
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, November 1863

NO. 11

The State Military Board have just received for distribution 30,000 pairs of cotton cards, of European manufacture. They were purchased and imported by, we believe Ball, Hutchings, & Co., at present of this city, and are sold by the State Board to the counties at \$10 per pair, in currency. The Chief Justice of each county will be notified of the share coming to his county, on which, by sending the money to Austin, he will secure the cards. The Board certainly deserve great credit for this work. The saving they will make to the people will be largely over a million of dollars, to say nothing of facilities for making clothing, etc. All letters ordering these cards should be addressed to P. DeCordova, Esq., Secretary of the Military Board.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Nacogdoches, Texas, Oct. 22, 1863.
Editor Telegraph—A difference of opinion exists amongst officers who should be well informed with regard to one point in military tactics—it is this: Suppose the company marching by the right flank, and the instructor wishing it to march to the front without halting, what is the proper command? Some drill officers give the command "By the left flank—march!" and proceed to march their companies to the front, whilst others halt their company; bring it to a front, and then command: Forward—March! Please submit this question to your best informed authorities, and give us the result of their decision in your next.

Second Sergeant,
10th Battalion, Texas State Troops.
[The military genius of the editor goes more to the planning of campaigns and movements of large armies, than to the minutia of squad drill. At a rough hazzard however, he would say that the drill officer who is obliged to halt his men to change them from a flank to a front movement, should himself halt till he learns his business. For further particulars, see Hardee. We would send our copy, but it has been loaned out these two years.—Ed. Telegraph.]
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Sabine Pass, Nov. 1st, 1863.
Ed. Telegraph-- . . . Urged upon some of the ladies of Houston the propriety of making and presenting the Davis Guards with a flag of the new pattern, to be hoisted over Fort Griffin, as they have nothing but a Lone Star flag, which is good enough for anybody to fight under, but not quite so appropriate as a Confederate flag. During the late battle they were forced to borrow a small flag from Capt. Daly or fight without one.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Card of Thanks.—The undersigned takes this method of returning thanks on the part of himself and company, to the ladies of Richmond and vicinity, and also of Alleyton, for their great kindness in making up a large lot of clothing, in a very short space of time. And to the citizens of Alleyton, through Col. Webb, and of Fort Bend county, through Dr. Leigh, for placing at his disposal the means of purchasing it. I am also indebted to E. H. Cushing, Esq., of the Telegraph, for giving much publicity to my business in the State, collecting clothing for Flournoy's Regiment.

M. Quin,
Capt. Co. H, 16th, T. V. I.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

From the Tyler Reporter, Oct. 22d.
Fire.—On last Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the "Old Federal Court House" in this place, which entirely destroyed that building. It was occupied above at the time by some soldiers as a bed room, and below, we understand, by some negroes and through the carelessness of the latter the fire is supposed to have originated. The stable attached to the "Holman House" was also destroyed, but the stock and property in it were saved. The "Holman House" itself was in much danger, and would certainly have been burned but for the extraordinary stillness of the night and the efforts of citizens and soldiers present at the time. The soldiers in the court house were compelled to jump from the second windows, the fire having reached the stairway before they awoke. Most all of them were more or less injured by the fall, but no lives were lost. Nearly all their baggage, clothing, &c., was burned.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Another Gin Burnt.—We regret to learn that Col. L. W. Groce had his new gin house, together with some fifty bales of cotton, destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th inst. This is the second misfortune of the kind that has befallen him recently, he having lost another gin and considerable cotton in the same way a little over a year ago. The fire, in both cases, is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and yet Col. G. does not know that he has an enemy in the world. His house has always been open to the soldier, and he has extended relief with a liberal hand to soldiers' families and all in need.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Thus far we have heard of no response to the call of Major Durant for some clothing for the California troops belonging to Phillips' regiment. They have no relations in this country to whom they can look for assistance.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Galvestonians.—The people of Galveston seem to be doomed to suffer. It will be seen by the recent order of Gen. Magruder that they are again admonished to make the necessary preparations to leave their homes, and that those who do not leave voluntarily, will be removed to the main land whenever the enemy's movements may make it necessary. This order is doubtless right and proper. The city is liable to be attacked at any time, being within shelling distance from the Gulf. It is the only town in Texas so exposed. It is its peculiarly exposed situation that has caused its inhabitants to suffer so much. At the commencement of the war the citizens contributed many thousand dollars towards the defence of the city, and those contributions continued to be made with the hope of being able to defend the city, nearly up to the time of its abandonment to the enemy without an effort to defend it. Nearly all who were able then left for this city or different parts of the country, and even those who were once considered well off, have expended nearly all they had left of available means in paying enormous rents and in supporting their families at nearly ten times the former prices for most of the necessaries of life.—In order to bring their expenses within their means, many families returned as soon after the city was retaken as they could get permission, as they could thereby save rents and prevent their property from being further destroyed. Indeed, the destruction of property by the soldiers has been very great, where it was not taken care of by the owners. The want of wood has compelled many poor families, as well as the soldiers, to use fences and out houses for fuel.—The damage by the bombardment of the enemy was comparatively slight, though that amounted to some one or two hundred thousand dollars. This loss fell however generally upon those best able to bear it.

Under the present order, the people, after having exhausted nearly all their means in struggling with adversity for nearly three years, are again required to abandon what little they have left and seek such shelter as they can find for their families in different parts of the country. We take it for granted that the Commander has not issued this order without good cause. That the enemy are about to attempt a formidable invasion of our State seems to be admitted on all hands. The evidence to justify this conclusion is such that no prudent commander can neglect to prepare for it. We presume there is not a doubt but that a hostile expedition is now on its way to some point or points on our coast, intended to co-operate with the large land force now slowly and cautiously advancing towards our Sabine frontier. The expedition may be delayed by the late defeat of Rosecrantz, but we certainly cannot be justified in calculating that Texas is much longer to escape a heroic invasion, both by land and water. It is evidently the duty of our commanders to provide for this event, and our own safety requires that all orders from them shall meet with a prompt and cheerful response from the people, even though they may be attended with great inconvenience, and subject our citizens to much suffering and sacrifice, as certainly must be the case with the unfortunate people of Galveston. We cannot doubt however that people of other places more favorably situated, will cheerfully offer them some shelter without attempting to speculate off of their misfortune.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

From the Author of the Yankee Note Book.

Camp Groce, Oct. 13, 1863

W. Richardson, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The numbers of your News, for which I asked, came duly to hand. The courteous and gentlemanly manner in which you have treated me in respect to them, demands that I should again thank you. Since my sojourn in this State, I have universally found Texans to be a polite and generous people. My position as a prisoner of war neither demanded or deserved the display of these virtues, and therefore my admiration of them may be candidly expressed. The last act of yours in complying with my request of a favor from my captors has heightened my respect for your State at least. . . .

Henry O. Gusley.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Cotton Cards.—The State Gazette says the State has now thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards for distribution pro rata among the several counties of the State, according to their scholastic population.—The needy families of soldiers are to have the preference, the balance to be under the care of the County Courts. The price is \$10 per pair, to cover cost and carriage. They were imported from Europe by Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co., of this city, for the State Military Board. The above price as compared with that usually charged, will enable our readers to form some estimate of the usual profits.

The County Courts should lose no time in sending in their applications with the money. They will supply a pressing want in the State, and, if distributed promptly, may be in time to enable our people to provide clothing before the severe cold weather sets in. If the application is not made in sixty days, the counties will be considered as declining the offer. Orders must be addressed to P. DeCordova, Secretary at the Military Board. The Gazette understands that the number of the cards is more than sufficient for Texas, and that the Board can furnish a large supply to other states.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Alexandria Democrat says that place is nearly destitute of provisions. There is not a pound of bacon or of flour to be had, and even the last fresh beef has been killed and the last pound sold. We complain of being bad off here, but it is manifest that there are thousands worse off.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Milk is now sold at \$1 per quart in Houston. A friend and neighbor of ours sells the milk of two cows daily at 75 cents per quart. He has six fine negroes hired out, the cost of whom originally was over \$7,000 in gold. His two cows cost him \$50. These cows now net him more than the six negroes! The negroes bringing him in \$255 per month, and the cows about \$280. Make your own comments.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We have had the pleasure of meeting Capt. G. W. Chilton, just up from the Rio Grande with 4,000 and odd Enfield rifles, all of which have safely arrived at this place. they are a timely addition to our means of defence.

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

Soldiers' Circulating Library.—We appeal to the citizens of Houston and surrounding country, for contributions of books, of a religious and moral character, for the soldiers stationed in and around Galveston. Friends! while the soldiers have left their homes, and formed a barrier between you and the enemy, we desire that the weary hours of camp may be employed in reading a good book. We have established a circulating library; and, as books are not to be purchased, we must rely upon the generous donations of friends at home. Let each family in this part of the State contribute the books they can spare, insert their names in them, and thus show their appreciation of our brave soldiers. German literature is also desired. We need pocket Bibles and Testaments. Many of the soldiers are without them and cannot get them. Pastors of churches, please solicit contributions from the pulpit. An immediate response is desired. Send books Care Mr. James Burke Houston, or to myself, Galveston.

L. H. Baldwin, Post Chaplain, Galveston.

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

Hempstead, Austin county, Oct. 24th, 1863.

At a meeting of the citizens held in this place to-day, Hon. E. Waller, Sen., was called to the Chair, and N. W. Bush, member elect to the Legislature for this County, was elected Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and extracts from the speech made by Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, at Camp Lubbock, published in the Telegraph, were read. Rev. James W. Shipman was then called for and responded in an eloquent and patriotic speech; and, on motion, a committee, consisting N. W. Bush, J. W. Shipman, T. W. Groce, F. J. Cooke and Reuben Loggins, was appointed to embody in writing the sentiments of the meeting, and on motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee, who, after a short recess, reported as follows:

Resolved, That Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, in his action with regard to the arrest of traitors among us, has met the wants and wishes of the people of Texas, and was fully and unequivocally endorsed by this meeting.

Resolved, That we have reason to be thankful to the Great Disposer of human events, that his Military Department has at its head a man who feared no responsibility when the interests of the country are jeopardised [sic], and who, coming among us with a bright escutchen [sic], has added, and is adding, to an already illustrious name by his action in the responsibilities and emergencies that surrounded him.

Resolved, That Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder has elicited the confidence and admiration of the people of Texas by his acts in the council, as well as in the field, and that in assuming military authority where civil law was powerless to arrest the evil, he has demonstrated his capacity to act in emergencies as well as in the usual duties of a military leader, and has thereby enlarged the confidence we already reposed in him.

Resolved, That we will organize ourselves into a company and report to him for duty at once, under his last call for exempts, dated October 17th; and that we will give every aid and information in our power towards the further arrest of traitors among us; and to this we pledge all we hold dear on earth.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a crowded house. The main object of the meeting being thus disposed of, a citizen rose and asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was granted:

Resolved, That the Provost Marshal and Enrolling Officer of this county, in the discharge of delicate and responsible duties, have been faithful, vigilant and true; and that while they have performed their duties to the Government, they have comported themselves with comity, consideration and regard towards the people.

This resolution was unanimously adopted; and, on motion, the Houston Telegraph, Galveston News and Bellville Countryman were requested to publish these resolutions.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. Waller, Sen., Chairman.

N. W. Bush, Secretary.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Loyalty of the Choctaws.

Some persons in the Choctaw Nation, timorous or disaffected, had ventured to suggest, a few weeks since, that the safety, and policy of the Nation, lay in a position of neutrality.

To prevent any misapprehension, as to the feeling of the Nation *en masse*, the Council in Session took the matter under consideration, and expressed itself in the following very decided terms—the resolutions offered by Col. Campbell Leflore.

The Choctaws are a reliable people, and their troops are unsurpassed by those of any other of our Indian Allies.

Resolutions Condemning the position of Neutrality, as a measure of this Nation, &c.

