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# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, November 1862

NO. 11

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## The Conspiracy.

The plot lately developed in Cooke and Grayson has much more importance at a distance than at home. We learn from a letter of Capt. J. W. Throckmorton, who went with Judge Waddill, to Sherman and gave time to the investigation of the matter, that the association has never comprised more than one man of any standing, being mostly made up of refugees and suspected persons, quite a number of whom are said to have been hung in Cooke. The head man was Leander Locke, tried in Lamar several years since, for shooting Harrell, and acquitted for want of certainty in the evidence, though universally believed to be guilty. Even the objects of the association are said to be uncertain; persons being taken in upon different definitions—some being told that it was a Peace association—others that it was an association to resist or evade Conscription.

Judge Waddill and Capt. Throckmorton addressed the people at Sherman, and a vote was taken of five or six hundred; and the people determined to turn over the accused in that county, either to the Confederate Court, or to the State District Court, for trial under the act of the last Legislature.

It is said that the whole association is west of Fannin, except two or three in Fannin, none east of that county.

The killing of Col. Wm. C. Young, and Jas. Dickson, by some of these scoundrels, growing out of Col. Young's efforts to ferret out the plot, is one of the sorrowful incidents connected with the affair: the hanging of forty or fifty of the Conspirators has doubtless been a great good to society; aside from the honest debt they owed the gallows for their treasonable designs.

Col. Young was well known in this community; in which he lived many years; and well known to nearly every old settler in northern Texas, and to hundreds throughout the State. He had been U. S. Marshall for the Western District, and Colonel of a Regiment of Cavalry at the outset of the war. Previously Colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war. He was a man who made his own character by his presence and manner, and was seldom misunderstood. He was essentially a good man, if generous and humane qualities make a good man—he had a whole heart, and warm social tendencies, and was a friend to be counted on when wanted—to be counselled with, safely at all times; and with a certainty of enlisting his sympathies in the subject of counsel. We knew him twenty years intimately, and are not certain that we know any better man. Politically or socially, he was always reliable, always candid, always warm-hearted. His death will be felt keenly, not only in his own family, but in his neighborhood, and throughout Northern Texas, by many a one who has felt the warm grasp of his hand, and recollects his hearty laugh, and his bluff, genial salutations. He had lived long enough to be kindly appreciated by thousands; long enough to have served his country on the battle field; long enough to rear one family of children. There is another growing up, which will miss his cheery voice; and a widow who has tasted of sorrow before. Her pathway is again desolated, but she will have the sympathies of many; and even sympathy in sorrow, is sweet to the sufferer.

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

We want a load of cotton seed, sundry hanks of yarn for knitting purposes, and a lot of cotton cloth suitable for servant's dresses. who can supply us?

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

**From Virginia Point.**—Oct. 21, 7 P. M.—The enemy fired three shells at a party of six women this evening. The women were soldiers' wives who came to Eagle Grove to see their husbands, and were near being killed.

DALLAS HERALD, November 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We are informed by travelers that the railroad fare from Shreveport to Vicksburg is as follows: To Monroe, 110 miles, \$18; Monroe to Tallula, by rail 55 miles, \$8; Tallula to Vicksburg, 25 miles by stage, \$7 to \$9. The roads are said to be very good. Most of the travel is soldiers on furlough. The prices look rather steep.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

It is said that when Jack Hamilton went to Congress he got in love with a pretty woman in Washington, and notwithstanding his family at home, behaved very foolishly. It is thought that this woman has more to do with his treason to Texas than any love he had for the Federal Government. To such small causes do great men often owe their bias.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Grenada, Miss., Oct. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Editor Telegraph.—Friday (17<sup>th</sup>) we spent in Holly Springs, roaming through the pleasant camp of "Waul's Legion," passing a few pleasant hours among old friends and familiar faces. The cavalry have not yet arrived, would probably arrive yesterday—they passed through here several days ago, and "were the observed of all observers." . . .

I do sincerely hope the good people of Texas will go to work at once and make up warm under clothing for our soldiers up here. The Government is now making several hundred thousand warm, serviceable uniforms; but it will be some time before the men up here can be supplied. The 2d Texas is bad off for under clothing. Please call on the ladies of Texas to knit socks and make up warm over-shirts. Let subscriptions be raised to make up 1,000 pair shoes at once, and forward them immediately. . . .

Rover.

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

For Sale—100 dozen Knitting Needles, at  
R. R. Franklin's.

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

. . . But we are met with the objection that our views tend mainly to the freedom of heartless speculators, who are fattening on the blood of the people. We deny it. But suppose it were so, can restrictions, either legislative or arbitrary, be put on speculation? Does the Constitution of our country, in its spirit, admit of such enactments? What has been the result of them in Texas? Not eight months ago, coffee was selling in Houston at 60@75c per pound. It had run the blockade, or had been brought from Mexico, and was plenty. An attempt was made to put it down to 45 or 50c. To-day it is hard to find at \$2. Cotton cards were then worth \$8. The price was put down to \$5, and now people are glad to get them at \$20. Admit the prices fixed were high enough in all conscience. The fixing of these prices unsettled the trade, and the people, for whose benefit they were fixed, are now the sufferers. The only remedy for speculation is to encourage it. If made free it will regulate itself. Laws never can prevent it, because universal assent makes it subject to no law but its own success. If speculation is successful it invites competition, and that regulates business. . .

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Capt. J. H. Beck, A.Q.M. 5<sup>th</sup> T. M. V., now stationed at Brenham, informs us that he has funds to pay off the regiment, and requests all members of that regiment to report immediately at headquarters and receive their pay.

He also states that he has secured material sufficient to clothe the entire regiment, and all the ladies in the country who wish to aid in making up this material can now do so.

Those who desire pay for their services will be paid liberally.

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

#### Letter from Sabine Pass.

We learn that the Dan was towing a Federal schooner up from the Pass to the town on Thursday evening, she was assailed by a volley from about 40 Confederate troops ambushed in Wingate's mill. They fired about two volleys, with what damage is not known.

On this, the Federals opened fire with their cannon on the mill and town. They then landed, and set fire to the mill and town, destroying the mill and lumber, also the residence of Judge Wingate, that of Judge Stamps and some others. They set other houses on fire, but the fire was extinguished by the citizens.

No person in town nor any of our soldiers were either killed or wounded, although the Federals shelled the town from one end to the other, and that too without warning, or giving women and children time to get out of the way. There were several narrow escapes, among them a man and his wife sitting in their house, when a shell struck beneath them tearing the sleepers out and dropping the two to the ground beneath.

The Federals threatened that if they were fired on again, they would destroy the town.--Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Twenty women and children came over from Galveston yesterday, to Virginia Point, with three car loads of furniture. They will be up today by the train, and must be provided for. They are mostly soldiers' families.

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

To make old cotton cards serviceable, take them to the grindstone, hold the card handle up, teeth to the stone, press lightly and turn a few times to the card.

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

The Tyler Reporter mentions the arrival there of Dr. R. T. Lively, Dr. Underwood, C. C. Wood, B. W. Stidham, W. O. Stidham, H. L. Cook and John Stanley, as prisoners from Grayson Co. suspected of connection with the secret organization there. They were arraigned before B. L. Goodman, Confederate Commissioner. Their case was set for the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, and the parties were admitted to bail in the sum of \$200. This bail is exceedingly insignificant if there is anything in the charge against them. Have we been sold again by an unfounded alarm in Northern Texas?

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

A lady of this place sends us the following welcome communication:

#### Who Will Help?

Our soldiers are sadly in need of blankets, or something to shield them from the severity of the coming winter. I can furnish material for several comforts, but need the cotton. If some of the planters will furnish this, (and a few pounds from your ten, twenty, fifty, or hundred bales would not be missed) much might be done to relieve the sufferings of our brave soldiers during the approaching winter. Everybody keeps a scrap bag, and from their contents, much could be put into use in this way. Besides this, old calico or worsted dresses, cloth, linsey, old sheets, or domestic of any kind, can be manufactured into comforts, which when quilted will last at least during one winter. In your lumber rooms and closets, being destroyed by moth, there is much which your dexterous fingers could fashion into a comfort. No matter if faded and ugly, they will do. If too light, from the wood materials for dying [sic] can be procured, and garments too much worn for other use will answer the purpose well. The work to make them is trifling—four ladies can complete three in a day; and where so much might be done, it is not our *privilege*, as well as our duty to work with willing hearts and hands.

