with bitterness that poverty which dooms them to remain at home in this the darkest hour of their country's peril.—State Gazette.

We heartily endorse these sentiments of the Gazette and hope that our county will not be behind others in so praiseworthy an object, many of our citizens who have responded so nobly to the call of their country have left helpless and dependent families at home, many more would go, are anxious to go, if they could have an assurance that their families would be cared for during their absence; many of our citizens are poor men and dependent upon their yearly crops for the support of themselves and families; aside from which they have not the means of support, and they do not see how their families are to live if they leave their fields uncultivated. Cannot some plan be adopted for their relief, heretofore the matter has been left to the executive committee and one or two subcommittees, but the great number that will now be left requires a more efficient means. We would suggest that an association be formed in every Beat in the county, with a commissory [sic] department, or depository, and that every one who stays at home be requested to contribute something in the way of provisions,
Continued on page 12

Soldier's Families

Continued from page 11

clothing, money, or any thing else, that can be made available. Let not those who stay at home conclude that they have nothing to do but loiter about and complain of dull times, or sordedly [sic] seek their own gain, but let them be diligently engaged in doing something for their country as well as those who go to

war, this is no time for any to be idle. If you cannot serve your country in one way, serve it in another, every one cannot go to the battle field, it is not expected or desired that every one should go, and while every mail is bringing glorious news of victory won by those who have gone let those at home assure them that their little ones at home are not crying for bread.