Whereas, great and serious damage has been done to the good name, and enviable position, now held by this nation, among the Confederate States of America, our friends and allies, by the repeated and contemptible enquiries of certain persons how and what they thought of the position of neutrality, as a step to be taken by this nation in the present war being waged upon her border.

1st.—Be it resolved by the general council, of the Choctaw Nation assembled, That any person speaking sentiments of a character tend in any wise to destroy the confidence of the Choctaw people in the ability of the Confederate States to sustain themselves in the present struggle, and advising the people of this Nation to take any steps tending in any manner to induce this people to occupy a position of neutrality, or withdraw their united support from the Confederate States, shall be deemed, and considered an enemy to this Nation of people, and a traitor to the liberties of his common country and interest; and deserving the death of a traitor.

2d.—Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Bonham, Sherman, Paris, Clarksville, Tex., and Washington, Ark., with the request to place the same before the friends of this Nation, in the columns of their respective newspapers.

3d.—Be it further resolved, That this resolution take effect, and be enforced, from and after its passage.

Approved Oct. 10th, 1863.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Camp Bragg, C. N. }
Oct. 15th, 1863. }

Dear Standard:--

A few days ago our camps was visited by the renowned Guerrilla Chieftain, Quantrel, fresh from his Kansas raid, and bringing the joyful intelligence, that on the ____ inst., at Baxer [Baxter] Springs, this side of Fort Scott, they had attacked Major General Blount, Stahl, and Escort, and succeeded in killing Blount, his staff, and near all his escort. As an evidence of their victory they bring with them the sword, pistols, saddle, private carriage, ambulance, papers, uniform, flag, &c., of the Federal General, an abundance of small arms, and a thousand minor trophies taken from his staff and escort. The whole party numbered between 120 and 140, and not more than 20 are said to have escaped alive, and all concur in the opinion that General Blount himself was killed. Should they have been so fortunate as to have killed Blount, the Federal army has been deprived of its best General this side of the Mississippi.

Col. Watie arrived in camps yesterday evening with eleven prisoners, and nine wagons, loaded with commissaries, captured on the road from Gibson to Van Buren.

Immediately upon our move here, the Federals wisely evacuated North Fork town, giving us undisputed possession of this portion of the Indian country, and it is said with the exception of a few bands of plunderers, here and there, that the road from here to Gibson is clear. No force of any importance can occupy a station beyond the Canadian, on account of the scarcity of forage, and I suppose our camps will be confined chiefly on the Canadian line, and in the meantime our cavalry will rid the country of all marauding bands, between this and the Arkansas River. Our horses are faring finely now, forage at present being plenty' and the enemy will begin to find it troublesome transporting supplies from one post to another by wagons.

Since my last we have been joined by the Chickasaw, and Seminole Battalions.

Yours Truly

Phil.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The famous "Brush-men," whose numbers and probable intentions have of late been the subject of so much conjecture, have with the consent of Gen. McCulloch, agreed to organize into a regiment for frontier defence. The organization is to take place next Thursday.—The question "what was to be done with these men," had long puzzled the brains of military men, and for its peaceful solution, the country is greatly indebted to Gen. McCulloch to whose conciliatory, yet firm, and skillful management, it is chiefly attributable.—McKinney Messenger.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

A Subscription is being made up in this city to obtain a regimental flag for Col. Buchell's regiment, also a garrison flag for the Davis Guards, and a silk sash to be presented to Lt. R. Dowling. We cannot doubt that the amount will readily be made up, as the objects are such as every patriotic citizen will be glad to encourage.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Ector's Brigade in the Battle of Chickamauga

Few, if any troops in the Confederate army have a more enviable fame than Ector's Brigade. It is composed of the 9th Regiment Texas Infantry, Col. Young, 10th, 14th, 15 (or 32) regiment Texas cavalry (dismounted) commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. Earp, Col. Camp and Col. Anderson, the 29th regiment N. C. by Lieut. Col. Creasman, Stone's Ala. Battalion, and Pounds Miss. Battalion, numbering some 1,300 effective men in the late battle, where the old brigade added fresh laurels to those it had already won on many a well fought battlefield, albeit it was at the cost of many of its bravest spirits. This brigade was at once upon its arrival at Chattanooga to reinforce Gen. Bragg, placed in the reserve corps. The position of the reserve involved the certainty that their duties would be heavy, and their toils incessant. They were at once placed on piquet duty on the bank of the Tennessee river, where they remained until it became necessary to fall back to counteract the flank movement of the enemy. These being foiled by Gen. Bragg, the order finally came to move upon Rosengrantz's [sic] grand Army of Invasion, and Ector's brigade was at the head of the column. In this, as in every other battle, it has been their fortune to participate, their corps burnt the first powder, and were amongst the foremost in assaulting the enemy. At Chickamauga creek it first encountered the vandals, and in common with other brigades of the division it drove the enemy back, on the eve of the 18th, and just after dark it crossed over the stream, and lay upon its arms almost in sight of a greatly superior force of the enemy.

On the next morning it moved out, and soon came in contact with 'Thomas' corps, fighting them gallantly until the supporting Brigades were driven back, when these veterans being flanked, and almost surrounded, were ordered to fall back, which they did without confusion, cutting their way through a line of the enemy which had flanked them on their left, and got in their rear. In this engagement Col. Young commanding 9th Texas, a very gallant, and efficient officer, was severely wounded: The loss in officers, and privates was very heavy. Two other brigades being now ordered forward engaged the enemy and Ector's brigade moved upon their right, and regained their lost ground, pushing the enemy some distance before it.—It drove back three lines, charged several masked batteries, which were supported by strong bodies of infantry, and captured several pieces of artillery; but was again forced to retire, for a short distance, finding itself greatly outnumbered, and the supporting brigades again having given way after making a most gallant fight. Only one of the guns could be saved. In this charge were lost many of its most gallant officers, and men. Col. Andrews, commanding 32d Texas, a gallant and chivalric officer, was severely wounded while leading his regiment, flag in hand, several flag bearers having been shot down. After his fall a private in the 10th Texas, J. C. Neal, again raised the flag, and brought it out. This gallant soldier was also killed on the next day. Capt. Dixon and Lieutenant Williams of the 32nd Texas were killed near the battery taken, while gallantly leading the charge. Their gallantry availed but little, as this brigade with more than

Continued on page 5

Ector's Brigade in the Battle of Chickamauga

Continued from page 4

one-third of the number carried into the fight already killed and wounded, was left alone to breast the storm of battle, which broke upon them in all its fury. And nobly did they do their duty. In danger of being surrounded again, it moved by the right flank, and took position a short distance in the rear. In a short time Cleburne's division came up, and this brigade was ordered up as a support to that division. It was not engaged again during the evening, although exposed to the heavy artillery fire of the enemy. Gen. Cleburne's division moved upon the enemy about sundown and continued to drive them until after dark. Night finally put an end to the struggle of the combatants, and a dull silence seemed to portend an angry morrow. On Sunday morning the brigade acted as a reserve, and about 10 a. m. it was ordered up at double quick to support the lines in advance, which had given away, after sustaining a heavy loss before one of the strongest works that the enemy had on the field. At the time it came up our lines in advance were in considerable confusion, and it was evident that it was all important for the brigade to hold the enemy in check, until these could be reformed.

Nobly did it do its duty. Coming up at a run, it gave a yell, and dashed at the foe.—Then like a wall of living fire, it stood, fighting at considerable disadvantage and being exposed to a raking fire from left, and front. Its line of battle could be distinctly marked by its dead, and wounded, after the struggle was over. The very air seemed filled with bursting shell and minnie balls. When the lines were reformed the brigade moved forward, and continued to drive the enemy until after night fall.

Brig. Gen. Ector was slightly wounded four times, and had two horses shot from under him. Capt. Kilgore A. A. G., and Lieut. H. M. Lane, A. D. C., were wounded, and Lieut. T. B. Trezevant, A. I. G., received a bullet hole through his cap. Every member of General Ector's Staff, down to his orderly, lost at least one horse, and every mounted officer in the Brigade had his horse killed or severely wounded. During the whole of the engagement the General and his staff were to be seen directing, encouraging, and leading the men. So stubborn was the resistance offered by the enemy, than an Indian belonging to the brigade could not forbear expressing his admiration while coolly picking them off with his rifle by the remark, "Yankee fight good this time."

A large portion of this brigade is composed of Texans—cut off entirely from home, and all the association and benefits to be derived from kindred, and friends. Even the poor privilege of mail communication is denied them. But their conduct will speak for them—they need no higher eulogy.

I cannot close without paying a deserved tribute to the gallantry of North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi troops attached to this brigade. They endured all with us, and with us are entitled to an equal share of the praise. Our association with them has been most pleasant and agreeable.

W. S.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Message of Governor Lubbock.

. . . In March last, Maj. Gen. Magruder requested of me the use of the Penitentiary as a place of confinement for the prisoners of war in this District. I acceded to his request, conditioned that such use would not impair the material interests of the Institution. I wrote to this effect to the Superintendent, and authorized him to receive the prisoners, if he was satisfied the material interests of the Institution would not suffer. The prisoners were received sometime in the latter end of April or beginning of May. Subsequently doubts arose in my mind as to the propriety of the step, solely, however, upon the ground of risk to the Establishment, and not as to the propriety of its use as a place of confinement for prisoners, the enemy having frequently incarcerated our soldiers in such places. I thereupon addressed Brigadier General Scurry, requesting their withdrawal, which was done. In the month of October I received two communications from Maj. Gen. Magruder; again, urgently requesting its use for the safe keeping of Federal prisoners of war taken at Sabine Pass; many very important reasons were adduced by him in support of the measure, but none sufficient in my judgment, to overcome my previous objections, and which I yet entertain, viz: the risk of destruction to the sole manufactory of cloth west of the Mississippi river, of incalculable importance, therefore, to the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I declined his request. I respectfully ask the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of using the penitentiary for such purpose. . . .

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Philips' Regiment.

Capt. A. W. Noble, of Philips' Regiment, has arrived in Houston, with a detail of six men, to procure clothing for that regiment. . . . Capt. Noble will remain in Houston, while the above-named men will proceed to the counties where the regiment was made up, and endeavor to procure the clothing required.

This regiment has been in constant service now for many months, and for the last two months it has been on outpost duty, hovering about the advancing foe, and without a change of clothing all the time. As may be supposed, the brave boys are in rags.

Very many of the regiment are from Arizona and California. They have no friends here to depend on for clothing. The generosity of the people must supply the want. Already, we believe, has Maj. Durant asked for this aid. We trust his call and that of Capt. Noble will be met as Texians alone know how to meet the calls of this kind.

What is wanted is underclothing, socks, blankets, coats, etc. All donations sent to this office for the purpose will be acknowledged in the Telegraph, and we hope to be able to acknowledge a fully supply in a few days. those having friends in the regiment will forward packages to Capt. Noble at this place, at once, in order that they may go to the needy boys on the first wagon that leaves.

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

The officers of Ector's brigade gave a "picnic" near Meridian, on Friday last, which was one of the pleasantest little affairs we have recently attended. The day was very propitious, the various meteorological premonitions of falling weather having been dispelled early in the morning, leaving a clear and lovely sky, with here and there a pure white cloud, slumbering "like Eden isles on the upper deep."—A large arbor had been constructed at the place selected for the day's festivities, where seats for the ladies and others had been arranged, and in front of which, ample preparations were made for the devotees of Terpsichore. The attendance of fair ladies and brave men was good, and everything passed off quietly, pleasantly and agreeably to all. About noon, the votaries of the dance commenced their favorite exercise to the discourse of good and enlivening music, and concluded until dinner was announced, when all repaired to a table loaded with good things, to which ample justice was done by all. The dance was revived after dinner, and kept up till the shades of evening stole in on the happy party. When the company dispersed, each one was pleased with the day's proceedings.—Mississippian, Oct. 20th.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Texas cavalry, (Rangers), at Rome, Ga., played a mad prank the other day. They disguised themselves as Yankees, made a dash upon the Georgia militia and captured their battery.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Walker County, Texas, Oct. 27, 1863. Ed. Telegraph—Notwithstanding the great hue and cry that has prevailed in relation to the "condition of soldiers' families," I do candidly believe that the majority of them in this portion of the State, at all events, are bountifully supplied with all the necessaries, and to a great extent, with all the luxuries of life at present obtainable in the markets of the country. Several families of soldiers, in this county, within the writer's ken, live better, are better clad, and live in greater idleness than when their "heads" were at home.