Who will furnish the cotton? It can be left at almost any public house in town, convenient to all who are willing to aid. I will undertake to make six at east to begin with, and hope that everybody will aid in the cause, and we may soon have a supply sufficient for the comfort of our soldiers, who will be subject to almost every exposure of winter. Already the severity of the cold is telling upon the health of our thinly-clad troops in Virginia, Kentucky, and Arkansas, many of whom have not a blanket to cover them, when they seek the cold hard earth for rest, after days of marching and toil. Who will, or rather *who will not help?* Let everybody go to work with a will, and while we repose upon downy beds at home, the brave volunteer will bless us as he wraps his weary limbs our hands have furnished, and feel that though exiled he is still remembered, still cherished. All are our brothers and friends. Who would not labor to alleviate the sufferings or promote the happiness and welfare of a brother?

H. A. P.

Locust Glen, Nov. 3, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

**Evident Rascality.**—We noticed yesterday in a store in this place, a piece of jeans made in the State penitentiary. It is stated that any quantity of this goods, and of domestics, can be purchased in Houston, and are daily leaving that place for the interior, being bought up by country traders. This jeans, which the citizens are entitled to at about 60 cents a yard, is sold at \$3 a yard. When application is made at the penitentiary, by citizens or the government, the pretence is that none can be furnished, as there are government contracts ahead. Gov. Lubbock should institute a rigid examination into this matter, for it is the subject of loud complaint all over the State.

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

There is great cry made all the time for clothing for the soldiers. Why don't those in authority take some measures to provide cards for the people, and then it will not be difficult to manufacture the clothing. If our county court would take some action to procure cards for the county, they would enable many a family to provide for its own support. Cards are what are wanted. A wagon load bro't from Matamoras would well supply the county.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We learn from a friend whom we know to be a reliable gentleman, that Miss Lizzie Shackelford, of Springfield, Mo., has been banished from the State, or refusing to take an oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Government. This is the young lady whose patriotism and heroic bravery saved the lives of Capts. Alf. Johnson and Mabry, of Texas, at Springfield, last fall. She is an esteemed friend and acquaintance of ours, and we know that every pulse of her noble heart beats but for the success of our holy cause. May she live to enjoy the full fruition of the glorious liberty she has made such sacrifices to assist in winning.

DALLAS HERALD, November 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Bombshells.**—The Victoria Advocate says "not many of our citizens have ever witnessed the flight of these destructive missiles; but a few did have the satisfaction of seeing and appreciating their influence in the bombardment of Lavaca on Friday and Saturday last. Their flight in the air is described as looking grand. Capt. Rupley and Mr. Wm. Rupley brought up a couple of specimens, which are truly ugly. One is a whole shell with a minute portion of the fuse attached, unexploded, and was fired from a rifled gun; it is cylindrical, and somewhat in the shape of a Minie ball, about a foot in length. The other is the sharp end of a very large shell supposed to have been fired from an 84 pounder.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We call the attention of the Executive Aid Committee and the poor of this place to the advertisement of Dr. Kingsbury. "He that giveth unto the poor leadeth unto the Lord." Who is unwilling to trust him for this reward?

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Jack Hamilton has not only proved a traitor to his country, but a traitor to the very principles that he has contended for during his political life—and has at last fallen into the cesspool of abolitionism. Alas for the poor drunken bankrupt debauchee.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Will some one answer this question for us? If merchants whether Jews or gentiles, who are able, and ought to be in the army, sell the necessaries of life to the families of soldiers, who are in the army, at from 100 to 200 per cent. profit.—thus taking away their last dollar, are such persons to be permitted to remain among us any longer?

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **Brutal Murder by Bushwackers.**

We mentioned in our last the rumored killing of two of our cavalry officers near Clinton. The particulars, as we have since learned, are as follows: On the evening of the 5<sup>th</sup>, Captain Conger (in the cavalry force guarding commissary stores at Clinton, was out on a foraging expedition with twelve or fourteen men, when they were bushwacked in Frost's bottom by some 60 bushwackers, supposed to be a part of Cliff's disbanded regiment. The captain and second Lieutenant were captured, and the first Lieutenant dangerously wounded. The captain and 2d lieutenant were robbed of some \$2500, and then deliberately murdered by shooting through the head.

The 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant who was dangerously wounded, escaped by crawling into the bushes.

Five prisoners were brought in yesterday from the neighborhood of this occurrence, charged with giving information to, and otherwise aiding the enemy. It does not appear that they had any hand in the fiendish outrage perpetrated by Cliff's band.—Knoxville Register.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

Editor News:--

Sir, I have between four and five hundred dollars worth of sweet Potatoes, which I wish to give to poor families of this City. Parties applying must bring checks from the Committee of the "Executive Aid Society" stating quantity. The Potatoes to be delivered at my residence, on Flores street, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Very truly Yours,

W. G. Kingsbury.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

### **Houston Price Current.**

A Houston price current is called for by the people of the interior, to save themselves from imposition. We give the best we can, but business is so small as hardly to justify its publication:

Cotton 20@22c.; Corn \$1.30@1.50; Lard 28@32c; Bacon 28@32c; Molasses \$1.10@1.50; Sugar 13@20c; Butter 45@45c; Flour \$20@21; Turkeys, per doz., \$18@24; Sweet Potatoes \$2@3; Barley per lb. 7@10c; Eggs, per doz., 37@45c; chickens, per doz., \$3.50@4.00; Tobacco, per lb., \$3.50@4.00; Gunpowder, \$4.00@5.00; Salt per lb. 10@12c.; Cotton Cards, per pair, \$25; Coffee, per lb., \$1.65@1.75; Rice, per lb. 36@40c.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We see by some of our exchanges that the Yankee authorities have ejected from Memphis the wife and family of Captain R. H. Brown, giving them permission to only carry away such wearing apparel as was upon their persons, after they had taken possession of all their household goods and valuables. The Captain's connection with the partisan service was the probable cause of this unparalleled outrage upon a defenceless lady and her children.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

### The Bombardment of Lavaca.

Lavaca, Nov. 3d, 1862.

Editor Telegraph: On the morning of the 31<sup>st</sup> October, the Yankee steamers appeared in sight, and after much manoeuvring, arrived abreast of the city and came to anchor under a flag of truce. . . Much other conversation took place of no material interest, the result of which was that one hour and a half was only given for the sick, women and children to leave the town. This brutal and inhuman order produced the wildest confusion, and the whole town was immediately in commotion, endeavoring to remove the sick, and what few bed clothes they made up. . . A complete stampede now took place, and the women and children, together with the sick, were placed on the cars and taken from the town. . . . About twenty minutes or so after the time had elapsed the vessels opened upon the town a murderous fire of shell and shot, which crashed through the houses, shattering and tearing to pieces costly furniture of every description. Many women and children were still in town, it being impossible to get them all out at so short a notice, and it is a miracle that none were killed or wounded. I saw one poor woman scampering up the street in the wildest flight, a shell having exploded about a block from her. Soon the streets were cleared with the exception of the soldiers, and few citizens, whom Mayor Shea had selected to assist him in various duties necessary on the occasion. . . The scene was now grand beyond description, shot and shell falling into the town in every direction, shattering houses and tearing up the hard and flinty ground as easy as a gardener's spade in soft soil. Great holes are in every street, and the houses are in a dilapidated condition, still they kept up a continuous firing, and did not cease, until night put an end to the conflict. . . After the fighting was over, to the surprise of the [Confederate] officers they found an ample repast prepared for them at the hotel, of which Mrs. Capt. Chesley is the proprietress. This gallant lady, assisted by her accomplished daughters, and the noble Mrs. Dunn, remained a part of the time under a galling fire, and cared for the wants of the tired soldier. Thus, when the town was entirely deserted by the citizens, did these noble ladies have in view the comforts of those who were battling for the rights of society, and the defence of their homes and firesides. Can our country be conquered when we have such mothers and such daughters?—Never! . . .

Carlos.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The following is well known in your city, but may be new to your country readers; I know it is to a good many in this section:

**To make Coffee.**—Take a teacupful of green coffee; parch and grind in the usual way; take a quart of molasses and burn it (or candy it) till every particle of molasses taste is burnt out of it; then set it off the fire and let it cool a few seconds until the fiery heat is gone; then stir your ground coffee into it well, and pour out into greased plates to cool. To make coffee, a piece of this substance about the size of a thimble will make a strong cup of coffee by pouring hot water on it and letting it stand for a few minutes; or, take a piece of it about the size of your thumb and make in the usual way, and it will do a small family one time.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Bombardment of Port Lavaca.

#### Withdrawal of the Federals.

From the Houston Telegraph.

The following account of the bombardment of Lavaca is quite incomplete, but it shows the gist of the matter, which is that the Federals attacked and bombarded the town and didn't take it. Nobody hurt.

S \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_, Near Texana,  
November 2d, 1862

Dear Sir--Left Lavaca at half-past twelve yesterday. At twenty-five minutes past one p.m., the tow steamer ceased to fire, and hauled off, taking the small schooner in tow. By 12 m., they had passed Gallinipper Point, and have evidently left us for the season. . . . From 1/4 past 3 p.m. on Friday, the expiration of the one and a half days grace, to 6 p.m., they fired into the town 168 shells and shot; and from 8 o'clock to 10 a.m. yesterday, 74. Some of their guns were of the largest size, the shells weighing 104 lbs., and throwing them two miles beyond the town. Nobody hurt. Most of the stores on Front street were struck, completely demolishing some of them inside. Guted, as it were by the explosion of shell, and showing almost cellars dug by the force. Many of the dwelling houses also were more or less injured. . . . Instead of being everywhere, looking after the defense of important and exposed points, San Antonio, 140 miles from the scene of danger, seems to be the only place having any attraction for our generals. Truly, they have deserved well of Texas, and should be waited upon by a committee of our gallant ladies, and presented with *leather medals and swords of like material*. A single rifles gun of fair range, and we could have sunk the miserable old New York ferry-boats that attacked our town, fired upon our women, children, and sick--some of them dying with yellow fever--and which vessels will doubtless return and finish their work of destruction. Our officers and men behaved gallantly, and will sustain the honor of our flag.

N'IMPORTE.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the enemy came up on the 31st within five miles of the town of Lavaca, and sent yards ashore demanding the surrender. Maj. Shea refused.

They then gave notice that an hour and a half would be allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick.

Promptly at the expiration of the time they opened fire, throwing about 50 shot that day. Next day the firing was continued heavily as is detailed above.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

**Write to the Soldier.**—Persons who have friends in the army (and who has not?) should write to them often, remarks the Charleston Courier. Nothing, aside from the substantial comforts of camp life in the form of good clothing and other similar *et ceteras*, is so much appreciated by the weary, toil worn soldier, as a hearty, cheerful letter from *home*. We should set aside certain days in each week in which to write to our soldier friends. Any one who has visited our camps and witnessed the eagerness with which the soldier inquires for letters how diligently they are read when received and how carefully he preserves these little missives of love and friendship—cannot fail to realize the amount of good he may do in this respect.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

### Receivers' Report.

To the Hon. Wm. P. Hill, Judge, &c.—

The undersigned Receivers of the Confederate States for the Tyler section of the Eastern District of Texas, in compliance with a suggestion of the Court, unite in making the following summary statement of their progress in the discharge of their duties during the past year, viz: from the 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1861 (the date of their appointment) to the present time.

Our official duties were commenced by the publication of a circular, giving notice to the people of the District of the passage and contents of the Sequestration Act of the Confederate States Congress, and of the contemplated mode of its execution.— Being aware that many persons entertained very erroneous views on the subject, and labored under prejudices against the law, which were likely to retard its prompt and accurate execution, and as a consequence produce interminable and expensive citation, we felt it a duty by all means in our power to remove those unfounded prejudices, and so fairly to explain the real objects and operations of the law, as to reconcile the public mind to it, and to induce all concerned therein to co-operate in good faith with us, in accomplishing all its wise and beneficent [sic] provisions with the least possible expense and delay. We are happy to be able to say that our exertions in this respect have not been without success. With comparatively few exceptions, the merchants and others indebted to Alien Enemies, have, upon application, seemed to vie with each other in disclosing fully, fairly and promptly all the information required by the law. As a general rule we have visited every part of the District, and offered our personal services to each party, to draft his answer to the interrogatories attached to the writ of garnishment. This offer being thankfully accepted in nearly all cases, we thereby became acquainted with the character and means of most persons with whom we had to do, and this information must be of great value in the subsequent part of our labors. Our Clerks or Assistants have also held commissions as Deputy Marshals, so that we were at all times ready to serve process and take answers in all parts of the District, whenever and wherever we met with persons proper to be so served. In this manner we have carefully canvassed the District more than once. Owing however to the existence of the war, and consequent absence in the army of so large a portion of our citizens, we have not as yet been able to take the answers of all who may probably possess valuable information and owe many debts to Alien Enemies. But up to this time we have been able by these means to take and file, digest and collate, one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight answers.

These answers we have carefully digested in a book, (prepared by order of the Court) showing in tabular form all the debts and property reported by each garnishee. And the contents of this first Book of Digests have been carefully collated in a second Book under the name of each Alien Enemy to whom the same belonged. The Alien Enemies whose debts and other property are so collated amount to one thousand one hundred and forty seven (1147) in number.

The aggregate amounts of debts of Alien Enemies admitted by the debtors amounts to about, of principal	\$2552000.00
and estimated interest to Oct. 1, 1862,	<u>\$321000.00</u>
making the aggregate of	\$2873000.00

From the character of this great mass of debts, embracing the delinquencies of many years of the commercial men of the District, it is not to be expected that the whole of this sum will be realized by collection. It is also possible that some of the debts reported may turn out to belong to citizens of the Confederacy, and not to Alien Enemies. Yet we are persuaded that recent debts of existing business men and firms will favorably compare with any other in the Confederacy.

Besides these debts there have been duly reported for sequestration about four hundred and twenty-six tracts of land, amounting to about two hundred and forty thousand acres, exclusive of about two hundred town lots. These lands have been listed for taxation in the various counties where situated, both for the State and Confederate tax, and the latter tax generally paid. Taxes due the State for previous years have also been paid.

In addition to the debts and lands reported for sequestration, there are many small lots of personal property reported to the Receivers and put in their charge, consisting of slaves, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and many other articles, including a great variety of patent medicines. Some of these have been sold, and some yet remain to be sold. The amended law, requiring all property to be sold at public auction, will occasion a great increase of labor and expense, in selling personal property, and it is believed result in loss to the fund.

There have already been decrees of sequestration rendered in this Court in one thousand three hundred and nineteen (1319) cases, and final judgments rendered on the Debt Docket against one hundred and seventy-seven (177) persons.

Owing to the great accumulation of office work there is much yet to be done to prepare all the reported and sequestered cases for final judgment.—And here we may be permitted to remark, that owing to the scarcity of suitable clerk labor and to the increased expense of living at this time, we shall be obliged to increase the rate of compensation heretofore allowed for that kind of service. But in yielding to the necessity of such increase of clerk labor and rate of compensation, we shall not overlook the duty of due economy in all our expenditures.

The total deficiency of books and stationery in this part of the State will make it necessary that we send East of the Mississippi River for supplies. This extraordinary expense we see not means of obviating.

We have not as yet applied for decrees to sell any of the lands sequestered, (except one tract under special circumstances) and propose to postpone so doing (unless a different policy shall be required by the Court or the Government) until our people shall have returned from the war. It seems to us unjust towards our brave soldiers to offer for sale these valuable lands in their absence, and thus exclude them from all participation in the purchase; Continued on page 6

## Receivers' Report.

Continued from page 5

--and equally impolitic in the Government to dispose of so much valuable land in the absence of, perhaps, seven tenths of those most likely to desire to purchase. Such a course could hardly fail to place most of these valuable lands in the hands of speculators, at nominal prices. We suggest, however, that in any case where a person living in the neighborhood of any particular tract of land shall agree with the Receivers to open the biddings for such tract, at what may be considered a fair price, that such tract may be offered for sale, either with directions in the decree that the biddings open at that price, or notice in the advertisement to the same effect. It is important that every thing be avoided calculated to discredit these sales, and hence we think it impolitic in any case to withdraw land from sale on account of inadequate bids, except where a minimum price has been mentioned in the advertisement.

It may not be improper here to mention what it really affords us pleasure to mention, that all the officers of the Court, including our Clerks and Deputy Marshals, have uniformly exhibited the greatest possible energy, zeal and skill in the discharge of their respective duties, and we respectfully submit that the year's work of the Court and its officers in this section of the District, the circumstances being considered, ought to be regarded by the Court and the Government as altogether satisfactory.

In conclusion, the undersigned cannot refrain giving expression to the lively hope with which they are inspired, that before it becomes their duty to make another annual report to the Court, their beloved country will have achieved its independence by its victorious arms, and that peace and prosperity will have again blessed the land, and that they may be enabled to look forward with rational hope to ages of progress and prosperity unequalled in the annals of nations.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Long,  
T. A. Patillo,  
Jas. H. Starr.