Yet there are some overlooked "exceptions to these rules." Now and then a family is seen living principally on bread, clad in rags, and poorly housed. In this latter category is the family, I am informed of one Moses, in the North-Eastern part of our county. The number of their beat the writer don't remember, but be it where it may, they should be looked to, and their wants immediately relieved. Moses, I am told, has been two years in the army, and if he is as meek as his great Israelitish namesake his passions would, no doubt, be somewhat ruffled at learning the destitute condition of his wife and children.

Respectfully,

Friend to the Poor.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The [Henderson TX] Times mentions ladies dressed in homespun. That's good. We should be glad to see enough of it in market to enable ladies to discard all foreign made flummery. An honest woman dressed in good honest homespun would indeed be a prize.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Our readers in the country may take some interest in the present prices in this market. Flour is \$75 to \$80 per 100 lbs.—bacon \$1.50 to \$2 per lb.; lard, \$3 to \$3.50; butter, \$5 to \$6 per lb; corn, \$5 to \$5.50 per bushel; potatoes, (sweet) \$7 to \$10 per bushel; corn fodder, \$30 per 100 bundles, or something over 100 pounds; wood, \$35 per cord, and not very good at that; coffee \$7 per pound; chickens, small, \$2 each; eggs, \$2 to \$.25 per dozen; turkeys, \$7 to \$8 or \$10 each; turnips, \$1 for half a dozen, or a mess for a family. Board at our hotels has not advanced to \$10 per day, and at private houses to \$7 per day. The barber charges one dollar for a shave. A cigar fit to smoke cannot be had for less than \$1, and a drink of bad liquor cannot be had for less. In fact we can hardly name anything that can be had for less than a dollar, except it be a newspaper which is sold at but a moderate advance on former prices; but necessity must soon compel publishers to advance beyond their present rates.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Gardening in Texas for November.—Referring to last month's directions, sow peas, cabbage, radish, carrots, spinage, turnips, parsnips, lettuce, beets, salsify, onions, leeks, etc. Transplant cabbage, lettuce, broccoli endive celery, etc. Although peas may be sown this month, there is considerable risk in it, and it is best to defer anything like a general sowing until next month. Bishop's dwarf, blue imperial, dwarf and marrowful are best to sow now, as in case of severe weather they may be easily protected.—Asparagus beds should now be dressed, applying manure plentifully. Make up compost heaps and accumulate manure in every way.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Hempstead, Oct. 27th, 1863.

Ed. News.—I herewith send you by express 10 pairs pants and six overshirts, which you will please place in the hands of Major Durant, for the benefit of that portion of Phillip's Regiment that was raised in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Ask him to give them to those who worst need them.

Mrs. M. S. Oliver presents the shirts, and her daughters, Mrs. McK. Johnston and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, the pants.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

McK. Johnston.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

We have received thirty pairs of excellent woollen socks from Mrs. Scott, of Waverly, which, as requested, we shall deliver to Major Durant, to be distributed to the California troops in Phillip's regiment. This is a valuable [sic], and will doubtless be a most acceptable contribution.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

To Make Indelible Ink.—Green persimmons, say twelve of them, mash them, pour on water enough to cover them. Boil over slow fire and not boil them too much, add in a small piece of copperas. This ink will not change color and cannot be washed or rubbed out. A good article of sugar it is said, can be made from persimmons.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Headquarters, Dist. of Texas, New }
Mexico and Arizona, }
Houston, Nov. 8, 1863. }

General Orders No. 94.

I. The limited stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at any one time requires that only the absolute necessities of the troops be supplied. To accomplish this, immediately on the reception of this order, the companies will be inspected critically by their commanders, superintended by the Regimental, Battalion, or Post Commander, as the case may require, and both officers shall forward at once, to Capt. E. C. Wharton, A. Q. M., Chief of Bureau of Clothing and Equipage, Houston, a statement, certified on honor, showing at inspection:

1st. The number of men actually present.

2d. The quantity and character of Clothing in possession of the men, under the headings of "Hats or Caps," "Coats or Jackets," "Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Shoes, Blankets, Great or Overcoats."

3d. The quantity and character of Camp and Garrison Equipage in charge of the Company or its Commander.

4th. The quantity and character of Clothing and Equipage absolutely requisite to enable the men to take the field.

Any inaccurate statement will subject the Inspecting Officers to prompt punishment.

At the same time, Sub-District, Post, Regimental or Battalion Quartermasters will furnish Capt. E. C. Wharton, A. Q. M., with a certified Return of Clothing and Equipage in their charge, showing whether for issue or for transportation; and the Returns will be made to Capt. Wharton, monthly.

The troops enlisted for the war will be the first supplied by Captain Wharton, and the Clothing and Equipage Quartermasters under his control, as Chief of the Clothing and Equipage Bureau. Of these troops, those ordered for active service will have the preference.

Sales of clothing to officers will be confined strictly to absolute necessities for their own personal use, and must not interfere with the paramount duty of clothing the troops.

The funds received by Post, Regimental and Battalion Quartermasters, for sales of clothing to officers, will be turned over by them to Captain Wharton, A. Q. M., Houston; Capt. McKinney, A. Q. M., Tyler, or to Capt. Prescott, A. Q. M., San Antonio.

II. General Orders No. 193, Nov. 2d, 1863, from these Headquarters, are so far modified as to allow Commanding officers, in case of absolute necessity, to permit their Quartermasters, and Commissaries of Subsistence to leave their posts or commands on public business.

III. Officers are hereby positively prohibited from detaining a messenger beyond the schedule time, of the Pony Express, on any route in this District. This order is positive, and a strict compliance will be required.

By command of

Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder.

E. P. Turner, A. A. G.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 12, 1863, p. 1, c. ?

Iron.

Cut off from all extraneous resources, it is important that the Trans-Mississippi Department should become self-sustaining. To effect that result it is necessary that the mineral wealth of Texas should be developed, for we cannot gain our independence or defend it after it is conquered without Iron, which is an article of prime necessity, and the basis of all civilization. . . At the last session of Congress the Iron Service so called, was created, with an appropriation to secure the production of pig metal. An agent of that service was sent to this State. He has made a thorough exploration of the "iron belt," and knows its capabilities. He is now, we understand, in Austin, or on his way thither, and we trust the Legislature will take such action as may secure for the benefit of the people, as well as the Government, the erection of iron works in all parts of the iron region.

It would be far better if these works should be carried on by private enterprise, encouraged by legislation. Such is the case with those east of the Mississippi. The necessities of the people will shortly call loudly for these works. We are now short of pots, kettles and all the implements of domestic use or husbandry. Unless we endeavor to supply ourselves in this way, we shall always be dependent on those who are or may be our enemies. We commend the subject to the attention of the people and the Legislature.

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

Fourth Texas Infantry at Chattanooga.

Shreveport, La., Nov. 4, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I enclose you an extract from a private letter of my brother, John C. West, company E, private in 4th regiment Texas Infantry, Hood's old brigade. It may be of interest to the friends of that regiment. It is dated October 14th, 1863 in line of battle near Chattanooga.

J. C. S. West.

Extract.

I overtook the old brigade on the morning of the 18th September at the Burnt Bridge just at the dawn of day, and found all astir and making ready to move. I had no time to rest, but marched off immediately, passing Ringgold at about eight or nine o'clock in the morning. Here we first heard of Yanks ahead, and putting out flankers, moved forward cautiously and slowly. At about 12 o'clock, while passing through quite a narrow defile, we heard considerably firing in front; we were here ordered to load and await orders. While here I saw citizens, men, women and children, hurrying to the rear. I saw one poor creature overloaded with coverlids, tin pans, cups, &c., with a child on each side and two or three bawling behind. She fell down three times, but still scrambled on for life, while the sputtering fire of the muskets in the surrounding hills was sounding in her ears. As I saw her agony I could but recall the words of Holy Writ: "Woe until those who are with child, and who give suck in these days." . . .

J. C. West.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

General Hospital, P. A. C. S., }
Houston, Texas, Nov. 12, 1863. }

Persons applying for medicines, on prescriptions of an army surgeon, must supply vials. I desire to purchase old vials, old linen and cotton rags—which are greatly needed in the Hospital.

W. P. Riddell,

Post Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

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

A Card.

The undersigned would announce to the Christian public, that they have already printed and put into circulation over 150,000 pages of tracts for our soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Department, a full supply of which can now be had at James Burke's book store at \$10 per hundred tracts, of four pages each.

All Chaplains are invited to send their orders, and the tracts will be supplied "gratis" to them.

Whoever purchases 1000 tracts at \$100, and whoever will send us \$100 donation, will each thereby enable us to print 1000 tracts in addition to our present supply. We most earnestly entreat the friends of this enterprise to send us funds without delay.

A. J. Burke, Treasurer,

Jas. Burke, Depository.

Rev. Mr. Ahrens is our Agent to collect funds and distribute the tracts.

J. R. Hutchinson,

J. E. Carnes,

T. Castleton,

A. Brown.

Houston, Nov. 13, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The members of the Second Texas Regiment, recently exchanged, are rapidly concentrating at Camp Lubbock near this city. They have been furnished with new and improved Enfield rifles. Our readers will remember their old regimental flag was lost at Vicksburg, after they had nobly carried, and defended it on many a hard fought battle field, they are now without a stand of colors, and we would suggest that our citizens again present them with them. We will guarantee they will defend it wherever they are ordered. Let some one set the ball in motion, and any amount of money necessary for this object can be raised in a short time.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

[Article on Cajuns]

The above article, written on the statements given us by gentlemen of the highest character from Louisiana, was published in our last. It coincides altogether with the accounts we had before received from our own troops in that State. From an examination of Guyarris History of Louisiana, we are inclined to think the statements are too sweeping. The term "Cagin" is a corruption of "Acadian," and from the Acadian exiles many of the best as well as of the worst of the population of Louisiana have sprung. It is unfortunate that they should all be included under one name, and we are given to understand they are not, the term "Cagin" being applied only to those semi-civilized outcasts who have made all the trouble in that State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Bonham, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Editor Telegraph:-- . . . The developments of treasonable correspondence, as made by Gen. Magruder, did not surprise me at all when I heard the names of some of the parties. So far as I know them, they have long been mean, corrupt men. Why their names were not given publicly to hissing and scorn, I do not know. But it does seem, that if the country, and especially those who read little and are most liable to be led astray, were made to see that the leaders in all such treason were notoriously bad men on general principles, it would prevent others being misled by them.

For instance, one of the correspondents referred to, who lived in Houston and was arrested—was long known in Little rock as a tricky, swindling lawyer, with no talent but for petty frauds. Some years ago, and not long after his removal to Indianola, Texas, he overreached a simple-hearted brother of his, who had charge of the Hospital, and induced him to rob a dead man, who had died there under his charge, of a cash draft on a Baltimore Quartermaster, for nine hundred dollars. The attempt to collect it led to a complete detection. The duped brother soon after died of a broken heart, while the scoundrel who had induced the heinous crime and was to reap a part of the fruit, went unwhipt of justice. Scorned in the village, he soon after removed to Houston.

What has been his course since, I do not know; but with this knowledge of his antecedents, with the additional fact that he was originally a New Yorker, and always regarded by many as an abolitionist, it was not surprising to my mind that he was detected plotting the ruin of the country of his adoption. The facts referred to as having occurred at Indianola, can be vouched for by Hon. J. Beaumont, then and now Chief Justice of the county, and Wm. P. Mitby, then County Clerk, and now of Hallettsville. Instead of being a convict in the Penitentiary atoning for his crime, he was allowed to go at large; and now, when caught in the blackest crime known to the public law of all governments, instead of being hung, he is (as we learn) being sent out of the country, where he may revenge himself more effectively with such black-hearted knaves as Hamilton, Haynes, Davis, Stansel and others, whose sole incentive to treason is the hope of plundering wealth from the people who scout and loathe them as the basest of the base. This man's name is DAVID J. BALDWIN. The proof against him was the dying declaration of his brother. Then why conceal his name and these facts, and allow him to go North, to be lionized as a martyr, when, if his true character were known, he would be despised by thousands even in that corrupt land.

Another case. One Thomas Fulgum and others have been arrested in Coryell county, having in their possession an abundance of Indian arrows, mockasins [sic] and other Indian disguises, by the aid of which they had been playing Indian on the frontier, stealing, shooting stock, &c. They were in communication with men who had deserted and concealed themselves in the woods. One Augustus Fore was associated with the same gang of deserters, though probably not one himself. Now look at their character. Fulgum is an old offender. . . .

B.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Much has been said by our Texas soldier in Louisiana against the Cagins [sic] of that State. It is probable that many of our readers may be ignorant of the character of these Cagins. From a citizen of that State we learn they are an extremely ignorant class of population, inhabiting the rural districts, who have descended from the criminals transported by the French in the last century to this region. They are viscous by nature, and little better by education, looked upon with distrust by the people, and the antipathies between them and our troops are hardly less than that between them and the whites of that State. They are said in fact to be about on a level with the negro in intelligence, and two degrees below him in viciousness. Just previous to the war, the Governor of Louisiana made a raid upon them for some sort of scoundrelism or other, and scattered them far and wide, some even having found a refuge in the pine forests and cypress swamps on the Sabine. These Cagins, on the breaking out of the present war regarded it as in some way connected with that raid, and they look upon the United States troops as coming to revenge them of the injuries they suffered from the Louisiana State authorities. These Cagins being free, are all subjects to conscription, and the result of attempting to conscript them has been to fill that country with outlaws, whose jayhawking is a terror to the people. When put in the ranks they are worse than useless, pursuing that dogged and stubborn disposition characteristic of all criminals under civilized restraint. Many have been shot for desertion, and our opinion is the army would be better for driving every man of them into the enemy's lines.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Sewing machine needles for Singer's, Weed's, Bramen's, J X L, and Economist. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Apply to

J. C. Wilson, Sword Factory.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

To the Ladies of Austin County.

I have learned through reliable men who have recently returned from the camp of our troops in Louisiana, that there are many men in Flournoy's Regiment and particularly in Capt. Zimri Hunt's company who are almost destitute of clothing. Many of these men are not able to supply themselves, nor have they friends at home able to furnish them. These men are our friends, and neighbors, they are in the field, enduring the hardships and privations of the camp, to defend and protect us and ours. *The cold blasts of winter are approaching* and these men must be protected against them. I now appeal to the ladies of this county for their relief, they need socks, shoes, shirts and in fact every species of clothing, and some money will be required to defray transportation expenses. If a supply can be obtained I pledge myself that the articles shall be forwarded to the men. I suggest Judge W. E. Crump and B. F. Elliott (Dist. Clerk) on the west and Judge E. Waller and F. J. Cooke on the East side of Brazos, as suitable persons to deposit articles with, and I will take charge of such as may be sent to me.

E. Cleveland,
Travis, Nov. 7th 1863.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

We notice the rather tough sentence by a recent court-martial here on a soldier for stealing, viz: To wear a "barrel shirt," one hour each day for ten consecutive days, the barrel to be marked front and rear "Thief" in large letters. The parade ground to be up and down Market street from the Market House to Tremont street, to be attended by a proper guard, with a drum and fife, to the tune of "Yankee doodle."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Having occasion to buy a pair of shoes a day or two since, we stepped in, by force of habit, to the place where Massey used to keep his boot shop, and found a very obliging shopkeeper who fitted us out for \$50 with a fine pair of stout calf skins, better than we saw sold a month ago for \$60. This is one place at least where the fall of Brownsville has not changed prices. The shopman is an Israelite too. Those farmers who have doubled the price of their pork are respectfully invited to compare their conduct with his.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A friend writes us that our ragged and barefooted boys came out of the battle of Bayou Borbeux well clothed and shod, loaded down with oil cloths, blankets and India rubbers. Glad to hear of it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 17, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We have received a copy of Allen's Lone Star Ballads, sent us by the publisher in Houston, containing a large selection of southern patriotic songs, many of which are already very popular. It forms No. 1, of a series, and is in convenient pocket form. A pocket song book is a most agreeable companion, whether by the camp fire, on the weary march, or round the cheerful fireside.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Texas Baptist State Convention met at Independence, on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in October. A delegation nearly twice as large as that of last year was present. Over thirty thousand dollars in cash and pledges, redeemable on demand, were contributed to support Missionaries to the army and the destitute parts of the State. The Female College of Baylor University was reported to have near one hundred and fifty pupils, and to be in a flourishing condition. The academic and Collegiate Department for males was reported to have about sixty pupils. All the objects of the Convention received proper attention. Rev. H. L. Graves, of Fairfield, was re-elected President; Prof. B. S. Fitzgerald, of Baylor University, was chosen Recording Secretary, and Gen. J. W. Barnes, of Anderson, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Huntsville, Walker county.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that two of our respectable city physicians have been called to visit a case of sickness which they both pronounce to be genuine small pox. The patient, whose name is Perry, is in a small house on the other side of Buffalo Bayou near the machine shop about a mile from the city. The house is now designated by a yellow flag placed there by the Mayor. People should be warned not to approach the infected place.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Headquarters, 20th T. D. C., }
Boggy Depot, C. N., Oct. 15, 1863. }

Mr. Editor—Below you will find a list of names of lady refugees that have just come through the enemy's lines from Missouri, passing this place yesterday morning en route for Texas; the majority of whom are married ladies, and their husbands are all in the service of their country, some of them with Maj. Gen. Price, and some with Col. Quantrell:

Mrs. Sarah Ann Noland and child, husband in Gen. Price's army; Mrs. Mattie J. Yagee, wife of Capt. Yagee, with Col. Quantrell; Mrs. Nannie Muir and two children, husband with gen. Price, Mrs. Mary Walton and two children, one of which died the day before they reached this post, and was buried here by the rebels; her husband is also with Gen. Price; Mrs. Rebecca Flannery with seven children; Mrs. Laura Flannery and child, husband in Col. Quantrell's command; Mrs. Henrietta Muir, husband murdered by the Yankees on the 18th of January last; Mrs. Ida Irvin and child, husband with Col. Quantrell; Mrs. Jane Flannery, husband with Colonel Quantrell's command; Mrs. Sarah Wells and six children, husband in Gen. Price's army; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, a widow lady, and whose only son is with Col. Quantrell; and Miss Maggie Johnson, her daughter. And last, but not least, Miss Mattie Baker, who has no relatives living. The ladies have all made their way from within the lines of the Yankees, driving their own teams without any male person to assist them in making the long and tedious trip.

Before leaving their houses in Missouri, they provided themselves with good horses, to haul their wagons, which contained what little of their effects the Yankees permitted them, in their great mercy to bring along with them. But before they had proceeded far on their journey, Lincoln's hireling soldiery robbed them of the last horse they had, leaving their wagons standing in the road, in a country where they were entirely unknown, and not a friend near, in whom they could apply for aid. They were not only deprived of their property, but were insulted by almost every indignity that a band of lawless men and unbridled soldiery could offer. After several days canvassing on foot, the ladies succeeded at the most enormous rates in securing a sufficient number of oxen to move forward toward their destination.

On they came, trudging their lonely way, caring for, and watching their teams at night, and gathering and hitching them up in the morning. Insult heaped upon insult were offered them as they passed along; and they were repeatedly informed by the Yankees that the Confederates would not show them any respect whatever, that Quantrell and his men were all considered as a band of robbers and outlaws by the rebels themselves.

It was enough to make any patriot's heart burn with rage and indignation, to set and hear them recite their wrongs and sufferings for the past two years, which are almost numberless, and unprecedented in the annals of history. Many of them have not seen their husbands for over two years and don't know whether they are living or have been numbered with the pale nations of the dead. Often have these ladies prepared the hasty meal for the guerrilla and carried it to him while he was hid in the bushes awaiting to avenge the wrongs done him by the vilest foe that ever

invaded the homes of a gallant people.

Notwithstanding the sufferings and trials through which these ladies have passed, their patriotism is ardent and even more determined than before. They declare that they never wish to see their husbands and brothers leave the field until the last armed foe has been vanquished, and that if it come to the worst that THEY would shoulder the musket and *breast* the storm of battle, and fall a sacrifice upon the altar of their country's freedom. They expressed a decidedly favorable opinion of the rebels they met here, stating that the generous conduct of the soldiers was greatly in contrast with that of the insolent wretches who are bowing at the feet of Father Abraham; and that they felt once more that they were with their brothers, and that they could breathe free again.

Both citizens and soldiers at this place vied with each other in giving them every assistance in their power to alleviate as much as possible their distress, and to show them every courtesy due them from a gallant and brave people, battling for freedom's cause.

In addition to the many trials they encountered on their journey, none seemed more heart-rendering than that of the death of Mrs. Mary Walton's child, before mentioned. It was a beautiful angel-like cherub. Well do I remember its calm and placid countenance, as I saw it while it was being transferred from the rude coffin, made by the ladies themselves while passing through the Indian country, to the more finished and neat one prepared for it by the rebels. How sad and solemn the reflection that while its remains were being conveyed to its last resting place, witnessed by its mother, the father was far away, battling for his liberty, unconscious of the fate of his jewel. The burial was attended and executed by the soldiers of the 20th Texas, who all joined the mother in weeping for her child, obeying the holy injunction which says "Weep with those that weep." Not a dry cheek was there.

The patriotism, forbearance and long suffering of these ladies should be a lesson to the ladies of Texas who, as yet, have felt none of the hardships and privations of this war, especially those who are continually writing to their husbands and brothers in the army, making out their cases as dark as possible, thereby discouraging their friends, and inducing them to desert their country's flag.

Ladies of Texas, my word for it, if you will write to your relatives and friends in the army, that you are ready and willing to do and suffer everything that is necessary for the sake of liberty, and for them to remain at their posts until they can come home honorably, desertions in our army will soon be a thing of the past. Let no Texas mother dishonor herself by offering any inducement to husband or son to leave their comrades in the face of the enemy, and go home without the consent of his commander. With a just cause and a God of Justice with us, we have but to discharge our duty, and success is beyond the possibility of a doubt.

What an example for all young ladies is found in the patriotic course of Miss Maggie Johnson and Miss Mattie Baker, both beautiful lovely and graceful. Yours truly,

J. W. Johnson.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1863, supplement, p. 1, c. 1

Editor Telegraph—Among the many modes by which our citizens have sought to alleviate the condition of their defenders, there is one which I have heard never publicly suggested, but which seems to me of paramount importance. This is the institution in the city of a Soldier's Home—a place where the soldier in transit can procure a night's lodging and breakfast, without expending a whole month's pay, as is now nearly the case. Every soldier passing through the city by railroad, is compelled to spend the night and part of the next day here. That he should do so without cost, seems to me so apparent that I shall make no further comment. We have in the city at the moment an army of amateur musical talent never before known in the State. To say nothing of our own citizens, there are many most accomplished musicians who, driven from their homes by the fortunes of war, have sought a refuge among us. Could they be induced to join our resident talent in a concert, an entertainment of surpassing excellence would be the result. I therefore beg to propose through your columns, that an effort be made to concentrate the entire talent of the city in a concert, the proceeds of which may form the nucleus of a fund for the Soldier's Home. I am aware that several of our most favorite stagers are in affliction, but trust there will be no indelicacy in urging them to forget for the time their private griefs, and join heart and hand in the holy purpose of providing for the weary soldier a piece of repose.—Should the project be successful, contributions would rapidly flow in, while by the judicious disbursement of even a small sum, immediate good might be accomplished. Forgive me if I trespass upon your space, but this is a subject on which I feel deeply, and which I think of too much importance to be lightly passed over.