TYLER REPORTER, November 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 1-3

After an exceedingly dry spell of weather, it has again clouded up, and we have in a day or two had rain enough to lay the dust, and probably benefit the grain crops. At the present writing it is turning cold, with indications of snow. Health generally good through the country we believe, and everything quiet.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Fires are getting to be quite common in the towns through the country. The last number of the Republican announces a fire in Marshall, which resulted in considerable damage. Dr. Joseph Taylor was the principal sufferer, we believe, his residence being burned. It is now the season for fires—we are compelled to keep them in all our houses. Let it be remembered, that a house or town will burn down as easily when set on fire by accident as when the torch is applied by the hand of the incendiary. We should guard against both alike.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

## Mail Matters Again.

Two or three weeks ago we indulged in a rather plain and spirited complaint about mail matters, referring directly at the time to the route from Vicksburg by way of Shreveport, Marshall and Cemp's [Camp's?] Ferry, on the Sabine river. As we intended and hoped, the article then published fell under the attention of the post masters along the route, and we are now in receipt of two letters concerning the matter. We should have replied before now but for the fact that we have been absent from home since that publication until now. We have now only to say that we considered the complaint truthful and proper at the time it was published, and none too strong for the circumstances—though then, as now, we had no intention or disposition to become "abusive or scurrilous" except so far as the *really guilty* were concerned. We knew not then, nor do we yet know, where the fault lay, but fault there was, and we spoke in a pointed and plain way in order to bring the matter certainly to notice.—We like the bold manner in which the post masters at Shreveport and Marshall have spoken out, and having no reason to question their veracity, we take pleasure in exculpating them from blame. Let others along the line "clear their skirts" and perform their duties, and we shall have regular and correct mails.

Our duty as a journalist we apprehend to be to labor for the public good, and in the article referred to we attempted to discharge that duty, without intending to blame or abuse any one not guilty, but simply by uttering what we believed to be true. If the Marshall and Shreveport papers published the former article, they are requested to publish this also.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We have been shown a counterfeit two dollar bill, of Smith County Treasury Warrants, which has been sent to the County Clerk here. The bill is different in almost every particular from the genuine. The type is different, and the whole face of the bill shows the counterfeit plainly. The wording of the counterfeit and genuine is different, the genuine reading thus: "The Treasurer of Smith County will pay Two Dollars to Bearer," and the counterfeit, "The Treasurer of Smith County will pay to Bearer Two Dollars." The signature of the counterfeit cannot be exactly made out, while all the genuine bills are plainly signed by R. W. Chapman, Clerk, &c. There are two different issues of Smith County Notes, with different dates, and in some the type is different, but the wording is the same in all. Such is the case with the two dollar issue. Caution will always detect the counterfeit.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Female Patriotism**—A certain lady of this place, having heard that some of our soldiers in Arkansas have been compelled to stand guard in the snow and rain without blankets and thinly clad, resolved at once to convert her carpets into blankets. This is true, unalloyed patriotism. Who will follow her example? Who can walk with a clear conscience on thick carpets, when they can be made so serviceable to the suffering soldier?

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1



**An Immense Train.**—During the last four days the immense train of waggons [sic] brought by our army from Kentucky, has been passing through the city in a continuous stream, making a ceaseless rumble that might be compared to a "protracted meeting of earthquakes. Allowing that these waggons [sic]—all drawn by good conditional stock—travel twenty miles a day, this monster train already stretches out to eighty miles in length, and the cry is, still they come." We may well exclaim of it as Macbeth did of the apparitions of Banquo's issue "Will the line stretch out till the crack of doom?"

Knoxville Register.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **Wanted!—A Substitute!**

Over 45 years of age—a sound, able-bodied man, capable of performing military duty. For such a one I will give one thousand dollars in cash. Apply at Camp Ford, near Tyler, as soon as possible, to

F. G. Denman.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### **Arrivals and Departures of Mails, City of Tyler.**

Marshall Mail Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4 o'clock, P.M. Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 A.M.

Henderson Mail Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 P.M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A.M.

Crockett Mail Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 P.M. Departs Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 A.M.

Kaufman Mail Arrives Sunday and Thursday, 6 P.M. Departs Monday and Thursday 6 A.M.

Quitman Mail Arrives Monday, 6 P.M. Departs Wednesday, 6 A.M.

Corsicana Mail Arrives Tuesday, 6 P.M. Departs Wednesday, 6 A.M.

McKinney Mail Arrives Thursday, 6 P.M. Departs Friday, 6 A.M.

The Mails will close at 5 o'clock P.M.

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A.M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Geo. Yarbrough, P.M.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

### **Estray Notice.**

Taken up by E. M. Carter, and estrayed before E. W. Stephens Esq., J. P. in Precinct No. 2. A young sorrel horse colt, 2 years old last spring, star in his forehead, left hind foot white, some white on the end of his nose, about 12½ hands high, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$50. W. Chapman, cl'k Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1862. 7-5t.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

### **Administrators Notice.**

That on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September 1862, letters of administration were granted to B. H. White, on the estate of James L. Smith dec'd, this is therefore to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them as the law directs, and those indebted to said estate will please pay up as early as possible.

B. W. White. Adm'r.

7-49-6t.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

### **Obituary.**

Died, at Tyler, on the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., Annie Hutchings, daughter of John and Martha F. Winship, six years three months and nineteen days old.

She had a mind quite in advance of her years—remarkably sprightly and handsome—indeed she was attractive. No admirer of intelligence in childhood could behold her, much less converse with her, without being forcibly struck with combined beauty, wit and amiableness. But all these endowments, and the lavished love of her devoted parents, could not save her from the jaws of death. She told her mother that she was going to her home in heaven, where she would see her little brother who died some months since. A sad stroke is this—while the father is absent in the service of the country, to hear and mourn for his sweet Annie. The mother is left to mourn alone; only one little lamb left out of a flock of three. "I take these little lambs," said He, "And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in Me, In Me be ever blest."

May heaven bless the stricken mother, and prepare the absent father for the sad intelligence.

Tyler, Texas, Oct. 29, 1862.

J. W. F.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

### **Estray Notice.**

Taken up by B. F. Echols, and Estrayed before J. T. White J. P. in Precinct No. 3, one brown horse 10 or 12 years old, about 16 hands high, no marks or brands, and appraised at \$125. Oct. 14<sup>th</sup> 1862.

n47-3t

Also taken up by Samuel W. Mayne, and estrayed before J. T. White, in Precinct No. 3, one small bay mare hip shotten in the right hip, six years old, some saddle marks, a small blaze or snip in the nose, 14 hands high, and appraised at \$85. Oct. 14<sup>th</sup> 1862.

R. W. Chapman.

n47-3t.

Cl'k, S. C.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

### **Administrator's Notice.**

That at the July Term 1862, of the Probate Court of Smith county, letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Jones dec'd. This is therefore to notify all persons holding claims against said estate, to present these as the law directs, and those indebted to said estate will please settle up as soon as possible.

Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

W. C. Pierce, Adm'r.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

### **Estray Notice.**

Taken up by D. W. Smith, and estrayed before Stephen Reaves, J. P. in Beat No. 1 Smith Co., one black ox, with some white in his flanks and a white spot in his face resembling a heart, both horns droop, about 9 or 10 years old marked with a crop off of the right, and swallow fork and underbit in the left ear, branded X on the right hip, and appraised at \$15. Also a cow black and white pided about 5 or 6 years old, marked with a cross and split in each ear, branded J C on the right hip, appraised at \$12.

R. W. Chapman, cl'k

Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> 1862.

pr G. H. Neill, Deputy cl'k.

v7-n50

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

### Administrators Notice.

That at the September term of the Probate Court for Smith Co. letters of Administration were granted to W. J. Prickett on the estate of A. M. Prickett dec'd. This is therefore to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them according to law, and those indebted to said estate will please pay up as early as possible.

W. J. Prickett.

v7-n48-6t

Adm'r.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

### Notice.

Stephen Reaves, Esq., is authorized to make settlement for the undersigned. All interested please take notice. Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1862.

T. Smith,

v7-n47-8t

J. W. Brooks.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

### Clothing Depot.

Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 21, 1862.

Having been appointed Chief purchasing agent of all Texas, North of the town of Crockett, for the purchase of Army Cloth, or Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Leather, Hides, and Wool. I hereby issue notice to all parties having such articles for sale, to bring them in without delay for the use of the army. The winter is rapidly approaching, and they will be required at the very earliest period. I will make contracts for any amount of the above named articles the party always giving bond and good security for the contract made. Any one holding authority from me or Maj. John B. Burton, and making contracts for any of the above named articles, will be carried out by me.

A. U. Wright,

Capt. and A. Q. M., C. S. A.

P.S.—I have the cash to pay on all contracts made as above stated.

A. U. W.

Capt. and A. Q. M., C. S. A.

no50-3t.