Very truly, yours,

Chas. O. Otis.

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

The Military Board.—This Board appears to have rendered valuable service to the country, but has met with acts of bad faith on the part of some of its agents. We trust the report will fully expose them to the public. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Board has distributed 12,000 pairs of cotton and wool cards, at a cost to the people of \$10 per pair for the former and \$4 for the latter, while the ruling price in the market has been for the former from \$25 to \$40, the saving to the people on this article alone having been over one million of dollars. . .

The Penitentiary.—The Governor gives the following statistics from the report of the Financial Agent:

Cotton goods manufactured from December 1st, 1861, to August 31st, 1863, including 24,702.2 yards from late agent, 2,258,660.2 yards; woolens including 1841.3 yards, from late agent 293,298.1 yards. The total amount of sales within the same period was 2,308,710.3 yards cottons and 287,241 yards woolens leaving a balance unsold of 28,912.0 yards cottons and 6,789.1 yards woolens. Of these sales, the army received 1,276,920.3 yards cottons, and 257,751.3 yards woolens, making largely over one half the cottons, and all the woolens less 33,70[illegible].3 yards.

The Lunatic Asylum received 2253.0 yards cottons and 602 yards woolens.

The balance, 1,021,543.0 yards cottons, and 28,860.2 yards woolens, were absorbed by the penitentiary, Factory, clothing of convicts and employees, general supplies for the Institution, and families of soldiers and citizens.

The gross earnings of the Institution for the same period, have been \$1,174,439.07

The amount expended has been	468,653.40
Special deposit with State Treasurer	653,000.00
With a cash balance on hand Sept. 1 st , 1863, of	52,785.67

On Oct. 15th, 1863, there was deposited with the State Treasurer the further sum of \$147,000.00, making the whole sum paid into the Treasury, \$800,000.

The Governor very justly remarks that the above results prove the able management of the Institution, and show clearly its vast importance to the country.

He regrets to have to allude to a transaction by the Financial Agent, in purchasing cotton with his own money, and subsequently turning the same over to the State, and charging the State the advanced price between the time of its purchase and its use by the Penitentiary. He says he has no doubt that the Financial Agent believed he had a right to do so, but the Governor is fully convinced that he had no such right, and he deeply regrets he should have made so palpable a mistake. The Governor, however, says the Agent agreed at once to accept from the State the cost of the cotton, leaving it with the Legislature to determine whether he should have any more.—The Governor regrets this the more because the Agent has proved himself a most efficient and able officer.

The Governor says he acceded to the request of Gen. Magruder and allowed some prisoners to be placed in the Penitentiary as a safe place of confinement, in March last, but subsequently he became satisfied that the Institution would be endangered by them, and caused them to be removed. For the same reason he again declined to comply with a request from Gen. Magruder to place the prisoners captured at Sabine Pass in the Penitentiary.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Lt. Col. James W. Barnes, who has had charge of the Yankee prisoners of war at Camp Groce, has won golden opinions from our authorities, as well as from his prisoners. He is a humane and vigilant officer, and has a noble body of men under his command. We hope to see this worthy officer obtain his commission as Brig. Gen. in a short time.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Yankee prisoners captured at Sabine Pass on the gunboats Clifton and Sachem were paroled on Saturday last, and will be transported to Shreveport en route for New Orleans. The officers will be sent to Shreveport and there will await their exchange. Capt. Harrison and the surviving officers of the Harriet Lane have been exchanged, and left on the stage Saturday morning for New Orleans.

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

Another Mexican Revolt.

Cold Blooded Murders!—Two Soldiers and Seven Citizens Killed!—Rally of the People to Defend the City!—Gov. Ruis Acts Promptly and Well—Good Effects of General Bee's Policy!

The garrison of Fort Brown and the citizens of Brownsville were thrown into an alarm on Tuesday night by the report that Capt. A. Vidal's company, heretofore stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, had revolted and were marching upon the city of Brownsville to capture the place. The military force heretofore left to defend this post, had been withdrawn during the day, and was then camped some distance from town, on the road to the interior. Col. Duff and his staff were still in town, however, but were to leave next morning. The only resistance that Gen. Bee had to offer to the revolt consisted of a portion of Capt. Taylor's company, and the whole of Capt. Cumming's company. In addition, Gen. Bee had recommended, and Mayor Dye had adopted the plan of enrolling all the male residents in the city as a home guard, but the organization had not taken form at the time of the alarm. This absence of organization was due to the fact that though we were almost shorn of military defences, the people generally did not consider that there was any danger of an immediate demonstration on the part of the discontented Mexicans. It was not thought that they had had time to concert any movement.

On Tuesday, after Col. Duff's regiment had left, men from company A, Jerry Littoral and D. H. Dashiell, were sent on an express to Vidal, at the mouth of the river, with orders that he at once report to Captain Taylor, commanding officer at Fort Brown. The expressmen met Vidal about twenty-two miles from town, already on the march, as he stated that he had already been informed that he would be ordered to Brownsville. The expressmen delivered the order to Vidal, and at once joined his command on the march. Arriving within ten miles of town, Vidal requested Dashiell to drink with him, and while the latter was drinking, Vidal and the Mexicans commenced shooting at the two expressmen, Dashiell was instantly killed, but Littoral succeeded in mounting his horse and making his escape, bringing with him a horrid wound through the jaws.

Littoral rode for life, and soon reached Brownsville, where he gave the information that the Mexican company was coming. The military at once made defensive preparations, by calling all citizens inside of the garrison, by issuing arms to such as had none, and by placing the heavy cannon, consisting of one 24-pounder and one 8 inch siege howitzer in such position as to command the arsenal and the main approach to the garrison. The citizens turned out with alacrity, and manifested the utmost willingness to do any and all duty necessary to the defense of the place. Old and young, native and foreign alike responded to the emergency, and not a murmur was heard at the imposition of any task upon any man. Every man expressed his confidence in General Bee, and the universality of the response arose in a great measure from the personal influence of the commanding General. Gen. Slaughter and his staff were prominent in the crowd, and at one time we noticed the General in the ranks of the citizens with a gun in his hands.

Maj. Magruder took command of the 24 pounder, and soon drilled his men into the use of the gun. Capt. Greer commanded the howitzer and soon brought the squad in charge of that into good exercise. Capt. Winston, of Gen. Slaughter's staff, was at one time in command of the howitzer, but ultimately Mr. Kawolski came into charge of the pieces and commanded them until daylight. Sergt. Gallagher was very efficient in placing and rendering useful the artillery, for the guns were of such immense weight that only a skillful artilleryman could move them with the inexperienced squads improvised to work the pieces. The editor of this paper was in one of the squads, and speaks knowingly on the subject.

Gen. Bee, accompanied by his regular staff, Capt. Tarver and Lieut. Mann, and by Col. Biscoe, a volunteer aid, were incessantly active. They accepted the presence of the citizens with pleasure, and made every allowance for the irregularities of a force so suddenly called together and so uninformed in military regulations. Col. Duff took command of the force in the garrison, and made prompt and efficient arrangements to police the city and to stop all irregular passing to and fro out of the place. There were probably three hundred men, of all arms, ready for the emergency, and the spirit of the force was ready and willing to meet the Mexicans if they attacked the place.

It may seem strange that all this array and alarm existed in presence of a simple company of Mexicans, 60 or 80 strong, led by a wild and reckless boy, as Vidal was considered; but this is easily explained when it is understood that he was believed to be in communication with the Yankee blockader off the mouth of the river, and that through the Yankees in Matamoras, he had been promised the assistance of a large number of Mexicans and renegades from Texas. The outbreak was so sudden, and the movement so daring, that every one admitted the possibility of a better leader and a larger force as at the back of the attempt; and when parties circulated extravagant reports as to the strength of the revolt, the wisest heads could not deny them, and the firmest judgment only suggested the propriety of strengthening the garrison to resist a well organized and powerful combination of renegade Texans, disaffected Mexicans and runaway negroes.

The statements of Littoral, who was wounded and who escaped, it is feared, only to die in our hospital after he had saved the town from attack, (for it is admitted by all that if he had not brought the news and we had not been warned, Vidal would have attacked the town while the people were asleep,) are corroborated by a Mexican named Lytoon Longoria, who escaped from Vidal's party on the morning of Wednesday. Longoria states that Vidal had asked some of his men ten or twelve days before the outbreak, if they were willing to fight against the government, and that some answered that they were, and others answered that they were not. The matter was not made serious, but Longoria had his suspicions, and he advised Mrs. Clark, at the mouth of the river, to remove her valuables, as he believed that Vidal intended to steal everything at the Boca. On Tuesday Vidal left his

Continued on page 13

Another Mexican Revolt.

Continued from page 12

camp at the mouth about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking with him all of his command, forty men, taking the road to Brownsville. He had previously caused the arrest of Messrs. Selkirk, Clark and King, at the mouth, and had them brought to his camp. He discharged Clark and Selkirk, as he said, on account of their families, and because they were not worth killing, but he ordered a detail of six men to take Capt. King and shoot him, which was done. (Captain King leaves a family of nine children to mourn his loss.) Vidal took King's pistol, horse and saddle. The outlaw then proceeded on his way to Brownsville, meeting and shooting the two expressmen, as described, and made a short stop at the rancho of Mr. Yturria, where he hopped to meet a Mexican named Solis, with whom he had a difficulty, and who only saved his life by swimming the river into Mexico. Vidal here told his men that a war of races had begun, and the watchword now was "Death to all Americans."

Vidal continued his march to within four miles of town, at the Resaca, where his men were discovered at 11 p.m., by a scout under Lieut. Vinton, who had been sent out by Col. Duff to reconnoitre for the enemy, for even at this time the outbreak was a matter of doubt amongst the military and the citizens. It was apprehended that the wounded soldier who had saved the town at his own sacrifice, might have met a crowd of Mexicans and been imposed upon in a drinking house. It is due to him to report that all his statements have been fully corroborated, and that to him we now owe the existence of many men who would necessarily have fallen had a fight taken place in town. The outlaws circled around the town, and after several halts in the vicinity, (at one time at the graveyard, where Vidal received information from the town,) they moved up to Glarecke's ranche, where they camped about 5 o'clock in the morning, and where they remained until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Vidal, in his trip, robbed all the houses at the mouth of their provisions, robbed E. Cobb of several horses, and when he struck the road, levied contributions of sugar and coffee on all the teamsters he passed. His subsequent conduct is unknown, although we have a report that his men cursed him and drove him out of camp on Wednesday, saying that he had led them into an enterprise without consideration, plan or profit.

The course of the outlaws was marked by blood, and dead men were the guide posts that told how lately they had gone along. First, Capt. King was shot; next, two men are said to have been shot soon after leaving the death scene of King, and it is feared that one of these two men was Mr. S. G. Fabic, of this city, who was at the mouth of the river on business, and who has not since been heard of. Next, the two soldiers were shot in the most brutal and cowardly manner, without the shadow of a reason, unless it was a horrid appetite for blood. The next we hear of is Antonio Cruz, a very popular Mexican, living at Santa Rita, who has always been friendly to the whites. Next was Jefferson Barthelow, living at Santa Rita, without cause or provocation. These two latter were hung. Reports reach us that others have been killed, but we

prefer to leave such rumors unreported, as the facts are fearful enough without horrifying the public with more deaths than have occurred.