TYLER REPORTER, November 13, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

### Attention!!

Capt. Asa Mitchell's Company of Minute Men, being now fully organized, will meet for drill, on the Main Plaza, on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The Captain wishes it understood, both by officers and men, that this is no holliday [sic] company, but is intended for active service should occasion require. Therefore it is expected that all on the muster roll will attend punctually at the time and place specified as none are wanted on the roll that cannot or will not attend the regular musters.

By order of the Captain.

Thomas Whitehead,

Orderly Sergeant,

San Antonio, Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are glad to see that the young ladies of our neighborhood have inaugurated a fashion of their own, in lieu of the outrageous "sky-scrapers" imported from Houston. The new headcover is in the shape like a turban, neatly variegated in color, and set off with a few artificials. The belles look prettier in this new headdress, than we ever saw them. Humph! won't there be some crazy soldiers when the war is over!

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

**Extortion.**--We are informed by a reliable gentleman direct from Kemper's Bluff, Victoria County, that Messrs. Graves and Milton of that place, are selling goods of every description, brought from Mexico, at from 100 to 300 per cent cheaper than the merchants of this city. Fine Casimer for pantaloons sells there for ten dollars a pattern--here at \$22. Calico at 60 cents there--at \$1 25 here--Ladies hoops at 6 dollars there--here at 25 dollars--and books and shoes at the same comparative rates. One establishment in particular in this city, that is selling for the above named extortionary prices, procured their goods and started with them at the same time with Messrs. Graves & Milton, and there is no reason why the former should sell higher than the latter. Let them be gratefully remembered.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

**Tallow Candles Equal to Star.**--Messrs. Editors: It may be of some interest to your readers to know that without a cent of additional cost, tallow candles can be made fully equal in point of merit to the common star candle.

To two pounds tallow add one teacupful of good strong ley from wood ashes, and simmer over a slow fire, when a greasy scum will float on the top skim this off for making soap (it is very near soap already,) as long as it continues to rise. Then mould your candles as usual, making the wicks a little smaller, and you have a pure, hard tallow candle, worth knowing how to make, and one that burns as long and gives a light equal to sperm. The chemistry demonstrates itself. An ounce of two of beeswax will make the candle some harder, and steeping the wicks in spirits turpentine will make them burn some brighter. I write with one before me.--Mobile News.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 15, 1862, p. 2, c.3

We should like very much to know if there are any officers belonging to the present incorporation of Marshall. Men get drunk and commit all manner of excesses with impunity. They flourish deadly weapons, ride their horses wildly through the streets, whooping and hallooing like Indians, and endangering the lives of women and children, and difficulties are of frequent occurrence. It is time this state of affairs was ended, for it would seem that we have no law, civil or military. The present officers, in the judgment of the reflecting portion of the community, ought either to do their duty or resign. The citizen who pays a tax, and a high tax at that, for such a government as we have had for a long time, feels badly treated.

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

### Garden Peas Wanted.

I will pay \$10 per bushel for Marrowfat, Early Washington, or Blue Imperial Peas; delivered by 15<sup>th</sup> December.

James Burke.

Houston, Nov. 17.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

A Milliner Wanted. Apply to  
Mrs. Schermer & Sister.

Nov. 19.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5



### A Worthy Example.

On Tuesday evening last we happened in at the long Hall, on the North side of Main Plaza in our city, and there saw a company drilling "for the war." This is a new company just raised, and no conscripts either. It is composed of men whose age would exclude them from military duty. The captain is an Octogenarian, and we would even now rather be after half dozen live Yankees than have him after us. He has an eye that does not need spectacles to draw a bead on a Yankee at a distance of 600 yards. This was the first meeting, we learn, of the Company, and it already numbers over sixty names. They meet twice a week, armed and equipped with guns, pistols and Bowie Knives and a supply of ammunition. The majority of the company are over fifty years of age—and among them we saw those who fought at San Jacinto, those who were of the forlorn hope of "Deaf Smith at the burning of the bridge,"—those who were in the Santa Fe expedition in the Mexican war, the millionaire by the side of the poor man; those who have been Captains and Colonels, Judges, Senators, and Members of Congress, and who have sons and grandsons in the army,—all standing side by side, going through the drill of the soldier. It was a grand and noble spectacle, and one we shall never forget. Noble men,—they have passed through many a struggle already in this life, and are now volunteers in defence of their homes and families. All this speaks with a voice not to be mistaken, and woe be to an enemy that shall attempt to wrest from such patriots the homes and inheritance already sealed to them by their own blood.

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

**Galveston.**--The enemy remains quiet, and seldom leave their ships; three steamers are now in port.--The enemy have not disturbed any private property of late. The enemy do not molest any of our citizens who have lately visited the city for the purpose of bringing away their goods. There is said to be a great deal of destitution in Galveston among soldiers' families.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We call special attention to the advertisement for "Socks for our Soldiers," by Capt. Wharton, of the Quartermaster Department. This is a subject that should interest the ladies of the country. They can serve the country and themselves too, if they choose to exercise a talent that most all ladies are familiar with.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We would inform the editor of the Marshall Republican that he was misinformed, when told that we have "any quantity" of State Penitentiary jeans in Houston. The editor also says: "These jeans, which the citizens are entitled to at 60 cents a yard, are sold at \$3 00. The editor was certainly also misinformed in this. We know of none to be had in this market, nor have we ever heard of any selling at \$3 00 a yard. All that the Penitentiary now makes is for the troops this side of the Mississippi, and when they are supplied, the families of Texas soldiers are next to be supplied.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The only factory in the Confederate States that is not charging from seven to ten prices for goods is the Star State Mills, at the Huntsville Penitentiary. We can but think the necessities of the State as well as good policy demand an increase of the rates of goods there.

DALLAS HERALD, November 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

### Occurrences in Galveston Since the Arrival of the Federals.

Galveston, Nov. 14th, 1862.

... A great deal has been said outside of Galveston, as I am informed, about the refugees who have claimed Federal protection, and their number has been exaggerated. From the most reliable information I can gather, not more than fifty men have ever claimed Federal protection in Galveston, and, at present, only about thirty are under protection, the balance having gone to New Orleans, or been sent away by the Federals. And of what material are these thirty men composed? Some twenty of them are Degos, about a dozen Germans, the balance Irish, French and original Yankees. Some of those refugees are deserters, and none of them, the Yankees perhaps excepted, know the difference between the Confederate and United States. Compare these facts with the occurrences at Sabine Pass!

I am glad to see so many Galvestonians now living in Houston, at present here on a visit. All of them will and must corroborate what I have said, because they were eye witnesses to the facts stated . . .

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Waco, Texas, Nov. 7, 1862.

Mr. Cushing.—The scarcity of Castor Oil renders it important that a substitute should be obtained for that valuable medicine. And I am happy to be able to inform the public through your paper, that the oil of Hogs' Feet, obtained by boiling them, answers all the purposes for which we use the Castor Oil. The dose should be about the same as that of pure oil. Besides its efficacy as a purgative, it does not nauseate the stomach or taste so bad as the Castor Oil. It being near the time when hogs are killed for bacon, it would be proper that every family should be furnished with the Hogs' Feet Oil for future use.

Very respectfully,

W. E. Oakes, M. D.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The issue of the Telegraph is now 4,000 tri-weekly and 4,000 weekly. We last week issued 4,000 supplements, and shall do the same this week. This makes 20,000 sheets issued from our press per week, to say nothing of some thousand of Extras, and is about as many as, if not more than, the issue of all the rest of the papers in Texas put together. No one can tell the difficulty we have in supplying paper for this enormous issue. We have dispatched messengers to Georgia, to Matamoras and to foreign ports. We have bought entirely regardless of cost, all the paper we could find. We are now using quarter sheets of paper, 24x36, which has cost us *over thirty-seven dollars per ream*. The same paper laid down here in peace times, ever cost us over \$3.50. Our readers will, we are sure, not think hardly of us if with every effort, we may fail to always give them white paper. We shall do our best, but white or brown, or yellow or blue, our press shall not stop while it is capable of serving the country and supplying the people with news.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Ladies' Shoes.

Fox, Jacobs & Co., wish to inform the ladies of Houston and elsewhere, that they have received, direct from Matamoras, 3,000 pairs of all sorts of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Shoes, which will be ready for exhibition day after to-morrow.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Houston, Nov. 14, 1862.