The city at present is quiet, for as soon as Littoral reached town an express was sent out ordering Col. Duff's regiment back to town, and the troops marched in about 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The citizens perfected their organization on Wednesday, and fortifications were built of cotton bales, so as to render an attack, except by 1000 men, utter madness. We now have a regular and citizen force, capable of resisting any movement likely to be made, and the public may feel safe from future outrages.—Vidal's insurrection seemed to take a personal channel rather than a general character, as most of the men who suffered at his hands, and those whom he threatened were men against whom he had some antipathy.

Amongst the prominent citizens observable in the ranks during the rather exciting campaign of the week, we noticed Maj. Chas. Russell, Chas. Stillman, J. H. Phelps, Judge Powers, Mr. Cook, Mr. Blum, and a host of strangers who are temporarily stopping in town. . . .

A report was current last night that Vidal, with a solitary follower, had escaped in the direction of Monterey.

Postscript.—As we go to press music and laughter sound in the streets. The trouble is over for the present.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 3-4

By way of Texana the Telegraph is in receipt of the following, which differs so much from the statements previously received:

The Federals have landed troops, mostly cavalry, from 19 transports, at Brazos Santiago and on Padre's Island. The number is not known. Some estimate them by thousands and some by hundreds. Our people, with Gen. Bee at the head, got all the cotton in the city they could across the river at Brownsville, by giving \$5 in specie per bale for swimming it over to the other shore, and it all went over but about 40 or 50 bales, and most of the citizens of Brownsville also went over to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Bee burned the Government warehouses, and blew up the Arsenal, and thus accidentally setting fire to the town generally, of which about one-half was burned to the ground, and that no attempt was made to check the flames, the town being abandoned, and Gen. Bee, at last accounts, was at King's Ranch, having burned all the cotton in his rear, amounting to about 1000 bales; that Bee's force is about 300 men, and that he has ordered off all the men, cannon, etc. on Padre's and Mustang Islands—and that the Federals, with a cavalry force, are preparing to march on Corpus Christi from Padre's Island. That Gen. Slaughter is at Saluria. Our teamsters are coming back with cotton.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter has received a sample of pure alum, manufactured in Grayson county by F. L. Yoakum & Co. Alum abounds in various parts of the State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Home Manufactures.

At the Extra Session of the Ninth Legislature, held nearly a year ago, several manufacturing companies were chartered, but we have not been able to learn that even one of them has commenced operations up to this period. The question naturally arises why is this? We have occasion to know something, in relation to the difficulties thrown in the way of importing machinery, by the Military authorities of this State; and as several bills are now before the Legislature for similar charters, we think it but right, some cognizance should be taken of these military acts.

The Comal Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Texas Paper Manufacturing Company were both chartered at the last Extra Session, and the Incorporators of both companies went to work at once to get them in operation as speedily as possible. After cotton sufficient to purchase machinery in Europe had been bought, it could not be moved without a permit, there being at that time an order from Headquarters, that no cotton could be taken out of the State, without first introducing goods to a certain amount; after which came another cotton order, and another, till it was impossible for any one, starting cotton from the interior, to form any idea upon what terms it would be allowed to cross the Rio Grande. Hence all shipments of cotton were at a stand still, except such as belonged to a privileged few, who could export as much as they pleased, being protected by Government permits and furnished with Conscript teamsters to haul for them. During this state of things, the Comal manufacturing Company, after much delay, obtained an order to ship 500 bales of cotton, but on its arrival at the Rio Grande, a portion of it was seized under the late impressment order (not the impressment act of Congress, but an impressment order from Headquarters) and the last we heard of it, it was still detained at Brownsville and could not be shipped. The Texas Paper Manufacturing Company, also after a delay of several months, succeeded at last in getting a permit to export 140 bales, but owing to the increased expenses of transport, and the decline in cotton, the incorporators applied for a permit for an additional amount to which no satisfactory answer has yet be received; hence the order, that has been sent on for the machinery, cannot be filled, until a sufficient amount of cotton can be shipped to cover first cost and expenses of freight to Matamoros. We mention these two instances, as coming under our immediate notice, for the information of the Committee, who have a Resolution before, them "requesting them to institute an enquiry in regard to the transportation of cotton to the Rio Grande and ascertain if the citizens of this State are prohibited from so transporting cotton, and by what authority." . . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Just before the war a cotton factory was almost established in Houston, on a capital of \$40,000. By some means it fell through. Its failure was a great misfortune to the State, and quite a misfortune to the stockholders. Such a factory now would be worth untold wealth to its owners and to the people.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 24, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Blockade Trade.

Our foreign trade has now become reduced to the precarious tenure of running the blockade. The trade must necessarily be quite small, and is alike for the interest of the Government and the people to make the most possible of it in the way of supplying the necessities of life. To this end, if it were possible, the traffic should be limited to such food and clothing, as well as munitions of war, as the army and people need most. . . Still it will be far from supplying as many of the wants of the country as the Rio Grande trade did, and it becomes our people to make the most ample provisions for themselves without the hope of foreign goods. Let homespun be the clothing of the people. Let the ladies appear in domestic checks, and the men in domestic jeans. It may be expensive at first, but in time we shall all be better clothed, and far wealthier in our independence than when dependent on Yankeeland and England for our clothing.

At the best the blockade trade will not supply one-tenth of the wants that are inclined to depend upon it. We hope it will be made as useful to the country as possible, and that for the rest of the country may use every expedient possible to dispense with the goods it brings.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

But a small part of Brownsville was burnt. All the public property and two hundred bales of cotton were burned by order of Gen. Bee. On the road from Brownsville to this place, Gen. Bee burned all the cotton that could not be transported. Heavily loaded teams were half unloaded, so they could keep up with the balance. About 400 bales were in this way destroyed.

We learn every one left behind us on the road between the Rio Grande and Arroyo Colorado was murdered by robbers. The Rio Grande is lined with small parties of robbers, murdering all the Confederates that fall into their hands.

The Mexicans are mostly proving disloyal. Capt. Benevides' company is an exception, standing firmly to duty. All the other Mexican companies have been dissolved.

No one in Brownsville came out with us. So long as it was the Vidal raid Gen. Bee had three hundred citizens on duty. But when the Yankees came not a dozen stood by him.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

We were shown, a few days since, a lot of Horn Buttons, made in this place by Mr. L. Louis, which, though rough, are a great desideratum in these scarce times. Mr. Louis has put up a lathe which turns out buttons as fast as may be needed. See his notice in to-day's paper.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Coat Buttons.—The undersigned is now prepared with machinery to manufacture Horn Buttons in any quantity and of any size, at his shop near the Ferry, in Dallas.

L. Louis.

Nov. 26, 1864.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Appeal to the Citizens of Travis and Adjacent Counties.

Headquarters Labor Bureau
Houston, Nov. 23, 1863.

I am directed, in view of the success of our ruthless enemy at Brownsville and Aransas Pass, and his contemplated invasion of our State from these points, to call upon the citizens of the counties in the vicinity of Austin to send in without delay one half of their male slave labor, to be used in erecting defensive works around Austin. The slaves should be furnished by their owners with all necessary implements, all of which will be duly accounted for, and are to report to Capt. McKinney, Ass't Quartermaster, at Austin.

I appeal to you fellow-citizens, in this pressing emergency, to act promptly to respond to the General's call. You have willingly sacrificed the blood of your sons, of your dearest friends, on many a battlefield, in defense of your country's liberty; you have riven the dearest ties of earth, and found your hearthstones saddened by many a household tomb--all, all that your country might be free; and shall you hesitate, when a call is made to provide defences for your wives and children, against whom the ruthless foe, has placed in the hands of the infuriated negro, arms more terrible than the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage--the arms of infamy and barbarity--with authority and the order to slay and desecrate without mercy; to burn and pillage and destroy and outrage defenseless women and children.--From the stilled voices of the outraged women of Mississippi and other States of the Confederacy, overrun by our enemy; from those voices which have spoken from consecrated graves and pillaged altars, with the energy and inspiration of eternal truths, you have learned to appreciate the character of that enemy whose abandoned emissaries war against religion, truth, and nature's God.

By command of

Maj. Gen. Magruder.

T. C. Armstrong,

Capt. & Ch'r Labor Bureau.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

A Substitute for Quinine.—A New Orleans refugee, now residing in Mobile, whilst on a visit to this section some two or three weeks ago, informed us that Dr. McFarland—one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of New Orleans, who died in that city since the commencement of the war—had discovered what he considered a most valuable substitute for quinine, and expressed a short time before his death, his deep regret that he should not live long enough to see it tested throughout the Confederacy. The substitute is the leaves of the Balsam Apple, to be steeped for three or four days in a bottle of whiskey. Dose—one table spoonful three times a day.—Greensboro' Beacon.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The LaGrange True Issue says the machine for carding has arrived at the Hat Factory at that place, and will be in operation in a few days. This factory delivered to the Cotton Bureau at Houston between 1600 and 1700 hats during the month of October.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Frontier News.

Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 9th, 1863.

Editor Telegraph:--

War is a moving machine—
Successes and reverses alternately,
Orders and countermands eternally,
Arrests and releases infernally,
Is the way of the War King.

I did not remain in camps but a short time, until I was ordered back to Texas, and in Parker, Johnson, and adjoining counties, was assigned the laborious duty of seeking those persons that had deserted their colors and were hiding in the brush. My duty was to get access to them if possible and by pacific terms to get them to return to their true allegiance to their country. My success was very gratifying, sending a number to their respective commands.

Recently Col. John R. Baylor was sent here with orders emanating [sic] from Maj. Gen. Magruder, to gather all deserters and stragglers and organize them for frontier protection. They are flocking to him from every direction, and ere long the Colonel will swell his command to thousands.

The Indians have been very troublesome on the frontier. They have depredated as low down as Johnson county. They killed Mr. Green near the Comanche Peak. They have stolen horses on Bear and Long Creeks, carrying off two children, a little girl and a boy, of Mr. Wilson's; were followed and recaptured in the mountain fastnesses by the bold and gallant Erath county boys, and returned to their grieving parents. They also killed Frank Brown's wife, and wounded two of his daughters, one being matured to womanhood. She has since died. Near by, and by the same devils, were killed and scalped, two of Parson Hamilton's sons. The parents grieve their loss. Last week, *Nan Tuckett*, a very efficient frontiersman, was attacked by twelve Indians. He fought them with desperation, killing two dead and wounding two more. He shot eight shots at the rascals, and, from the want of loaded pieces, was overpowered, and shot a deadly shot by the enemy's piercing arrow. The frantic people mourn his loss. This fight took place within three hundred yards of his house, and his family dare not assist him.

More recently the family of Mr. Porter, of Montague county, has been barbarously massacred and burned up in their house. A little girl scarcely ten was shot through the neck with an arrow, she fell by the side of her dead mother, pretendingly dead, and lay there until a little brother, who hid himself under the house, come to her relief and carried her out of the house just as the roof was falling in. The frontier will have better protection now, than it had before, or since the war.

There are a set of soft-shells in those counties that are eternally harping us the downfall of Vicksburgh and our reverses generally. It is believed here that such people are disloyal, and are looked upon as suspicious characters. All such croakers should either be sent out of the country, hung, or else place them in the manufacturing department at Huntsville.

There has been a vast amount of grain destroyed here lately, and it is believed to be done by incendiaries of the above class. John Hayley had a

Continued on page 16

Frontier News.

Continued from page 15

crib containing 700 bushels of corn burned. Hamp Patillo lost by fire 1000 bushels of wheat and barley, John Sparks had a mill consumed by the same destroying element, with all the grain and flour therein contained. Old Jack Cole had his residence destroyed in the same manner, depriving the women and children of beds and clothing.—Some suspicious characters have been arrested, one placed in the Buchanan jail, whilst others are to be tried in Weatherford, but there are so many to be tried in Weatherford, but there are so many legal gentlemen of the same stamp that I have no faith in their being convicted.

Col. John R. Baylor and his Lady Rangers are here, ready for duty. An express has just come from Bonham, asking Col. Baylor to accept the command of the entire retinue of deserters and stragglers, which will be a considerable force. I hope that he will agree to lead them, for in my opinion he can instill into them new life, and an energy that will enable them to do good work and retrieve their lost characters. Six companies have recently come out of the brush in Collin and adjoining counties by the kind and pacific policy used by Gen. McCulloch. The course that Gen. McCulloch has pursued since his arrival at Bonham has won him the good will of the entire frontier. May he long live to assist us in our struggles, and may a kind Providence nerve our arms to soon strike the blow that will cause the enemy to sue for peace and establish to us our liberties and an independent Republic. More anon.

Gray Rover.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

[Communicated]

"The ladies of the Confederacy have it in their power to depreciate or restore the currency to perfect soundness."

You are right, Mr. Editor. These *are* sensible remarks, and the women of the South have, indeed, a heavier responsibility than they seem to be aware of; for much of the unfortunate depreciation of our currency is owing to their want of true patriotism and self denial.

Just visit our churches and public gatherings, where you will find no diminution of finery, to laying aside of foreign manufactures and showing by their outward appearance what women can do by their independence, industry, and self-denial, to sustain a righteous cause. The time has now come, when it is a reproach to our sex to be seen flaunting in gay apparel, while our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, are pouring out their life blood, to shield us from the polluting presence of a brutal foe.

The ladies have already done much for the cause, but not enough, since a wider field is offered for their labor--a glorious field, too, since it involves a sacrifice; and what true woman ever shrank from a sacrifice of self, for the attainment of such an end? To restore and sustain the currency! That a noble end! and it requires but a united effort of ours to accomplish what public meetings, and even legislation, has so far failed to do. What if every lady in the land were to say, that from this time, until the close of the war, I will hoard every dollar of Confederate money,

for which I do not receive the same value in gold--that I will wear no costly goods while our brave soldiers are in the field--that I will even refrain from manufacturing *fine* cloth for my family, preferring to see them dressed only in such as are suitable for camp life, while I diligently employ every moment thus saved from home duties in preparing something for the comfort and encouragement of our gallant defenders. What if we were to say to thee extortioner and speculator, we have no use for your goods? Our own hands can make as good as we wish to wear while this struggle continues; and when our friends return, they will meet us all the more joyfully, that we have preferred to the vanities of life, the dearer pleasure of toiling for them; and when that brighter day shall come, our currency will be redeemed, and in triumph we will deck ourselves in gold and fine linen to welcome them home, and win the only admiration we covet. We might do these things and thereby accomplish more for the cause than all we have done before. As for myself, with the exception of one calico dress, for which I bartered homespun, I have not spent \$10 in dress since the war commenced, and therefore I have the right to sign myself

A PRACTICAL PREACHER.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Iron Opportunity.

We should be glad to hear of capital being embarked in iron works in the State. There is a belt of iron ore covering not less than two or three thousand square miles of territory in this State, of great richness, and capable of supplying the Confederacy with iron. the iron is also of a quality unsurpassed by any in Europe or America. The supply is inexhaustible. It is within easy reach of navigation now, and the belt has no less than three live railroads pointing towards it. The capital is in the country; all that is wanted is the disposition.

Such works being established now, would secure a start before the end of the war which would make them permanent mines of wealth to the owners. There is, and always will be, plenty of demand for iron in Texas. It is a shame that the pots and kettles and iron rods that are used in Anderson, Cherokee, Smith, Upshur, Rusk, etc., should all be imported from the North and England, when the very ground of these counties is filled with pots and kettles and iron rods in the crude state. All that is wanted is a little enterprise rightly-directed. Have our people got it? Let us at least hope so, and urge them to display it.

We have heard of the golden opportunity. This is the iron opportunity of incalculable value to whoever improves it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mrs. Lancaster, of the Ranger, and her accomplished little daughter, whose performance at the Soldiers' Home Concert gained so much applause. Mrs. L. is untiring in her efforts for the soldiers.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

JAYHAWKERS.--On Wednesday night (18th inst.) the premises of Capt. J. T. Cleveland, of Blanco county, were burned to the ground, himself and family, with the families of Lt. C. A. Crosby and John C. Saunders, barely escaping with their lives, and only saving their night clothes, in which they were exposed from 2 A.M. to daylight, when some of the neighbors arrived with some articles of wearing apparel. The incendiary torch had been applied at a late hour in the night, and was accidentally discovered by Mrs. S., when one or more men were seen leaving the premises. When daylight arrived one of the dogs of the place was found dead, having evidently been poisoned to prevent his making a noise.

About two weeks ago an attempt was made to saw down Capt. Cleveland's flag staff, on which he had been in the habit of hoisting the Confederate flag, but the villains were disturbed and only succeeded in cutting the flag rope to pieces.

Capt. Cleveland and wife arrived in town last evening, and we learn from him that he is going into the naval service immediately; and is now on his way to Houston to offer his services where they can be of most value.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

We were called upon Saturday to witness the operation of a very ingenious machine for braiding or plaiting candle wick, invented and made by Ralph Hooker and Baker Jamison, of this city. It braids three strands with great rapidity and evenness, and is a curiosity worth looking at. The ingenuity of these mechanics is well known to our citizens. This machine will prove one of the most useful of their inventions, furnishing a self-consuming candle wick, hitherto a great desideratum [sic] in domestic candle-making. We believe Frank Fabj, of the Houston Soap and Candle Factory, has secured this machine.—Houston Tel. 14th.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

If there was a lingering doubt as to the propriety of the action of Gen. Magruder in ordering the arrest of Messrs. Baldwin, Peebles and Zinke, some weeks ago, the publication we make to-day will be apt to remove it from any but disloyal minds. The extracts in the statement accompanying Gen. Magruder's address to the citizens of Texas show the most extraordinary hostility to the Confederacy and its institutions. If no open treason had been committed where it could be discovered, the spirit of treason breathes in every line of these extracts. That the men entertaining and expressing such sentiments should be suffered to go at large in our country is not for a moment to be thought of. They might have been suffered in times of peace. But we are at war now, and what then might have done us no harm, now becomes dangerous and ruinous. We ask every Texian to read this address and statement, and let public expression be given to public sentiments on the subject.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Federal prisoners who passed through Marshall a few days ago seemed to exult in the depreciation of our currency, and that they could get off their Lincoln "greenbacks" at a high premium. The trade in Abolition currency ought not to be permitted for the sole purpose is to obtain funds to trade with the enemy. [Republican.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Circular.

Houston, Nov. 24th, 1863.

To the Citizens of Texas:

Sometime early in October last I had arrested several parties suspected of treasonable designs against the Confederate Government. Suspicion was particularly directed towards those persons by the appearance of a circular, the character of which accorded with sentiments known to have been expressed by them. Upon a diligent search being made, a large number of letters were found in the handwriting of one of the arrested parties, and a few in the handwriting of another directed to his friends at the North. From these letters I obtained the most positive evidence of a determination upon the part of these men and others, to organize for the purpose of aiding the enemy, and overthrowing the Government of the Confederate States. I did not hesitate a moment in acting as I believed then, and still believe, was in strict accordance with my duty--and I cheerfully assumed the responsibility of placing these traitors in confinement.

Shortly after the arrest of Baldwin, Peebles and Zinke, I addressed the troops at Camp Lubbock, and in the course of my remarks alluded to the fact of those arrests being made, and also gave some of the reasons which influenced me in having these men taken into custody. I believe all who were present admitted the wisdom of my action; such at least, I have been led to believe was the universal sentiment expressed. Since that time other arrests have been made, from the fact that names were mentioned in the correspondence of these arrested parties, as *friends* in a political point of view, and I was determined if a dangerous organization had been effected against the Confederate and State Governments, that I would secure if possible the leaders in it. All the parties thus arrested, save in the cases of Baldwin, Peebles and Zinke were examined and discharged, not because there were no grounds for suspicion, but because there was not sufficient evidence against them to warrant me in keeping them in confinement.

Some of these men, perhaps, were entirely innocent of any intention to participate in the contemplated treason of those now in custody, but there were strong grounds in favor of the opinion that all whom I caused to be arrested, were sympathisers with, and aiders and abettors of Baldwin and his associates.

I do not desire to assume authority that does not properly and legitimately attach to my position as Commanding General of this District. I have no intention to usurp power, and disregard the restraints thrown around me by the civil law of the land. I desire, as all good citizens should, to obey the law, and resist oppression. But there are times and circumstances when a military commander must act upon the moment, when to delay would not only be dangerous, but might be fatal, and at such times and under such circumstances, I shall never shrink from the responsibility of acting.

I have caused to be sent to the Governor of the State a synopsis of the testimony against the men now in custody, together with other documents, showing the fact of an organization of a most
Continued on page 18

Circular.

Continued from page 17

dangerous character, and have asked that these papers be laid before the Legislature now in session, that some sufficiently stringent law may be passed, by which the military authorities may be relieved from the necessity of arresting and confining men who should be dealt with by the civil tribunals. I hope the Legislature will take such action as will secure the speedy punishment of all men intending treason, when the intention can be proved. If such a law be passed, the evil may be eradicated.

For the information of the citizens in and out of the army, I give the following statement of the evidence I have obtained from the papers of those whom I still hold in custody, which taken in connection with that made public by me in my address at camp Lubbock to the soldiers, will give a correct idea of what these men are, and the reasons for my having placed them in confinement, and away from any intercourse with the citizens of the State.

J. Bankhead Magruder,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Statement.

Upon having the office of D. J. Baldwin searched, a large number of the circulars entitled "Common Sense" were found concealed among his books and papers, and covered up by old documents. Upon his person was found a communication in his own handwriting purporting to have been written at Dallas, and directed to one of the papers in the State. The "Common Sense" circular was dated at Dallas. All the letters obtained disclose these facts, viz: From the beginning of the war between the Confederate and United States until the moment of the arrest of these parties, they have been uncompromising adherents to the Government of the United States, regarding the act of secession as treason, and those engaged in or advocating the war on our part as traitors.

In the earliest letters of Peebles in my possession, which were written in the beginning of 1862, to prove the folly and madness of the Confederate States in continuing the war, and the absolute certainty of the ultimate triumph and success of the Federal armies, there is not, perhaps, a single letter in the whole correspondence which is not filled with abuse and ridicule of our Government and its officers. There is breathed a spirit of hatred for those occupying civil positions under it, and contempt for the army and its General.

The most terrible denunciations are hurled against the prominent men of the nation, and there is no act civil or military of any officer in the Confederate States, that is not in the opinion of these men, characterized by imbecility, or a want of integrity. All the Generals of the Federal army are great men, and accomplished officers, and all the leaders of the Confederate forces are pigmies in comparison. The President of the United States is spoken of with respect, while the Executive of our own Government is never alluded to in more respectful terms than J. Davis, Esq. The uncivilized warfare to which our enemies have resorted is defended, while our Government is abused for the manner in which the Federal prisoners are treated in

their imprisonment. The monster Butler is eulogised as wise and discreet, and his infamous order No. 28, is pronounced proper and well timed; and in view of the benefits derived from military Governors in other Southern States, a Governorship of that character for Texas is looked forward to, with satisfaction and delight. Federal victories are discussed with pleasure, while victories on our part, are always doubted, or when established facts, regarded as discouraging.

In one of the letters of Peebles, dated October 2d, 1862, he says: "I see even the Richmond papers, with hot mush in their mouths as yet, are discussing the propriety of the advantage of invading any of the enemy's country. *They tremble* for fear some unlooked for disaster befalls our armies when thus out of their latitude. But as the *cause* is so just in the sight of God, they cannot entertain any *abiding fear* as to the result. May be after a while though, Stonewall and Lee, and Hill and Longstreet, *et. id. sm[?]* have gone into hell, where they are looked for, sooner or later, they may begin to doubt, as well as tremble, and to fear as well as despair. These are my sentiments, at all events."