In Store, and to be received by the 20th inst., the following:

3880 lb Saleratus, in 1/2 & 1 lb. papers,  
50 lb Chlorate of Potass,  
400 do Gum of Camphor,  
100 do Chloroform,  
56 oz. Morphine, (Rosengarten's),  
500 do Quinine,  
160 lb Carbonate of Ammonia,  
56 do Iodide of Potass,  
2000 gals. Turpentine,  
210 bbls Rosin, No. 1,  
56 lb. Sub Nitrate Bismirch,  
50,000 Bottle Corks, Taper; 10 bxs Powatan Pipes,  
10 bxs Olive Oil, (crop 1861)

George & Davidson.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**A Good Example.**--We saw a day or two ago, an excellent quality of jeans, which was manufactured in this place. The cotton and wool were carded and spun, and the cloth woven by the ladies of one of our wealthiest families. They have produced a sufficient quantity to clothe the family, white and black, and to give liberally to destitute soldiers. We should like to give the names of these useful and patriotic ladies, but as true merit is generally modest, we fear such notice might be offensive.

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

A valuable donation of 100 pounds of wool to the Ladies Southern Aid Society of San Antonio, by Mr. Caldwell, and 40 pounds by Mrs. Cline, will give the members an opportunity of knitting socks for the soldiers; a number of the members have offered their services to do so.

Any lady who has it in her power to prepare the wool for knitting, will confer a great favor by reporting it to the President, Vice President, or Treasurer.

A list of articles sent by the Society to the destitute of Gen. McCulloch's command in Arkansas will be given next week.

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

### Hides Wanted Immediately.

I will take hides on shares, or pay 15 cents for first class hides, delivered at my place, 12 miles from Marshall, on the Coffeerville road. As I have one of the most experienced tanners in the country, and every facility for tanning, I can confidently promise all who entrust me with hides to return them good leather next Fall.

Decatur Bryan.

Nov. 22, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

### Clothing for Our Home Troops.

Office of Sen. Ass't Q'R Master,

Houston Mil. Sub-District,

Houston, Nov. 13th, 1862.

While our generous men and noble hearted women are exerting themselves again to supply from their scanty store, clothing to the heroes who so admirably sustain, out of the State, the honor and renown of Texas, let them not forget that there are those, nearer their homes, who equally need their welcome and timely contributions. True, these soldiers have not been baptised [sic], as their gallant brethren abroad, in the terrible baptism of fire and blood, but they are embattled specially to defend the firesides of Texas, mothers, wives and daughters; and that sacred duty entitles them to at least some portion of the aid and sympathy that the women of our land have so freely extended to our brave men elsewhere. . . .

Our supplies of clothing and clothing material are limited. Our resources for others, in time, are scant. Even with the means and the time, there are many necessary articles that we must look to the people to make and gather up, from the raw material in their hands. *We need these now.* Winter is fast approaching. Already our home defenders have suffered from its premonitory severities, and are ill prepared to meet the piercing norther and the cold, drenching rain. They have not murmured, nor do they falter in their duty--the more powerful reason that those they defend should promptly aid in shielding them from the keen and merciless blast.

I appeal to the people of this District--and I appeal specially to its women--to assist us in this emergency. Send upper and under clothing, shoes, socks, comforts, blankets, overcoats or material of some kind, to make them. Articles designed for any particular regiment, battalion, or company, if carefully put up and properly addressed, will be sent to their destination. What cannot be given will be paid for cheerfully. And let me entreat them not to delay in this good work, else we shall be left, as we now are, to the tender mercies of the hordes of extortioners, who swarm in our land; who besiege us from sun-rise to sun-set, and whose dreams are but of their unholy gains. Nothing restrains these cormorants and vultures in human form; nor patriotism, nor conscience, nor the 8th commandment--nay, not even that nightmare of Quarter Masters and horror of editors, the Army Regulations! which, in prohibiting, in the strictest terms, speculation, direct or indirect, in the public funds and property, by officers in charge thereof, did not contemplate, apparently, the possibility of citizens of this Confederacy shamelessly plundering the Treasury, unrelentingly robbing the soldier, and treacherously sucking the lifeblood of a nation struggling for its existence and liberties. Leave not your soldiers in the grasp of these worse than traitors!

E. C. Wharton,

Captain and A.Q.M.C.S.A.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### **A Letter from Dr. Lively.**

Marshall, Texas, Nov. 16, 1862.

R. W. Loughery, Esq.,

Dear Sir:--You have seen from the Tyler Reporter, Houston Telegraph, and other newspapers of the State, that my name has been connected with the treasonable organization discovered in Cook, Grayson, and other counties of North-Western Texas. I beg leave to say to you, and through your columns to the people of Texas, that I had no knowledge of the secret organization mentioned, until it was revealed, and that there is no man in the State who has a greater abhorrence of it than I have.

It is true that, in the beginning, I was Union man; that is, I was in favor of the cooperation of the Southern States, as contradistinguished from separate State secession, but when Texas withdrew from the Union, I went with her, in spirit and feeling, and have from that day to this sustained the cause of the South. How could I do otherwise? I was born and raised in the South. My feet have never pressed Northern soil. Here are my wife and children, my relations, my friends, my all, where I expect to live and die. And if I have a wish above others, it is that I may die possessing the respect and confidence of the true and good men of my section. All that I have I am willing cheerfully to give to the defence of my State and the South, and to sacrifice, if necessary, my life, on the sacred altar of constitutional liberty.

At the very time I was accused of fleeing from Grayson county, it is a matter of proof that I left openly, and with a pass from the Provost Marshal of Sherman, for the purpose of procuring clothing for my children. Eleven days afterwards I was arrested within a hundred miles of the place. If I had designed running away, I would certainly have gone further than that.

Those accused in Grayson county were turned over to the Confederate authorities, and I was consequently taken to Tyler. On the 29<sup>th</sup> ult., I was arraigned before Commissioner Goodman, and bound in a bond of \$200 to appear before him on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. I duly appeared on that day and was fully acquitted, as evidenced by the subjoined certificate of Com. B. L. Goodman. There was not a particle of evidence against me. No one connected with the organization ever charged me, except from hearsay, with belonging to it. It is reasonable to suppose that designing men coupled the names of respectable persons with the organization, in order to dupe those whom they wished to enlist with them. This is the only reason that I can account for my name having been thus used. And certainly we have all seen enough in the South to teach us prudence. That while we should be willing to visit a traitor with a traitor's doom, we should be careful not to injure personally or in name our own friends.

Have the kindness to publish this letter with the subjoined certificate, and oblige

Your ob't servant,  
R. T. Lively.

Confederate States of America,  
Eastern District of Texas.

Confederate States vs. R. T. Lively.

Examination before C. S. Commissioner, upon the charge of Conspiracy against the Confederacy.

Be it remembered that this cause having been adjourned on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of October until this day, the same came up for trial, when the witnesses summoned on the part of the prosecution being duly sworn, stated no fact or circumstance in any manner implicating the said R. T. Lively; and the same witnesses and five or six other neighbors of the said R. T. Lively, testified fully to the good character of said Lively, as a patriotic citizen, against whom no imputation has ever been brought, until the rumors growing out of this excitement prevailed.

In view of the premises [?] I then and there discharged the said Lively from custody, and from all charges against him in this matter.

Witnessed my hand and seal, this 13<sup>th</sup>  
November, 1862.

B. L. Goodman, Com.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

### **To Our Patrons.**

We have just received a supply of printing paper, and propose, as soon as we can procure a printer, to enlarge our sheet. As we have but few advertisements, the enlarged paper will hold quite as much reading matter, set up in our present small type, as was contained in a full size sheet.

As everything in the shape of printing materials is high, and sold for cash, we are compelled to exact cash. For instance, the supply of paper and ink just received would ordinarily cost about \$280. Instead of that, it cost in the vicinity of \$800. Subscribers and others in arrears must pay up. Those indebted for subscriptions, unless they respond without delay, will find their names erased, which would be of course exceedingly unpleasant to us. Those indebted know it without our telling them, so that it is unnecessary for us to make further allusion to the subject.

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

### **Dental Notice.**

I have at last succeeded in getting a lot of *Gold Foil*, and can be found at my office when not absent on business.

J. H. Johnson.

Nov. 22, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

### **Wanted.**

Four thousand head of good pork hogs, to be delivered in Jefferson, Texas, to put up bacon for the government, for which cash will be paid. Apply to

E. Price.

Jefferson, Nov. 22, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

### **Socks! Socks!!**

\$12 per Dozen for Knit Cotton Socks, and \$15 for woolen, if delivered soon.—Also, Wool and Cotton Yarn wanted—any amount of either.

Wm. Clark.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### To the People of Texas.

Clothing Bureau, Trans-Miss D'p't.  
Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 20, '62.

That the troops now in the field exposed to the rigors of the approaching winter, may be supplied with clothing, agents and clothing depots have been established throughout this entire military department. In Texas fully authorized representatives of the Trans Mississippi Clothing Bureau, are Col. S. L. Griffith, Chief Agent for Southern Texas and Mexico, stationed at San Antonio, and Capt. A. U. Wright, Chief Agent for Northern Texas, stationed at Jefferson. All other agencies heretofore established in these respective districts, unless approved by the Chief Agents above named, or having special authority from the Chief of the Clothing Bureau, are hereby annulled.

All Clothing Agents acting in Texas south of Huntsville will report at once, either in person or by letter, to Col. Griffith, and all north of that place will in like manner, to Capt. Wright, stating in full what they have done, and what amount of supplies can probably be obtained, and imparting any other pertinent information.

All Quartermasters, and other officers engaged in procuring army clothing, are requested to confer and co-operate with the Chief Agents of the clothing Bureau, that the best interests of the government may be subserved, and our troops the more certainly supplied with clothing.

The Chief agent of this Bureau, for the purchase of Wool, is Mr. John B. Earle, at Waco Village, and all persons having wool for sale will please make the fact known to him.

The principal agents and depots being at San Antonio and Jefferson, other agencies and depots will be established throughout the State, with a view both to collecting and forwarding clothing and clothing material. This arrangement will be permanent, so long as the necessity lasts, and will, it is hoped, effect a system which will fully develop the resources of the State—give encouragement to "home industry," and this Military Department, as to clothing its soldiers, self-sustaining. All persons interested in the welfare of our brave troops, now facing the enemy and enduring the exposures of a winter campaign, are earnestly requested to give Col. Griffith, Capt. Wright and their sub-agents a hearty co-operation.

By order of Maj. Gen. Holms,  
Com., Trans-Miss. Department;  
Jno. B. Burton,  
Maj. and A. Q. M., Chief of Clothing  
Bureau, Trans-Miss. Dept.

November 22, 1862.

Tyler, Dallas, Clarksville, and Jefferson papers please copy three times and forward bill to Capt. A. U. Wright office Jefferson.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Our police spend nearly half of their time in the disentangling and clearing our streets of wagons and other vehicles. There should be some remedy for this. It is true the streets are very narrow and quickly filled, but these jams may be avoided by some regulations. The City Council should pass an ordinance, requiring wagons and vehicles of every description, to keep to the right, and notice of this should be posted on the corners of all the principal streets. In this way much confusion, damage and delay may be avoided.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], November 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Within the last two weeks we have had several calls for leather, *cheap leather*, but unfortunately we were not able to furnish it ourself, or recommend any place hereabouts, where it could be had at living prices to the purchaser. We have been recently informed, however, that a tanner near Rutersville, is now, and has been all the while selling sole leather at 50 cents per lb, and upper at similar rates. There may be other tanners in the county who sell at such living prices, but we do not know who they are. If we were disposed we could tell where colored raw hide might be bought at \$1.50 per lb., but we are unwilling to advertise gratuitously.

We learn through our exchanges, that leather is selling cheap in some of our sister counties, and for the benefit of all who may wish to know, we re-publish the following:

**TRUE PATRIOTISM.**—In response to our call, for reports from the tanners of our county, we have received the following letter from Judge Smith which evinces a good degree of patriotism that is truly refreshing, in these days of speculation.

Rusk County, Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> '62.

Editor of the Times.—I will give you the prices of my leather, viz:--Sole 37½ per pound; Harness, 50 cts., and Upper, at similar rates.

These prices pay a fair profit, according to the prices that are paid for hides. I am giving 12½ cts per pound for dry, and 6 cts., for green hides. I look upon all tanners who charge much higher than these rates as extortioners, and I look upon extortioners in these "war times: as but little better than the Feds who would rob us. While our sons, brothers and friends are in the army fighting and suffering, the tanner who is exempted, for the very purpose of making leather to shoe the soldier, his wife and children, has in many instances turned speculator and extortioner. I cannot look upon one who acts thus, as a friend to his country.

Yours, &c.,  
Bennett Smith.

The above was taken from the East Texas Times, published at Henderson, Rusk county, Texas, and shows a great disparity between the prices of leather in that section, and the prices here. Will the tanners of Fayette explain why they cannot afford to sell leather as cheap as those of Rusk? Just think of it. Sole leather there 37½ cts. per lb; here \$1.50.—True Issue.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

**Confederate Minstrels.**—This truly popular and artistic troupe is with us once more, and will perform at Buckner's Hall on tomorrow evening, and we hope to see the hall crowded.

This troupe has just completed a short tour in the western part of our State, and we see by the press, who praise them very highly as gentlemen and artists, that they have contributed very liberally to the destitute families of San Antonio and Austin. We understand they propose donating, as before, a portion of the proceeds to the support of the needy soldier's families of our city. This is certainly meritorious, and we feel assured our citizens will not forget them on their opening night. They will be assisted by Prof. Smith's brass band of ten performers. So we say to all who wish to see a good performance and laugh their fill, go and see the Confederate Minstrels to-morrow night.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Mr. Mathews of Eagle Lake, Colorado county, who came passenger by Sawyer's Accommodation Line, and who is just from Virginia ... While on the road from Monroe to Shreveport, Mr. M. met at least 75 wagons loaded with wool from Texas, going to Georgia, and on the same road he thinks he passed fully 500 negroes with wagons coming into Texas. He says the immigration into Texas is now immense, especially of negroes, who are brought here for greater security. Mr. M. states that he found wool in great demand in Georgia, where it is now commanding \$2 50 per pound.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

**Cotton Cards.**--The Camden Herald, Ark. informs us that a Mr. Barber has completed a machine in that place for making card teeth, which is probably now in operation. The editor says persons having old card backs can find ready sale for them there, and we suppose they can get cards in return.

We also notice that a comb manufactory is in operation not far from Camden. It thus appears that our neighboring State is fast becoming independent of the Yankees and Yankee notions.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Houston, Nov. 23, 1862.

The "Houston Dramatic Association" has again placed us under obligations by contributing the sum of \$50 for the benefit of the hospital. For this and previous acts of considerate liberality, the members of the association are entitled to and will please accept our thanks.

W. P. Riddell,

Surgeon General Hospital, C.S.A.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Confederate Minstrels.**--We are pleased to learn through the management of this very popular troupe, that they are preparing to open again in this city with a series of their concerts, under a thorough reorganization, assisted by Prof. Smith's Brass Band of organization, assisted by Prof. Smith's Brass Band of ten performers. The concerts of this troupe are truly chaste, refined, and artistic, and we know that the citizens of Houston will be pleased to see them again, because they are good, and they are assisting the needy families of our city, for they propose to give as they did before while with us, a portion of their proceeds to the Relief Committee of Houston, and we see by the press in western Texas, who speak most flatteringly of them as gentlemen and artists, that their donations in San Antonio and Austin have been most liberal. We therefore say to all who wish to pass a pleasant evening in listening to fine music, witty sayings, and witnessing superb burlesques, to be sure and go to their concerts. They give their first entertainment at Buckner's Hall, this (Tuesday) evening.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Fort Smith Bulletin says the Van Buren cotton factory was accidentally destroyed by fire recently. Look to the incendiaries.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Advertisement.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Editor Reporter: In your issue of the 19<sup>th</sup> of August, I observe quite a number of names published as deserters from the army of the Southwest, and among them, I am surprised to see one evidently intended for my own. I take great pleasure in referring to it, merely remarking that the publication must have been made through ignorance or maliciously, and is a lasting dishonor and disgrace upon those who are responsible for it; while it can never injure me:

**Army of the Confederate States.**

**Soldier's Discharge.**

I certify that S. H. B. Cundiff, a private in Captain Noble's company, (A) of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Texas Cavalry Volunteers, C.S.A., was enlisted by Captain Thos. J. Johnson, on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of February 1862, to serve one year. He was born in Hampshire county, in the State of Virginia, is 26 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, and when enlisted, was by occupation a practical printer.

Said soldier is entitled to his discharge under the "Conscript Act," by reason of his being a Printer and actually engaged in the publication of a newspaper at the time of his enrollment.

S. M. Noble,

Commanding Company.

Discharged this 16<sup>th</sup> day of June 1862, at Brownsville Ark.

Jas. R. Taylor,

Commanding 17<sup>th</sup> Reg't Tex. Cav.

This is all that is necessary for me to do *at the present*. It shows that I was legally discharged on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July. In this unpleasant matter, at some future time, when all men are free and equal, I shall take the matter in hand again, and will fix the responsibility on some one, and then brand it, if necessary, as a lie, in his face with steel, or his back with lead.