In another letter, of October 5th, 1862, Peebles says to Baldwin, "Your good *old fashioned* letter, of the 3d inst., came to hand last night. It evidenced, I think, a great improvement in your feelings. So much so, indeed, that you indulge to great advantage your wonted forte for ridicule and irony. I was much entertained by your account of the "Galveston Invincibles" on their march through Houston to Sabine Pass. I had not heard of that "brave band" before. They must have been entirely out of their element on Galveston Island, where there was no fighting to do. But how is it now? The telegram we read last night, set me to thinking, and I am not through my cogitations yet--and about now I am thinking that if said telegram was true, the Federals are in Galveston at this time, unless Elmore's regiment reached Virginia Point in time to prevent their "star spangled banner'd entry, which I cannot conclude he did. I have not thought the citizens would seriously oppose them.

In a letter of July 22d, 1863 from the same party, this paragraph occurs: "Oh how I hope it may be true that McClellan is to be recalled to the command of the Federal army. Certainly he has more ability than all the rest, take him all in all, and except with the *extreme* abolitionists, he has the confidence of the American people. Doctor Shelpy spoke ill of him to us, but, as I then thought, very unjustly--and simply because he refused to act *prematurely* in regard to the Emancipation project. This is now an accomplished thing and of course he (McClellan) can no longer hesitate, if he ever did, about its practicability. I am equally anxious to know that Gen. Butler has been appointed Secretary of War. Something is due him for his great service at New Orleans, and we cannot question his ability or patriotism. Then there will be some 'quaking in boots' sure enough. The author of the celebrated 'Proclamation' last January, in his regard, and of the money offers for his head, there and elsewhere (S.C.) will feel very comfortable, of course. Should this be so, I would venture a small bet, that one J. Continued on page 19

Circular.

Continued from page 18

Davis, Esq., never sails from an American port till his account with said hoped for Secretary is settled. Oh! you may well say, 'things is working.'"

On the 2nd of August, 1863, Peebles writes to Baldwin thus: "God is great, and he has appointed good men to lead his armies--has given them banners of righteousness and weapons of truth.--Who cannot see what must be the result?' That item in regard to North Carolina is given without much "flourish of trumpets" on our part. Yet if true, how it must sink the hearts of all the sensible and reflecting men in the Confederacy. That State never was *fairly* opposed to the Union, and a large portion of the very best of it has not to this day been forced to "bow the knee to Baal."

In a letter of September 11th, 1863, Peebles alludes to "common sense," and says, "Yesterday I got 'common sense,' and upon re-perusal of it, like it even better than I did at first. Its brevity is its greatest fault, which I think will be confessed by all its readers. Still it could not *well* have been longer. I will not circulate the copies generally until they shall have had time to arrive by mail from Dallas. I think the publication at this time very opportune. When we were not in obvious difficulty, the people would not consider; but now, in our utmost need, I think they will ponder over the many plain and simple truths it ventilates. "The whole need not a physician, but, only those that are sick."

In another letter, Peebles alludes to Baldwin being the author of "Common Sense," and compliments him upon the style and on the 17th of September he thus writes: "I have folded, enveloped and directed a number of copies of the 'Document.' I have lately heard from the wheat region, where wheat sells only for specie or its equivalent. The holders are said to be 'rotten to the core,' and their *sound* neighbors are reported to be doing their best to induce their ruin by impressments, robberies and burnings. These strong measures may have the effect of reviving the patriotism of the wheat raiser, on the principle of counter-irritants in medicine.'"

In the same letter he says to Baldwin, relative to what has been done towards the cause: "You have done nothing--not a thing. I have sent upon compulsion niggers to work upon the enemy's fortifications, but I did not let them stay a day longer than I could help, and I did it, too, even then, under loud-mouthed protest. I have also given to hospitals, which you have probably done, too, but that was for the sake of humanity. These are all the faults that can be alleged against me."

About the 1st of June, 1863, Peebles wrote that a certain day was his time for receiving overland news from Tennessee and Virginia; and in a letter dated October 2d, 1863, he says: "The news *I* gave you from Arkansas has not got about yet, but it will in a few days, I believe. That 'Grenada news' was a long time coming *through the papers*."

The last letter written by Peebles before his arrest, dated October 8th, 1863, contains this paragraph: "Hood has lost a leg--pity! wooden ones will be dear after this war. I have read the Lincoln letter. It has the flesh marks of old Abe's

composition--terseness, and peculiarity of style clearness, candor, heart and humor. I think it a very good letter, well adapted to the occasion and not such a miserable botch of bad grammar as High Private asserts it to be.

Besides these quotations from the correspondence of Dr. Peebles, the following items noted down at the time of the examination of the papers, will serve for further information. On the 3d of June, 1862, he ridicules Governor Lubbock, and hopes the Territorial Governor and his council will be of a different stripe. On the 8th of the same month, he warns Baldwin that he is watched, and proposes to him to decamp, if it becomes necessary, he having two good mules for that purpose. On July 1st, 1862, he speculates on the success of Jack Hamilton in Texas and on the 8th day of the same month, speaks confidently of there being something in the movement of Col. Hamilton. On the 11th of July same year, he says it is in no spirit of animosity to the South that he hails with delight Federal victories; they are for her benefit; and in a letter of the 13th he declares, that when liberty is offered to negroes, he could not expect them to *sink* themselves to *elevate* him. On the 26th of July, 1862, he states that the Union feeling in Austin is strong, and alludes to certain parties rising some day. In a letter dated September 9th, 1862, he hopes the Federal Government will hasten its enrollment of 600,000 men so as to end the war; and on the 20th of the same month he says the Federals will make the Confederacy howl before the 13th of January, 1863. On the 5th of October, 1862, he ridicules the troops that have gone to Galveston, and speaks of the Federals going into the Brazos and seizing what they might want, particularly if our folks put on any airs. In a letter dated 30th of the same month, he declares the speech of Jack Hamilton in New Orleans, expresses the sentiments of both himself and Baldwin. In a letter of February 10th, 1863, he speaks of the deplorable condition of Federal prisoners in Houston. On the 15th he is hopeful of the ditch and dredge boat at Vicksburg. On the 26th of April, 1863, he thinks the Confederacy on its last legs, and on the 28th, thinks the people of Houston must make up their minds to the rule of Governor Banks. In May 27th, he speaks of sending letters to Matamoros and as the bearer would not be afraid of taking some risk, he and Baldwin could write what they pleased. On the 19th of July, he alludes to a friend bringing "inside" news. On the 2d of August 1863 speaks of "our friends" in person, and on the 9th alludes to information derived from "our people" several days in advance of the published news. On the 18th of the same month, speaks of a spontaneous pouring in from all parts of the State, certain kind of documents, as a part of a plan to get up a Convention. On the 20th of September, 1863, speaks of Baldwin having had a good look at the fortifications at Galveston.

A diary containing the current events of the war was found in Baldwin's handwriting, with copious Union comments upon battles, leaders, prospects, &c. Among the letters found written by Baldwin to his friends at the North, there was two to his brother and one to a cousin, from which the following extracts are made. To his cousin, in New
Continued on page 20

Circular.

Continued from page 19

Jersey, he says on the 1st of October, 1863, "I write you this that you may know what I in common with all of our way of thinking have suffered and gone through in this terrible war," and after documenting the hardships, and adds "The standard of general intelligence is such, that little can be hoped for from anything but an overpowering Federal army. The country must be overrun. Our newspapers, edited by Northern men renegade to their education and the land of their birth, still tell the people that the Confederacy is in a better condition than it ever was before," &c. He says the reason why the people give credence to such statements, is owing to the fact that the citizens of the Confederacy "are not so intelligent as those of the North in matters of history and geography; in fact they know little or nothing of either." Again, "Their present ignorance leaves them below the stand-point of reason and argument, drawn from the history of other people." In another part of this letter he says, "I hope none of our blood will hold back in this war. Let them all stand up to the Government and help to put down this infernal crew of secessionists, these rattlesnakes and cotton mouths, with whom you can no more be at peace than you could with a shovel of live coals in your bosom. Tell them if they don't root up and destroy secession, that secession will root up and destroy them. The nigger is the very core of this rebellion, and it can no more be put down without the destruction of chattel slavery than you could abolish hell and leave the devil in the full plenitude of his power. Slavery, chattel slavery, slavery upheld by law and recognized as a right, must be destroyed, or it will destroy all freedom in the land of the free and the home of the brave." This is a very lengthy letter and is filled with such sentiments.

In a letter to James M. Baldwin, of New York, dated 7th of October, 1863, this same party writes: "If I was to plan a campaign against Texas, I would land at the mouth of the Brazos river," &c., &c., and then goes on to detail a plan of attack by which Texas would be swept from one end to the other. In another letter to this same brother, Baldwin in giving a description of the society in Texas, says: "Good men, true hearted men, have had their minds so wrought on, that they entertain sentiments and perform acts, at which sanity shudders, and humanity turns pale. Wells to be poisoned, suppers to be given with assassins lying in wait, to stab the victims when well engaged in enjoying the hospitable board." He says even the ladies advocate such things in our midst. He calls our Government "THE HELL BORN CONFEDERACY," and hopes he may be instrumental in assisting "Uncle Sam," to regain the "stolen stars." The correspondence of Peebles, the letters of Baldwin, together with his diary, would fill a large volume, and what is here given to the public taken from these documents, is a fair specimen of the whole.

The evidences against Zinke are obtained from citizens. He was constantly in Baldwin's office, and just before the publication of "Common Sense" he was often seen in close conversation with its author. He has been looked upon for a long time as an enemy to the Confederacy, and the fact is established that it was upon his press the "Common Sense" circular was

printed. He has been regarded in the community as a dangerous and designing man in a political point of view before and since the war.

The public have sufficient before them to determine what grounds there were for having these characters placed in such a position as to be harmless.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Card of Thanks.

Office of Bureau of Clothing & Equipage,
Military Dist., Texas, N. M. & Arizona, }
Houston, November 25, 1863. }

The warm thanks of the soldiers in the field are due, and gratefully tendered, for the prompt and liberal manner in which the families of Houston responded to my recent call for donations of cooking utensils. A pressing want of which, at the moment, could not be supplied by purchase or manufacture, was thus met, in a manner characteristic of our warm hearted and patriotic women.

Payment was offered in each case, but was invariably refused—even the household servants participating in the general wish to assist the "boys in the field."

E. C. Wharton,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Deserters.

\$30 Reward is offered for the arrest, and delivery to me, of each of the following described deserters from my company (F), DeMorse's Regiment, Texas cavalry, viz.

Private Thomas R. Rodgers, deserted 15th Sept. 1863; was enlisted in Red River county, Texas, on 20th June 1862, to serve three years or during the war; was born in St. Clair county, State of Alabama, is 23 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair.

Private Charles Adkins deserted Oct. 20th 1863; was enlisted in Red River county, Texas on the 20th June 1862—and lives on Mustang Creek in Red River county, (have no descriptive list.)

Corporal James M. Land, deserted 15th Sept.; was enlisted at Camp Brooken's Creek, Choctaw Nation, on the 25th of August 1863, to serve three years, or during the war; was born in the State of Texas, Cass county, and lives in Red River county, Texas. He is 18 years of age, 6 feet high, light complexion, dark hair, and grey eyes.

E. R. Oliver,
Capt. Com'dg Co. F,
29th Reg. T. C.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Star State Minstrels have met with much encouragement from our citizens. They continue to draw crowded house nightly, and give entire satisfaction to all. Their burlesques on some of our most popular dramas never fail to satisfy the public. The best of order is preserved, and we are glad to say that the performers are patriotic. They are always the first in any charitable movement for the public good. They will burlesque the drama of Lucretia Borgia this evening in three acts. All the scenery and costumes of the play will be produced, and all who attend will enjoy a rich treat. We advise every body to go early if they would secure their seats. Evans, Mitchell and the accomplished actress Mrs. Addie Mason will be there.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 3