Other men who are there published as deserters, had their discharges authenticated at least 15 days before the publication was made. Who is responsible for this? I refer to Mr. Pleasants and Geo. W. Bartin of Nacogdoches.

Very respectfully, &c.

S. H. B. Cundiff.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We have been shown a donation of 31 pairs worsted socks, 50 flannel overshirts, 2 undershirts, and 6 pair flannel drawers, for the soldiers, made by a lady and her two daughters, in Grimes county. The flannel was all of home manufacture, and the best article of the kind we have seen in many a long day. This donation is worth at least \$75, probably \$100.

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

**Dyer.**

Silks, Woolen or Cotton Goods dyed any color desired and returned in two weeks. Leave them at Wm. Clark's store.

W. Lackenmacher,

Spring Branch.

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

### **Donations for Soldiers.**

We observe a good deal of patriotism is being displayed by the noble women of the country in making up socks, flannels, etc., for the army, and donating them to the Government. We trust they will pardon a suggestion from us, and if it is worthy heed it. We presume they desire to do all the good possible.

Now the Government is bound to furnish clothing for the soldiers, and is perfectly willing to pay for it. If the ladies will sell socks, flannels, blankets, etc., to the Government agents, and take the money in payment for it, it will do the soldiers fully as much good and besides force the Quartermasters to a rigid account of every article they get. If a Quartermaster is not honest, and he receives donations, there is no check on his charging the Government for them and putting the proceeds into his own pocket. We don't say this is done, but we do say it can be done.

But the Government does not, and cannot adequately provide for hospitals for sick soldiers, and it makes no provision whatever for the poor families of soldiers. Let these articles intended for donations, then, be sold to the Government and the proceeds be donated to these other worthy objects.

The Quartermaster at this post, Capt. Wharton, wants 50,000 pair of socks. They are worth a dollar and a quarter a pair. The hospital of Dr. Brian, for Texas troops in Mississippi, needs \$50,000. Now, let our generous women make up 50,000 pairs of socks, sell them to Capt. Wharton, and donate the money to this hospital.

1<sup>st</sup>, the soldiers will get all the benefit of them they would if the socks were given.

2d, the hospital would be sustained, and many lives saved; and

3d, the people would scarcely feel the effect that would be required for both.

So of all other articles. There is not a county in the State but that might in this way add four or five thousand dollars to the donations to the worthy sufferers from the war with but little effort, and nobody at all hurt by it.

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

### **Garden Peas Wanted.**

I will pay ten dollars per bushel for large Marrowfat, Early Washington, or Blue Imperial Peas, delivered at my store by the fifteenth of December, 1862.

All kinds of Garden Seeds bought and sold by me.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### **Wanted Immediately.**

The Confederate States Packing House Company, now established at New Iberia, La., wish to purchase FOR CASH any number of FAT HOGS, delivered at the packery. The highest market price will be paid.

Address

Geo. W. Morris & Co.,  
New Iberia, La.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

**Fresh Garden and Flower Seed**—from New York by way of Matamoras. Just received, a general assortment.

James Burke.

Houston, Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

We have already told our readers of the gallantry of the rangers at Bardstown. It was undoubtedly the most brilliant cavalry dash of the war. The boys gained the greatest praise on that occasion. We have now in our office one of the trophies from the field in the shape of a silk flag taken there, which has been sent by Col. Wharton to the Governor, by the hand of Dr. Staton who has kindly left it with us a few days for exhibition.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **Dr. Bryan's Hospital.**

Dr. Bryan's Texas hospital is located at Quitman, Miss., 109 miles north of Mobile, and 30 miles south of junction with the Jackson Railroad. In the hospital proper he has accommodations for 450 patients, while at Artesia Springs, three quarters of a mile distant, he has nine dwelling houses capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty more.

Mr. Cone, who visited the hospital on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst., reports that at that time there were on the register 475 names, and that from the 6<sup>th</sup> of September to the 13<sup>th</sup> of November the total number of deaths had been six—the smallest number reported for any army hospital for the same time in the world.

Dr. Bryan's well known energy, as well as kindness, was a guarantee that he would introduce great improvements into the hospital under his charge. He has found a most efficient and energetic coadjutor in Mr. G. M. Frazell of this city. The hospital has thus far doubtless saved many lives of the noble men who have gone forth from Texas to fight the battles of their country.

This hospital has been established by the hospital fund of the State, and is used exclusively for the benefit of the Texas regiments. That fund will be insufficient to keep it up during this winter, and at least fifty thousand dollars should at once be raised by private contributions for this purpose. Will not the people of Texas come forward and pour in their offerings for this noble work?

Dr. Bryan, as we have before said, is engaged in a labor of love. He works without the hope of fee or reward, other than the satisfaction of having done the most in his power for the good cause in which we are all engaged. Let him be sustained by the people—let the merchants of Texas who have made large sums since the war began, give of their abundance—let the planters who are selling cotton at 25 cents, and sugar at 20 cents, remember those who are fighting to secure them in the ownership of their property—let the noble women of the State, as we suggested before, make up clothing, sell it to the army, and send the proceeds to Dr. Bryan's Hospital; let us make an effort to keep this institution up, and we shall make it successful.

Will not our brethren of the press lend a hand to arouse public attention to this important matter?

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

### **Printer Wanted.**

One who can assist in working off our edition. The press is a No. 5. We design enlarging as soon as we get such a workman.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1



The San Antonio News makes mention of a company of soldiers—home guards, we take it—in that city, whose captain is an Octogenarian, and the majority of whose members are over 50 years of age. Among them are men of San Jacinto, of the Santa Fe expedition, the Mexican war—men who have been captains, colonels, judges, senators, members of Congress, and who have sons and grand-sons in the army—all standing side by side, going through the drill of the soldier.

The Tyler Reporter says that of the prisoners from Sherman accused of disloyalty, and who were put under bonds to appear and answer, only two came up at the time, to-wit: Dr. Lively and a Mr. Wood; both of these men were cleared of all suspicion.

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

**Extortion.**—We are informed by a reliable gentleman direct from Kemper's Bluff, Victoria county, that Messrs. Graves and Milton, of that place, are selling goods of every description brought from Mexico, at from 100 to 300 per cent. cheaper than the merchants of this city. Fine Casimer for pantaloons sells there for ten dollars a pattern—here at \$22. Calico at 60 cents there—at \$1 25 here. Ladies hoops at six dollars there—here at \$25, and boots and shoes at the same comparative rates. One establishment in particular in this city, that is selling for the above extortionary prices, procured their goods and started with them at the same time with Messrs. Graves & Milton, and there is no reason why the former should sell higher than the latter. Let them be gratefully remembered!—*Ibid.* [S. A. Herald]

DALLAS HERALD, November 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The Texas Almanac is in receipt of the Brownsville Flag of the 7<sup>th</sup>, from which is gleaned the following items:

The market has reacted slightly this week, owing to the report of large invoices to arrive in a few weeks. Prices are a shade lower than they were, as the capacity of the interior trade is not fully developed. Cotton is still enquired after with much activity, but it

is thought that the staple has reached its highest figure, unless some extravagant advance takes place in Europe. Cotton goods are on the advance, heavy domestic is selling as high as 37c per yard. Shoes are on the decline, owing to the prospect of heavy importations.—Coffee, sugar and tobacco are on the rise here, as they are everywhere else. Cotton cards are on the decline, as the market threatens to be overstocked. This is a happy announcement, for every cotton card sent into the interior is a weapon in favor of our independence. . . . Speaking of the removal of the late restriction of trade under martial law the Flag says: "Trade has been reviving within the last two months, and we now count four interior merchants where we before met with one. The country is filling up with serviceable goods, too, for the commercial community fully appreciate the advantages which arise from buying goods here and exchanging them for cotton in the interior. Profit results both ways and we only hope that the military authorities will accept the commercial maximum that trade best regulates itself. If Texas could have poured its entire crop of cotton into this market, the State would have been infinitely more prosperous, and the military would have partaken in the increased plenty. . . .

The Flag has the following in regard to matters on the Rio Grande: . . .

It affords us great pleasure to announce to the interior trade, that the Matamoros market is well supplied with every article necessary for use and consumption in Texas. The prices, too are reasonable, and the medium of exchange (cotton) ready sale at handsome prices. We may quote flour (xxx new wheat) at \$18 per bbl. in Brownsville. Sugar at 14c. per lb.; coffee, 20c. per lb.; tobacco, \$1 per lb. Dry goods abundant at moderate rates. The reduction in duties at the Mexican custom house greatly facilitates the buyer in obtaining the worth of his cash or cotton at the large importing houses now established at Matamoros.

DALLAS HERALD, November 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 5